



# The Journal of Parliamentary Information

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI  
INDIA

**The Journal  
of  
Parliamentary  
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**ADDRESS DELIVERED BY THE HON'BLE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA, SHRI OM BIRLA DURING THE 20<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION, INDIA REGION, ZONE-III HELD IN SHILLONG, MEGHALAYA FROM 29 TO 30 JULY 2023**

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The 20<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, India Region, Zone-III was held in Shillong, Meghalaya from 29 to 30 July 2023. The Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla delivered the inaugural Address on 29 July 2023.

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

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*Shri Conrad K. Sangma, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Meghalaya;*  
*Shri Harivansh Narayan Singh, Hon'ble Dy. Chairman, Rajya Sabha;*  
*Shri Pasang D. Sona, Hon'ble Speaker, Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly and Chairman, CPA India Region Zone III;*  
*Shri Thomas A. Sangma, Hon'ble Speaker, Meghalaya Legislative Assembly;*  
*Hon'ble Members of various Legislative Assemblies;*  
*Delegates and Ladies and Gentlemen;*



Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Om Birla delivering inaugural Address during 20th Annual Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, India Region, Zone III at Meghalaya Legislative Assembly, Shillong, on 29<sup>th</sup> July 2023.

As the Chairman of CPA India Region, first of all, I extend warmest greetings to all of you. We are grateful to the host CPA Branch for the affection and warm hospitality extended to us. This event assumes significance as it brings together the legislators of all the eight States of the North-East region.

Meghalaya is known for its spectacular natural beauty and rich cultural heritage. Friendly and hardworking people of Meghalaya make it even more vibrant and unique.

It is but natural to think of former Speaker of Lok Sabha and former Chief Minister of Meghalaya, Late Shri P.A. Sangma ji here who was an extremely popular leader. With his strong character, commitment and determination, he attained great achievements and did excellent work in the field of social service even during adverse circumstances. I pay my deepest regards to him.

First of all, I am grateful to Shri Pasang D. Sona ji, Hon'ble Speaker, Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly and Chairman, CPA India Region, Zone III for making this regional conference a useful platform for deliberating upon the issues and concerns related to this region.

I am happy to know that Zone-III is the most active among all the zones of CPA India Region. The twenty annual conferences held till date reflect its commitment to the values and ideals of parliamentary democracy.

I have noted that meaningful and sincere discussions without interruptions during the sittings is the special feature of legislative assemblies of this region. It is natural that this leads to fruitful outcomes beneficial for this region and the whole country. Surely, this region is an inspiration for others.

I am pleased to note that CPA Zone-III has selected quite relevant topics. The two topics chosen for discussions and deliberation during the present conference are- "Natural Disasters and strategies for management in specific context of North-East Region", and "Regional Connectivity for bringing North-East Region at par with the mainland India". Both these topics are pertinent and contemporary in nature.

In this era of climate change, we will have to be more vigilant towards nature. I remember that during the last conference, numerous challenges confronting the North-East Region were discussed. These challenges are an impediment in the way of optimum utilization of the economic potential of North-Eastern States due to which this region is lagging behind many States of India on significant parameters of development.

Owing to its unique geo-climatic and socio-economic conditions, India has been vulnerable to a large number of natural and man-made disasters in varying degrees. This year also the region witnessed huge damage to life and property and crops were adversely affected due to calamities.

As we all know, North East is a bio diversity hotspot and any incident of ecological disturbance here can have long term impact on environmental stability of entire India. So, there is a need for disaster hazard reduction and better readiness and preparation in such a vulnerable region.

In this regard, firstly, it is important that we should formulate policies which can prevent the irreparable or excessive damage to the ecological systems due to natural calamities.

Secondly, people should be made aware about the dangers of natural disasters and should also be prepared to deal with adverse circumstances at individual level.

Moreover, we need to focus on the ten-point agenda of our Prime Minister regarding disaster management which emphasizes on building local capabilities and initiatives. This agenda includes important steps like leveraging technology for disaster risk management, developing a network of universities to work upon issues related to disasters and leadership of women in disaster risk management, etc.

As far as the issue of Regional Connectivity to bring North-East region at par with mainland India is concerned, I believe that North-East has the economic potential to come at par with the mainland India. Development of basic infrastructure is essential to achieve it.

PM Gati Shakti Programme is playing an important role in developing infrastructure for connectivity through land (road and rail), air and water. And, this is proving beneficial for re-opening of economically important routes in the North-East region. About seven major projects under this scheme have been approved for the development of infrastructure in this region.

Apart from this, the development of Nagaland Expressway for safe, easy and hassle-free movement on national highways and projects for laying a total of 310 kilometers of new lines to connect the capitals of five states of North-Eastern region, viz, Imphal, Aizwal, Kohima, Gangtok and Shillong are important steps in this direction.

Over the last couple of years, there has been an almost two-fold increase in the number of operational airports in the North-Eastern region which is a major leap towards fulfilling the goal of improving regional air connectivity and making the air journey affordable for the citizens.

Apart from these, many projects are being undertaken in the areas of tele-communication, inland waterways, forest/wildlife sanctuaries, Industrial Parks, etc. for addressing the gaps in infrastructure in the region.

Today, the North-Eastern region of India is going through a phase of rapid transformation and works are being undertaken at a large scale in this region under the leadership of our Prime Minister to materialize his vision of 'bringing North-East at par with other developed regions of the country'.

Today, alongwith the development of infrastructure of this region, efforts are also being made at international level to make it a "Focal Point" of regional cooperation and connectivity in Asia in the context of Act East Policy of India.

I believe that alongwith India's look East Policy and the revamped Act East Policy, greater collaboration with various neighboring countries especially those in East Asia and South-East Asia will lead to better regional solidarity at political, economic and societal levels.

Overall, this region is going through a transformative phase. The latest report of NITI AAYOG on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) reveals that Sikkim and Mizoram have emerged as the best performing States.

On the developmental front, the 2019-20 CSO data shows that some of the North-Eastern States have crossed the national benchmarks of development.

Mizoram has achieved a growth rate of 13% and is a leading State of India. This has happened for the first time in the economic history of post-independent India.

Moreover, during last six years, the export of agricultural products from this region has registered a growth of 85 percent. This has generated the hope that the North-East region will soon emerge as an important hub of agricultural trade.

Today, the North-East region of India is not only seen as ethnically and linguistically the most diverse region of Asia, but also as a land of opportunities. With abundant natural resources, this region is rapidly developing as a centre of sustainable tourism, vibrant arts, handicrafts and medicinal plants.



Here, we will also have to keep in mind that this gradual and continuous process of development should not deviate us from the path of human values and morality. It is our collective responsibility to protect our tradition, heritage and culture.

The recent incidents are very painful for us from the point of view of humanity and social order. We should try to ensure that our conduct should be such as not to hurt anyone and not to undermine anyone's self-respect and dignity.

It is our moral duty as an individual and as a society. This is also what our basic concept of *Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas* means.

To conclude, I really appreciate CPA India Region, Zone III for continuously promoting democratic values and principles and organizing this 20<sup>th</sup> CPA Regional Conference.

I extend my heartfelt appreciation and gratitude to the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Meghalaya and the Hon'ble Speaker of Meghalaya Legislative Assembly for making excellent arrangements for the Conference.

I am hopeful that during various sessions of this Conference, all the legislators of various States will engage themselves in meaningful and constructive discussions, and if such conferences are held regularly, it will certainly help in formulating developmental strategies to ensure speedy growth of the country, and lead the people of this region on the path of progress.

## ADDRESS DELIVERED BY THE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA, SHRI OM BIRLA DURING ORIENTATION PROGRAMME ORGANIZED BY PRIDE FOR WOMEN MEMBERS OF STATE LEGISLATURES ON 9 AUGUST 2023

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An Orientation Programme was organized by the Parliamentary Research and Training Institute for Democracies (PRIDE) for the women members of the State Legislatures. We reproduce below the text of the Address delivered by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla, at the Orientation Programme on 9 August 2023.

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Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Om Birla with Women Members of State Legislatures in Parliament House Complex on 9 August 2023.

I extend a hearty welcome to the Women Members of the State Legislatures in India who have come to attend this programme in the Parliament House today.

I am sure that this Orientation Programme being organized by the Parliamentary Research and Training Institute for Democracies (PRIDE) of the Lok Sabha Secretariat will certainly be beneficial for you. This programme will help you gain in-depth insight on various aspects of our democracy, as well as the best practices being followed in different States.

The Parliament of India is the sanctum sanctorum of Indian democracy. These are the very precincts within which our Constitution was framed about 75 years ago.

Our Constituent Assembly that consisted of great national leaders such as Baba Saheb Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was also enriched by the presence of erudite woman representatives including Hansa Mehta, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Sarojini Naidu, Sucheta Kripalani, Kamla Choudhary and Leela Roy.

The constructive and meaningful suggestions put forward on many issues by the women members in the constituent assembly have contributed in making our Constitution the best one in the world.

This day *i.e.* 9<sup>th</sup> August has great significance in our history. Quit India Movement was launched on this day in the year 1942. This movement witnessed wholehearted participation of women from across the length and the breadth of the country.

Our nation will be celebrating its Independence Day on 15<sup>th</sup> August next week.

On this occasion, I would also like to recall the significant contribution of our women freedom fighters in India's freedom struggle.

Women played a pivotal role at every stage of our struggle for freedom, be it the first War of Independence in 1857, the Swadeshi Movement, the Non-Cooperation Movement, the Civil Disobedience or the Quit India Movement.

Women have made an indelible contribution in nation building. They have made immense contribution right from the time of freedom struggle upto the present when they are contributing to the development of the nation. Women took part in the freedom movement in such large numbers that it would be impossible for me to recount the names of all of them. Our history is replete with inspirational women.

Hon'ble Members, the USA and many developed countries in Europe did not grant voting rights to women for many years after attaining independence. Women had to struggle for many decades before they secured the right to vote.

But, in India, our Constitution granted universal adult suffrage without any gender discrimination right from the time we became independent.

It is my firm belief that women's participation in politics is imperative. Politics has an impact on all aspects of our life. Politics intrinsically encompasses economy, education, health, internal and external security. Hence, if women, who are one half of our population, do not have a say in political decision making, it cannot bode well for the society.

A democracy cannot succeed unless it has a fair representation of women or if women are not participating in the democratic decision-making process. A genuine democracy allows women not only to exercise their right to vote in elections, but also grants them the right to get elected.

On this occasion, I call upon the women across the country to actively participate in politics and use it as a means of social upliftment and welfare.

Women have a different kind of inner strength. Women do well in the fields that require a compassionate approach.

Women are emotionally connected with the society and they are better equipped to understand its needs. Many government schemes have a direct impact on women and society. Women can play an important role in formulating such policies. Health, malnutrition, communication and social welfare are sectors in which women leaders have done remarkable work.

Baba Saheb Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar said, 'I measure the progress of a community by the degree of progress which women have achieved.'

There was a time when most of the people in our society didn't even think of educating girls. During the pre-independence era, tireless efforts were made by renowned national personalities like Raja Rammohan Roy, Mahatma Jyotiba Phule, Savitribai Phule, Baba Saheb Ambedkar to raise awareness in society, and it yielded results and girls started getting education.

Today, women are not only participating more in every sector in the country, but also assuming leadership roles. Now, we are moving from women development towards women-led development.

Today, women are blazing a new trail in their journey towards self-reliance. They are leading from the front in every sector, be it the health sector or empowerment of villages through

*anganwadis* or being in the forefront in sending rocket to Mars, operating trains, or flying fighter planes.

Our country has completed 75 years of its independence. In these 75 years, we have achieved many milestones. I believe that the progress made by women and girls in the society is one of the biggest achievements of our country.

There were 15 women in the Constituent Assembly at the time of independence. Today there are around 115 women members in the Parliament.

The Constitution of India has always sought to empower women. The principles of equality and justice are enshrined in the Constitution. The Parliament of India also enacted laws from time to time for upliftment and security of women.

The Parliament of India passed an Act to establish a National Commission for Women to ensure equality and justice for women.

Panchayati Raj Institutions and municipal bodies were constitutionalized through the Constitution 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> amendments. Also, 33 percent of seats were reserved for women in these units of local governance to ensure women's participation in decision-making at the grassroots.

Consequently, 14 lakh women representatives have been elected directly in the country. (14 lakh women are members in Gram Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies.)

Today, highly educated women, women who hold MBA and MBBS degrees are becoming sarpanches, legislators and IAS officers.

Now, while our country has a woman Finance Minister, we say with great pride that women are not only handling the finances of their household, but also of the country.

Women are the mainstay of their homes and today the first citizen of India, that is our President and supreme commander of our armed forces, is also a woman.

Our President Smt. Draupadi Murmuji has recently completed one year in office. She is the first tribal woman in the country to hold the highest position. She had to tread a difficult path to reach the heights of Raisina Hills in Delhi from Baidaposi, a small village in Odisha.

She had to face many obstacles in this journey, both personally and politically. Her life is a source of inspiration for all in the country.

Women are playing a transformative role in all sectors ranging from politics to economics. They are engaged in the agricultural sector, co-operative sector, MSMEs, self-help groups in villages and giving a new stimulus to growth in the country.

Young women are heading many of the start-ups that are being registered daily in the country. Nearly 15 percent of unicorn start-ups in India have at least one woman founder and the combined worth of these women-led unicorn companies is more than 40 billion dollars.

This year is being celebrated as the International Year of Millets across the world. Women are the backbone of our agriculture sector. They have contributed in making India the world leader in millets production.

When women prosper, the world prospers. Women's economic empowerment drives development and their access to education bolsters global growth.

Leadership by women promotes inclusivity and their voice brings about constructive changes.

The most effective way to empower women is through a women-oriented development approach and India is making immense progress in this direction.

Hon'ble Members, our Parliament and the State Legislatures represent the people. The effective functioning of the legislatures depends on how efficiently each hon'ble Member performs his legislative responsibilities as a public representative.

It is indeed a privilege and an honour to be a public representative. But while it is a privilege, at the same time, it is also a responsibility. The most important responsibility of a people's representative is to understand the concerns of the people and to address their problems.

Public representatives should maintain the highest standards of conduct to uphold the best traditions of Parliament and ensure effective functioning of parliamentary democracy. The conduct of the members should enhance the dignity of the legislature. For this, we must follow the best traditions and rules of the House.

I would also like to emphasize that you should attend the House regularly. You must participate in the proceedings of the House with full enthusiasm and learn from the senior members of the House. Whenever you get a chance to participate in a discussion in the House or parliamentary committees, you must put forth your views with clarity and conciseness.

The members should come to the House with full preparation. You can give your valuable inputs formulating policies and programmes of the government. The schemes will definitely benefit from your inputs.

Hon'ble Members, election as a public representative not only brings changes in your life, but it also makes it incumbent upon you to bring about positive changes in the society and country.

These 75 years of independence have been a glorious journey for us. Now, if we can raise the educational, social and economic standing of women in the society even more within the next 25 years, then under the leadership of women our country will surge ahead to assume leadership of the world. And, the most important role in this effort will be yours.

With this, I conclude and wish you all the best for the future.

**ADDRESSES DELIVERED BY THE HON'BLE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA, SHRI OM BIRLA DURING THE 9<sup>TH</sup> COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION,INDIA REGION CONFERENCE HELD IN UDAIPUR, RAJASTHAN FROM 21 TO 22 AUGUST 2023**

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The 9<sup>th</sup> Commonwealth Parliamentary Association India Region Conference was held in Udaipur, Rajasthan from 21 to 22 August 2023. During the Conference, the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla delivered the Inaugural and the Valedictory Addresses on 21 and 22 August 2023, respectively.

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

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***Inaugural Address delivered by the Hon'ble Speaker at 9<sup>th</sup> Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) India Region Conference***

*Hon'ble Chairperson of CPA, Shri Ian Lidell Granger ji;*

*Hon'ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan, Shri Ashok Gehlot ji;*

*Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Shri Harivansh Ji;*

*Hon'ble Speaker of Rajasthan Legislative Assembly, Dr. C.P. Joshi ji;*

*Hon'ble Leader of Opposition, Rajasthan Legislative Assembly, Shri Rajendra Rathore ji;*

*Hon'ble Presiding Officers;*

*Hon'ble Secretary General of CPA, Shri Stephen Twigg ji;*

*Secretary General of Lok Sabha, Shri Utpal Kumar Singh ji;*

*Secretaries from the State Legislatures;*

*Distinguished Delegates; Ladies and Gentlemen:*



Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Om Birla addressing Inaugural Session of the 9<sup>th</sup> CPA India Region Conference at Udaipur, Rajasthan on 21 August 2023.



It is a matter of great pleasure for me to be amidst you all here today at the inaugural function of the 9<sup>th</sup> CPA India Region Conference. I heartily welcome all the presiding officers from different states of India, senior officers and other dignitaries present here today in this beautiful city of Udaipur in the State of Rajasthan, a land known for its valour, bravery, spirituality and devotion.

I also take this opportunity to thank Hon'ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan, Shri Ashok Gehlot ji and Hon'ble Speaker of Rajasthan Legislative Assembly, Dr. C.P. Joshi ji for organising this Conference.

The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) was founded in 1911, to strengthen the democratic institutions. Since its establishment in 1911, Commonwealth Parliamentary Association has been relentlessly working to strengthen the parliamentary democracy and democratic institutions. It has always laid special stress on ensuring good governance and strengthening democratic institutions.

CPA stands for sharing of the best parliamentary practices and promoting mutual cooperation and understanding among the Commonwealth countries and their citizens.

India is the oldest and largest democracy of world. Democracy is an integral part of our culture, values and ideology. After independence, we adopted parliamentary democracy and have tried to fulfil the hopes, expectations and dreams of common men through this system of democracy. We have completed 75 years of our independence and it is high time for our democratic institutions to become more accountable to the people to deepen their faith in democratic values.

With its large population and high level of diversity, India is the biggest democracy of the world. It is our unique feature as well as strength too. Hence, it becomes our prime responsibility to maintain best traditions and practices of democratic institutions and produce better results through these institutions.

In the changing scenario, different means of communication have to be utilized for interaction with people and ensuring public participation in governance.

Legislators should maintain constant interaction with the people and stay connected with them through technology to propagate the best traditions and practices of democratic Institutions.

Ours is the age of information and communication technology. We should not only ensure capacity building of our hon'ble members, but also familiarise the employees and officers of the State legislatures with the use of emerging technology. The most important thing is that the benefits of technology should reach to all sections of society.

Hon'ble Members of our legislative assemblies represent the hopes, dreams and aspirations of 140 crore Indians. Our legislative bodies, be it Parliament or the State Legislatures, are the embodiment of the hopes, dreams and aspirations of 140 crore Indians. As legislators, it is our supreme duty to uphold the faith of our people in the solemn institution of Parliament and other legislative bodies.

Proactive participation of the people should be ensured in the functioning of our legislative bodies. The legislations passed by our legislatures after intense discussions and debates in the Houses and the rules framed there have a direct bearing on people. Hence, it is necessary that there should be active participation of people in the process of formation of rules and regulations.

Therefore, we need to develop an effective mechanism by utilizing state of the art technologies, where the common men may give their feedback and suggestions to the legislators and democratic institutions about any discrepancy in laws or rules, if any.

The democratic institutions need to involve and engage the intellectuals, students, youth, women and civil society in their functioning, so that constructive and meaningful debate and discussions may take place in the House. The active participation of all the stakeholders should be ensured to frame people friendly rules and legislations.

It is our duty to ensure that legislatures perform their duties for the socio-economic welfare of the people. The onus is on us, legislators, to empower our democratic functioning and enrich our parliamentary traditions.

In the present scenario, people have very high expectations and hopes from their representatives. People expect that we may raise their problems and concerns in the Houses and hold constructive and meaningful debate and discussions and guide the executive in policy-making for the welfare of the people. But it is possible only in case legislators maintain high standards of discipline and decency within the House and also in public life.

Our legislatures should become the centre of meaningful discussions and dialogue. Our legislatures should become centre of meaningful discussion, and dialogue, and qualitative discussions and debates on issues of public importance should take place there. We should express our views decently on Bills and despite there being ideological differences among political parties, we should express our views upholding decency and dignity of the House. Our legislatures could be proved useful, if they are able to give solution to the problems faced by the common men.

The Presiding Officers have been entrusted with a special responsibility to run the House impartially and impeccably in accordance with the dignity of their office. As Presiding Officers of our Houses, the onus lies on us to work consistently to uphold its dignity and prestige. What I want to point out to my fellow presiding officers is that the moment we assume the office of Presiding Officer, our responsibility increases manifold.

There is an urgent need to put an end to the increasing incidents of well organised disruptions and interruptions in the Houses. The increasing incidents of well organised disruptions and interruptions in the Houses are increasing. This is an evidence-based fact and a matter of common concern.

In my opinion it is high time that our constituents should analyse our behaviour and conduct in the House, while exercising their franchise. When the common men will cast their votes keeping in view the conduct and behaviour of the legislators, our democratic institutions will become more responsible and the productivity of our legislatures will also enhance.

We, who are the peoples' representatives, need to seriously brainstorm as to how the dreams and expectations of our voters can be fulfilled. When our Democratic institutions will become the centre for constructive discussions and dialogue, the welfare of the common men will be ensured automatically.

Distinguished delegates, I am sure that the productive deliberations and insightful discussions during this Conference will bring up many new and innovative ideas that will pave the way for usage of emerging technologies in strengthening democratic institutions, resultantly leading to good governance.

I would also like to apprise you that with a view to make this important institution and it's functioning more effective, comprehensive amendments have been made in the Constitution

of CPA, India Region. *Vide* these amendments the number of zones have been increased from 4 to 9. In addition, some financial provisions have also been amended, to widen the scope of the activities of this institution so that the State legislatures can actively participate in them.

It has also been decided to set up a dedicated cell in the Lok Sabha Secretariat to provide permanent Secretarial assistance to the CPA. I hope that these changes will have a positive impact.

Before I conclude, I once again thank you all for your active participation in this programme. I am sure the various conferences to be held under the aegis of the CPA India Region will go a long way in fulfilling all our commitments to our people and the country with rejuvenated zeal and enthusiasm.

With these words I wish the Conference a grand success.

***Valedictory Address delivered by the Hon'ble Speaker at the 9<sup>th</sup> Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) India Region Conference***

*Hon'ble Vice-President of India, Shri Jagdeep Dhankhar ji;*  
*Hon'ble Governor of Rajasthan, Shri Kalraj Mishra ji;*  
*His Excellency Chairperson of the CPA Executive Committee, Mr. Ian Liddell Grainger;*  
*Hon'ble Speaker of Rajasthan Legislative Assembly, Dr. C.P. Joshi ji;*  
*Hon'ble Speaker of Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly, Shri Satish Mahana ji;*  
*Secretary of CPA, Rajasthan Chapter, Shri Sanyam Lodha ji;*  
*Hon'ble Members of Legislative Assembly of Rajasthan;*  
*Other Hon'ble Presiding Officers;*  
*Respected Legislators and Secretaries of CPA India Region;*  
*Distinguished Delegates; Ladies and Gentlemen:*



Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Om Birla delivering Valedictory address at the 9<sup>th</sup> CPA India Region Conference at Udaipur, Rajasthan on 22 August 2023.

Distinguished delegates, the 9<sup>th</sup> India Region Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) Conference ends today. At the very outset, I would like to thank the Hon'ble Vice-President of India, Shri Jagdeep Dhankhar ji for taking time out of his busy schedule for attending this conference. I extend a warm welcome to you on behalf of all the Presiding Officers.

I also welcome the Hon'ble Governor of Rajasthan, Shri Kalraj Mishra ji to this gathering.

This two-day conference has witnessed proactive and meaningful participation by all the Presiding Officers. During these two days, the Presiding Officers shared their experiences, ideas and best practices.

Our objective is to formulate a roadmap for the future to ensure active participation of the people in governance through democratic institutions.

The use of digital technology will facilitate dialogue and provide easy access to information about legislatures, proposed laws and discussions thereon, the business conducted in Lok Sabha and the State legislatures and the proceedings of the legislatures. We will be able to bring the legislatures closer to the people and ensure good governance. The governance mechanisms will become transparent and accountable through the use of digital technology.

We have established nine zones of the CPA India region. We will ramp up activities in these CPA zones. We will be working proactively in legislatures and make efforts towards achieving the objectives of CPA *viz.* to act as a medium of contact and communication between Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, other CPA regions and the CPA India region branches; to promote and disseminate knowledge and information regarding the constitutional, legal, political, economic, social and cultural values of parliamentary democracy with special reference to the various branches of the CPA India region, and to establish close contact between various regions of the CPA India region and other democratic countries of the Asian continent.

Many of the Hon'ble Presiding Officers have offered a number of pertinent suggestions in the course of this two-day conference. We will use these suggestions to improve the functioning of this organisation and make it more effective.

We will make an action plan to ensure time-bound implementation of all the decisions that we have taken in this two-day brainstorming session.

We will harness science and technology to keep up with the changing times to make our institutions result-oriented.

Legislators have a significant role in the process of nation building. We are going to complete one hundred years of independence during this *Amrit Kaal*. Our aim should be to make

the democratic institutions of India the focal point from where solutions to the socio-economic challenges before the country and the world emerge. Our legislators and legislatures should play a central role in finding these solutions.

We should effect necessary changes in laws, ensure transparent and accountable governance and establish the rule of law to bring socio-economic transformation in our country and move towards a developed India.

We should make efforts to discuss the present and the future challenges and issues and try to find solutions for them.

Public representatives should take constructive steps to address the important issues in their respective constituencies and states as well as to make comprehensive action plans for the future to create a prosperous and developed India.

Hence the role of our public representatives is important. Public representatives should raise the level of discussion and debate in the legislative assemblies. They should participate actively in the process of law-making and take the initiative to resolve the important issues of their respective areas and states.

I believe that parliamentary democracy is the best form of governance for the creation of a prosperous and developed India.

The dignity and prestige of our legislatures depend on the substance and worth of discussions and debates in the House and the sincerity of efforts to find solutions to the prevalent and imminent challenges before us. Our legislatures will gain stature when the elected public representatives conduct meaningful discussions on important issues in the House.

The innovative suggestions that have come up during the discussions during these two days will prepare the legislatures to meet new challenges head-on and pave the way for socio-economic changes in the country and the states. It is my firm belief that we will go over and beyond the targets set for achieving SDGs and attain the highest dimensions of human development. In this *Amrit Kaal*, our country will take its place in the world as a developed and self-reliant nation.

I once again congratulate all the Presiding Officers and hope that together we will re-energize the legislatures to work towards nation-building.

I commend all of you for your active participation in this Conference. You had lively, interesting, meaningful and relevant discussions on the themes selected for the Conference. For two days, you interacted with each other and shared your knowledge, experiences, best practices and innovative ideas with each other.

I am very happy about the success of this Conference. I once again thank you all for participating in the discussions with full enthusiasm and sharing your valuable thoughts during the conference.

I express my heartfelt gratitude to the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan, Shri Ashok Gehlot ji; Hon'ble Speaker of Rajasthan Legislative Assembly, Dr. C.P. Joshi ji; Hon'ble Ministers of Rajasthan Government and various departments and other agencies of the Government of Rajasthan for their wholehearted contribution in making this conference successful and for the warm hospitality extended to all the delegates attending the Conference.

I reiterate my gratitude to the Hon'ble Vice President and the Hon'ble Governor for gracing this Conference with their presence and providing us with their wise counsel.



## ADDRESSES DELIVERED BY DIGNITARIES DURING THE LAST DAY OF SITTING OF PARLIAMENT IN THE OLD PARLIAMENT BUILDING

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On 19 September 2023, the last day of sitting of Parliament in the old Parliament Building, Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha assembled in the Central Hall of Parliament for a function to commemorate the rich legacy of the Parliament of India and resolve to make Bharat a developed Nation by 2047.

The Vice-President and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Jagdeep Dhankhar; the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi; Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Om Birla; Leader of the House in Rajya Sabha, Shri Piyush Goyal; Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Coal and Mines, Shri Pralhad Joshi; Leader of Opposition in Rajya Sabha, Shri Mallikarjun Kharge; Leader of the largest Opposition Party in Lok Sabha, Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury; and longest serving Member of the current Lok Sabha, Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi addressed the distinguished gathering on the occasion.



Vice-President and Chairman Rajya Sabha, Shri Jagdeep Dhankhar; Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi; Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla; Leader of Opposition, Rajya Sabha, Shri Mallikarjun Kharge and others during the special Session in the historic Central Hall of Parliament House on 19 September 2023.

**ADDRESS DELIVERED BY THE PRIME MINISTER, SHRI NARENDRA MODI TO  
THE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT IN THE HISTORIC CENTRAL HALL OF  
PARLIAMENT ON 19 SEPTEMBER 2023**

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*Respected Vice President! Respected Mr. Speaker! Esteemed senior dignitaries present on the stage, and all the respected Members of Parliament representing the 1.4 billion citizens,*

I extend my warmest greetings to you and the entire nation on the occasion of Ganesh Chaturthi. Today, we are collectively embarking on a new journey towards a brighter future in the new Parliament building. Today, we are reaffirming our commitment to the developed Bharat and dedicating ourselves to achieving it with utmost dedication and determination before leaving for the new building. Hon'ble members, this building, and especially this Central Hall, is infused with our emotions. It evokes deep feelings and inspires us in our duties also. Prior to independence, this section served as a library of sorts, but later, it became the venue for the Constituent Assembly meetings. It was here in these meetings that our Constitution was meticulously deliberated upon and took shape. It was here the British Government transferred power to Bharat. The Central Hall bears witness to that development. It was here in this Central Hall that the Indian Tricolour was embraced and our national anthem was adopted. On numerous historic occasions even after gaining independence, both houses have come together in this Central Hall to discuss, reach consensus and make decisions on shaping Bharat's destiny.

Nearly 41 heads of state from around the world have addressed our Hon'ble members in this Central Hall since 1952. Our Presidents have addressed this hall 86 times. In the past seven decades, those who have handled these responsibilities have been part of many laws, many amendments and many improvements. So far, both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha have passed close to 4,000 laws collectively. And when it was found necessary, even strategies were made to pass the laws through a Joint Session, whether it was a law against dowry, the Banking Service Commission Bill or a law to combat terrorism. All these were passed in the Joint Session in this very chamber. In this very Parliament, when injustice was being done to our Muslim sisters and daughters and the situation had reached a critical point due to the Shah Bano case, this House rectified those mistakes and passed a law against triple talaq. In the past few years, Parliament has also enacted laws to provide justice to transgender individuals. With a sense of respect and honour, we have worked in the direction to ensure that they can obtain employment,

education, healthcare and other amenities with dignity. We have also passed laws that have paved the way for a brighter future for our *Divyangjan* citizens, taking into account their needs and aspirations. On the removal of Article 370, perhaps there may not have been a decade in which there was no discussion, concern, demand and expression of anger, both inside and outside this Chamber. But we are fortunate that we achieved freedom from Article 370 in this House, a significant step against separatism and terrorism. And in this important endeavour, the role of Hon'ble members of Parliament is significant. The Constitution formulated in this very House for Jammu and Kashmir, which our ancestors have given, is a priceless document. When it is implemented in Jammu and Kashmir, I feel like saluting this soil.

Today, Jammu and Kashmir is committed to the path of peace and development and the people of Jammu and Kashmir are brimming with new enthusiasm, new zeal, and new determination and do not want to miss any opportunity to move forward. This demonstrates how important work has been accomplished by the members of Parliament in the Parliament building. Hon'ble members, as I said from the Red Fort, this is the time, the right time. If we look at one event after another, each event bears witness to the fact that today Bharat has awakened with a new consciousness. Bharat is filled with new energy, and this consciousness, this energy, can transform the dreams of crores of people in this country into resolutions and reach those resolutions through hard work. We can see this happening. And I believe that the desired results will certainly be achieved in the direction in which the country is heading. The faster we move, the sooner we will achieve results.

Today, Bharat has become the fifth-largest economy in the world. But it is progressing with the determination to reach the top three economies. Based on the information I receive from the position I am in and my conversations with globally renowned individuals, I can confidently say that some of us may be disappointed. However, the world is assured, Bharat will reach the top three. Bharat's banking sector is once again at the centre of positive discussions in the world due to its strength. Bharat's governance model, UPI (Unified Payments Interface) and Digital stakes are admired worldwide. I observed this at the G20 Summit and I saw it in Bali as well. The way Bharat's youth is advancing in the world of technology is not only a matter of curiosity but also attraction and acceptance for the entire world. We are in such a period. I would say we are fortunate people. In this fortunate time, we have the opportunity to fulfill certain responsibilities and our greatest fortune is that today aspirations of the people of Bharat are at a height that perhaps has not been reached in the last thousand years. The chains of slavery had suppressed those aspirations, crushed those feelings, but in independent Bharat, he was nurturing

his dreams, struggling with challenges, and now that he has reached this point, he does not want to stop here. He wants to set new goals with an aspirational society. When aspirational societies nurture dreams, set resolutions, then, we all, as Members of Parliament, have a special duty to pave the way for a bright future by creating new laws and getting rid of obsolete laws. Every law we create in Parliament, every discussion we make in Parliament, every signal sent from Parliament should be to uplift Indian Aspirations. This is our feeling, our duty, and the expectation of every citizen from us. Whatever reforms we undertake should have Indian aspirations at their core, at the highest priority. But I want to say this with careful consideration: Can anyone create a big picture on a small canvas? Just as a big picture cannot be created on a small canvas, if we cannot expand the canvas of our thinking, we cannot paint the picture of a glorious Bharat. We have 75 years of experience. We have learned from the paths our ancestors paved. We have a rich heritage. With this heritage, if our dreams align with our determination, if the scope of our thinking expands, if we enlarge our canvas, then we too can depict that majestic image of Bharat, draw its outline, fill it with colours and we can empower the coming generations with the divinity of *Ma Bharati*, my friends.

In the next 25 years of '*Amrit Kaal*', Bharat must work on a larger canvas. It's time for us to move beyond minor issues. Our primary goal should be to make Bharat self-reliant. This journey begins with us; it starts with every individual. In today's world, there was a time when people used to tell me that when Modi talks about self-reliance, it might pose challenges to multilateralism. They said that in the era of global economics, it may not be appropriate. However, within five years, we have seen that the world has started discussing Bharat's self-reliant model. Who in Bharat wouldn't want us to be self-reliant in the defence sector, the energy sector and in edible oil? We say that ours is an agrarian country. Will the country continue to import edible oil? The demand for *Aatmanirbhar* Bharat is long standing. It's our collective responsibility, above party lines, above anything else, it's about the heart and it's for the nation. We now need to take steps towards becoming the best in the world in the manufacturing sector. I once said from the Red Fort that 'zero defect, zero effect' should be our goal. Our products should have no defects and our processes should have no adverse effects on the environment. We must strive for this zero defect, zero effect approach in the global manufacturing sector. Our designers, the products being manufactured here, our software, our agricultural products and our handicrafts—in every sector, we should have the intention to surpass global standards. Only then can we proudly wave our flag in the world. It won't be enough to be the best in my village, in my state. Our best may not be sufficient in our country. Our product should be the best in the world.

This is the spirit we need to cultivate. Our universities should be among the top-ranked in the world. Now we do not have to lag behind in this field. We've received a new National Education Policy that promotes openness and has received unanimous approval. With its support, we must now move forward and be part of the world's top universities. During the recent G20 summit, I showed a picture of Nalanda to the world leaders. They were surprised when I told them that the finest university in the world was in my country about 1500 years ago. We must draw inspiration from that history, but we must achieve it now. This is our determination.

Today, the youth of our country are making a name for themselves in the world of sports. Young sons and daughters from tier-2 and tier-3 cities of the country, from poor families in villages, are shining in the world of sports. But our nation wants and must resolve that our Tricolour will fly high on every sports podium. We must now focus our entire minds on quality so that we can address not only the world's expectations but also the aspirations for a better quality of life for ordinary Indians. As I mentioned, we are fortunate to be working at a time when our society is aspirational in nature. We are also fortunate that Bharat is a young country. We have the largest population in the world but what makes us even luckier is that we have the largest youth population. For a country to have this youth power, this youthful capability, it fills us with confidence. We have faith in their determination, courage and therefore, we want the youth of the country to be at the forefront in the world. This should become a reality. Today, the world has a great need for skilled manpower and Bharat can prepare itself and fulfill those needs, making its mark in the world. Therefore, what type of manpower does the world require? What kind of human resources do they need? This work of skill mapping is going on, and we are focusing on skill development within the country. The more emphasis we place on skill development, the more our young people will excel on the world stage. Wherever a person of Bharat goes, they leave a mark of goodness, a legacy of achievements. This capability is inherent in us and those who have gone before us have already established this image. You may have noticed that recently we decided to open nearly 150 nursing colleges simultaneously. There is a huge global requirement for nursing. Our sisters, daughters and sons can reach the top in this field, they can easily make their mark globally and the whole world needs this. It is our duty as humanity to fulfill this requirement and we will not fall behind. Today, we must fulfill the vast needs for medical colleges in the country and we can also contribute to global needs. The point is, we must move forward with a focus on every small detail, concentrating our efforts on it. We need to make the right decisions at the right time for the future. We cannot delay decisions. We cannot become prisoners of political gains and losses. We must have the courage to make new

decisions for the aspirations of the nation. Today, the successful solar power movement is guaranteeing energy independence for our future generations. The 'Mission Hydrogen' addresses the concerns of the environment with changing technology and offers solutions. As heart is essential to run our life, similarly today our technology cannot run without chips and semiconductor is very essential for it. We should move ahead in that direction and we are working extensively to ensure that there are no obstacles in electronic manufacturing that could halt our progress. The 'Jal Jeevan Mission' providing 75 Amrit Sarovars in every district, is borne out of our concern for our future generations. We don't want our children and their children to ever suffer due to a lack of water. In order to make our presence felt in the global market with competitive strength, we are formulating several policies in that direction to make the logistic system even more cost-effective and efficient. The demand of the time is to build a knowledge innovation-based Bharat. And this is the way to move towards the forefront in the world. Therefore, along with the National Education Policy, we have also passed a law for research and innovation to promote technology. After the success of Chandrayaan-3, the attraction towards science in the minds of our youth is growing. We cannot miss this opportunity. We must provide our young generation with every opportunity for research and innovation. To create this ecosystem, we have laid the foundation for a bright future.

Respected friends,

Social justice is our foremost condition. Without social justice, without balance, without equity, without equality, we cannot achieve desired outcomes within our homes. However, the discussion of social justice has been quite limited and we need to see it more comprehensively. Providing facilities to the poor, offering assistance to marginalized individuals in society, these are indeed processes of social justice. Even the construction of a solid road leading to their homes is a form of social justice. When schools open nearby for children, it strengthens social justice. Access to healthcare at no cost, when needed, is when social justice truly prevails. Therefore, just as there is a need for social justice in the social system, similarly there is a need for social justice in the national system. Now if any part of the country is left behind, remains underdeveloped, this is also against social justice. Unfortunately, the eastern part of our country, the eastern region of Bharat, which is rich in resources, but its youth are seeking employment in other regions. We must change this situation. To strengthen social justice, we must empower the underdeveloped eastern regions of our nation. Unbalanced development, no matter how healthy

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<sup>1</sup>[https://www.pmindia.gov.in/en/news\\_updates/pms-address-to-member-of-parliaments-in-the-central-hall-of-parliament/?comment=disable&tag\\_term=pmspeech](https://www.pmindia.gov.in/en/news_updates/pms-address-to-member-of-parliaments-in-the-central-hall-of-parliament/?comment=disable&tag_term=pmspeech)

the body is, if even one finger is paralyzed then the body is not considered healthy. No matter how prosperous the rest of the country is, it will be considered a weakness for Bharat if even one part remains weak. Therefore, we need to move forward in the direction of achieving comprehensive development. Whether it's the eastern part of Bharat or the Northeast, we need to ensure development there as well. This strategy has been successful when we laid greater emphasis in 100 aspirational districts, where young officers were deployed and a strategy was devised. Today, the world is discussing this model. The 100 districts were once considered backward and a burden. Such is the situation now that those 100 districts are now leading in their respective states, surpassing the state averages. In view of this success and strengthening the sentiment of social justice, we are going beyond 100 districts and identifying 500 aspirational district blocks at the grassroots level to bring them up. I believe these aspirational blocks will become a new model for development in the country. They have the potential to become a new energy centre for the country's development and we are moving forward in that direction.

Hon'ble Members of Parliament,

Today, the world's attention is on Bharat. During the Cold War era, our identity was that of a non-aligned nation. We have come a long way from those times and the needs and benefits have also evolved. Today, Bharat has a different position in the world. There must have been a need for non-alignment at that time. But today we are following a policy, if we have to recognize this policy, then we are moving forward as a '*Vishwamitra*' (global friend). We are building friendships with the world. The world is looking for friendship with Bharat. It seems that Bharat is not too far from the world but is moving closer to it, and we are successfully advancing our global role as a *Vishwamitra*. I think Bharat is benefiting from this approach. Bharat is emerging as a stable supply chain for the world and this is the need of the hour. Bharat is becoming the voice of the Global South in the G-20 and this is a significant achievement. This seed, which has been sown in the G20 Summit, my countrymen will see in the times to come, is going to become such a banyan tree, such a banyan tree of faith, under whose shadow the coming generations will sit with pride for centuries. I firmly believe this.

We have undertaken a significant initiative in the G20 and that is the Biofuel Alliance. We are leading the world and providing direction. All the friendly countries of the world are taking membership of the Biofuel Alliance and a huge movement is going to be created and which is being led by our Bharat. We have taken strong steps towards building economic corridors with smaller continents also.

Respected friends, Vice-President, Mr. Speaker,

Today, we are bidding farewell from here and moving to the new building of Parliament. We are about to take our seats in the new Parliament building, which is indeed auspicious, considering it's happening on the day of Ganesh Chaturthi. However, I have a request and a suggestion to both of you. I hope that both of you together will brainstorm on that idea and take some decisions. And I pray, I suggest that now that we are moving into the new House, its dignity should never be diminished. We should never refer to it as the 'old Parliament' and leave it behind. And therefore, I request that in future, if both of you gentlemen agree, then it should be known as the '*Samvidhan Sadan*'. This way, it will forever remain an inspiration in our lives. And when we call it '*Samvidhan Sadan*', then the memory of those great men, the distinguished great men, who once used to sit here in the Constituent Assembly, will also be associated with it. Therefore, we should not miss the opportunity to give this gift to future generations.

Once again, I offer my respects to this sacred land. I end my speech by saluting all the penances that have been done here, the resolutions that have been made for the welfare of the people, the efforts that have been made for more than seven decades to fulfill them and I congratulate all of you for the new House. I wish you all the best.

Thank you very much.



**ADDRESS DELIVERED BY THE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA, SHRI OM BIRLA IN THE  
HISTORIC CENTRAL HALL OF PARLIAMENT ON 19 SEPTEMBER 2023**

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Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla addressing the Special Session of Parliament in the Historical Central Hall on 19 September 2023.

*Hon'ble Vice-President;*

*Hon'ble Prime Minister;*

*Hon'ble Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Pralhad Joshi;*

*Hon'ble Leader of House, Shri Piyush Goyal;*

*Leader of Opposition in Rajya Sabha, Shri Mallikarjun Kharge;*

*Leader of Largest Opposition Party in Lok Sabha, Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury;*

*Hon'ble Members present in this historic Central Hall of Parliament:*

This historic Central Hall of Parliament was witness to the independence of our country; the making of our Constitution; and many revolutionary and historic decisions. Hon'ble Presidents of our country and heads of state expressed faith in our democracy through their addresses in this Central Hall.

Today, we are moving from this Central Hall to the new building of Parliament House with new aspirations, expectations and new hopes.

On this occasion, I bow my head with reverence to the freedom fighters who sacrificed their lives for our future. Today, I pay tribute to those great leaders who made invaluable contribution in the making of our Constitution in this Central Hall and fulfilled the responsibility of bringing economic and social changes in the country.

Today, we also remember those Hon'ble Members who are no longer with us, but who contributed to the progress of the country by discharging their constitutional duties.

I also heartily congratulate all the current Hon'ble Members of Parliament, whose immense parliamentary experience is benefiting us today.

This Parliament House has witnessed many historic events, decisions and the making of transformative laws.

Our Parliament has been the forum that has given a new shape to the country during the last 75 years. Our Parliament has been the voice of billions of people of the country. We have resolved many challenges through discussions and dialogue in accordance with our democratic culture and also set many paradigms of excellence.

In this glorious journey of 75 years of parliamentary democracy, we have brought revolutionary changes in our country. Aspirations of people today demand a new India. Public expects and hopes for more from us.

As such, it becomes even more of a responsibility for us to discharge our constitutional obligations with integrity and realize the dreams of an aspirational India by fulfilling the expectations and hopes of the people.

Hon'ble Members, fortunately we are representing our citizens in this era in which India is growing rapidly in every sector.

Our democratic culture and visionary leadership have played a vital role in bringing the entire world together as one family to address global challenges.

Today, as we enter this new building, it is also an opportunity to reiterate our commitment to build India into a developed country. We are determined that we will make our parliamentary democracy the bedrock for fulfilling these aspirations with collective discussions and dialogue, hard work and public participation.

Our responsibility becomes more onerous as we are the world's largest parliamentary democracy. That is why it is necessary that our Parliament should discuss every issue in detail. There should be meaningful and positive discussions in the House while making laws, so that the Parliament can play a pivotal role in making our country more empowered and prosperous.

In this *Amrit Kaal* we are moving forward to achieve the aim of building India into a developed country by 2047.

We should enter this new building with the resolve to achieve the aim of building India into a developed nation through the edifice of our Parliament.

Today is the auspicious day of Ganesh Chaturthi. On this auspicious day, we should carry along the good traditions, practices, customs and experiences with us and establish them in the new Parliament building so that India's democracy can become a guiding light for the world. May this new building play an impactful and transformative role for the aspirational people of our country, so that we can walk on the path of equality, justice and fraternity chalked-out for us by the makers of our Constitution.

With the hope that we will dedicate our Parliament to the service of the people of the country, I bow to this holy land and salute this magnificent building.

Jai Hind!

## PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

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### CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

**Meeting of the APA Standing Committee on Budget & Planning:** The Parliament of the Islamic Republic of Iran hosted the meeting of the APA Standing Committee on Budget & Planning in Tehran, Iran from 9 to 12 July 2023. Shri Jagdambika Pal, Member of Lok Sabha, attended the meeting.

During the meeting, a Draft Resolution on Planning APA Budget was finalized.

**Meeting of the Second World Summit of the Committees of the Future:** The Parliament of Uruguay, in collaboration with the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), hosted the Second World Summit of the Committees of the Future held in Montevideo, Uruguay from 25 to 27 September 2023. An Indian Parliamentary Delegation comprising Smt. P.T. Usha, Smt. Seema Dwivedi, Sarvashri P. Wilson and Niranjana Reddy, all members of the Rajya Sabha, attended the Summit.

The overall theme of the summit was *“Bringing the future to the Present: The Democracy of the Future, Artificial Intelligence and Parliaments”*.

**The 9<sup>th</sup> BRICS Parliamentary Forum:** Within the broader ambit of the BRICS Presidency, the Parliament of South Africa hosted the 9<sup>th</sup> BRICS Parliamentary Forum from 27 to 29 September 2023 in Gauteng Province, South Africa. An Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri Harivansh, Hon’ble Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha and consisting of Smt. Sumitra Balmik, Member of the Rajya Sabha and Shri Indra Hang Suba, Member of the Lok Sabha, attended the Forum.

The overall theme of the forum was *“Harnessing Multilateralism and Parliamentary Diplomacy to Deepen BRICS and Africa Partnership for accelerated implementation of the Africa Free-Trade Agreement”*. The Forum concluded with adoption of a Joint Declaration Statement. On this occasion, Parliaments of BRICS countries also adopted a Memorandum of Understanding for further strengthening the functioning of the BRICS Parliamentary forum.

**The 20<sup>th</sup> Annual Zone-III Conference of CPA India Region:** The 20<sup>th</sup> Annual Zone-III Conference of Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) India Region was held from 29 to 30 July 2023 in Shillong, Meghalaya.

The Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha and Chairman, CPA India Region, Shri Om Birla, inaugurated the Conference on 29 July 2023 and addressed the distinguished gathering during the event. Shri Harivansh, Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha; Shri Conrad K. Sangma, Chief Minister, Government of Meghalaya; Shri Pasang D. Sona, Speaker, Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly; and Shri Thomas A. Sangma, Speaker, Meghalaya Legislative Assembly also addressed the gathering.

During the Conference, discussions were held on the following agenda items: (i) Natural Disasters and strategies for management with special reference to North-East Region; and (ii) Regional connectivity to bring North-East Region at par with mainland India.

The event was attended by the Presiding Officers and delegates from Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura.

**Inauguration of new Building of Assam Legislative Assembly:** The inauguration of the new Building of the Assam Legislative Assembly was held on 30 July 2023 at Guwahati, Assam. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha Shri Om Birla attended as the Chief Guest for the inauguration of the new Building of the Assam Legislative Assembly. Shri Himanta Biswa Sarma, Chief Minister, Assam; Shri Sarbananda Sonowal, Union Minister of Ports, Shipping & Waterways and Ayush, Government of India; Shri Rameswar Teli, Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and Shri Biswajit Daimary, Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly also attended the event and addressed the distinguished gatherings.

**The 9<sup>th</sup> CPA India Region Conference:** The 9<sup>th</sup> CPA India Region Conference was hosted by the Rajasthan State CPA Branch on 21 and 22 August 2023 in Udaipur, Rajasthan. On 21 August 2023, the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha and the Chairperson, Executive Committee of CPA India Region, Shri Om Birla inaugurated and presided over the Conference. It was attended by 38 delegates from 22 State CPA Branches and India Union Branch (Parliament of India).

Shri Om Birla, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha; Shri Ashok Gehlot, Chief Minister, Rajasthan; Shri Harivansh, Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha; Dr. C.P. Joshi, Speaker, Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha; and Shri Rajendra Singh Rathore, Leader of Opposition, Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha attended and addressed the distinguished gathering. Hon. Ian Liddel-Grainger, Chairperson, CPA and Mr. Stephen Twigg, Secretary General, CPA were invited as Special

Invitee and Observer, respectively. Hon. Ian Liddel-Grainger, Chairperson, CPA also delivered a speech during the Conference.

The Conference deliberated on each of the following agenda topics on 21 and 22 August 2023: (i) How to make Public Representatives more Effective/Efficient in encouraging Good Governance through Digital Empowerment; and (ii) Role of Public Representatives in strengthening the nation through democratic institutions.

30 Delegates made their interventions on the above agenda topics of the Plenary Session.

The Valedictory function of the Conference was held on 22 August 2023. Shri Jagdeep Dhankhar, Hon'ble Vice President of India and Shri Kalraj Mishra, Hon'ble Governor of Rajasthan attended the Valedictory Function and addressed the distinguished gathering. The Valedictory Function was also attended and addressed by the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha and Chairperson, CPA; Speaker, Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha; and Leader of Opposition, Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha. The vote of thanks was given by Speaker, Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha.

### **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 2023:

**Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, a function was held on 6 July 2023 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Shri Piyush Goyal, Union Minister of Commerce and Industry, Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution and Textiles; Shri Pralhad Joshi, Union Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Coal and Mines; Ms. Shobha Karandlaje and Shri Kailash Choudhary, Ministers of State in the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Members of Parliament 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 2023 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Shri Om Birla, Lok Sabha Speaker; 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 2023 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Shri Om Birla, Lok Sabha Speaker; Shri Harivansh, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, 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 2023 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Shri Harivansh, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Members of Parliament 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 2023 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Shri Mallikarjun Kharge, Leader of Opposition in Rajya Sabha; Minister of State for Education and External Affairs, Dr. Rajkumar Ranjan Singh; Smt Sonia Gandhi, Member of Lok 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 2023 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Parliamentarians and other dignitaries 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 2023 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Members of Parliament and other 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 2023 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Shri

Harivansh, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Members of Parliament and other 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 2023 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Shri Mallikarjun Kharge, Leader of Opposition, Rajya Sabha, Members of Parliament and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the Portrait of Shri Dadabhai Naoroji.

## EXCHANGE OF PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS

### Foreign Parliamentary Delegation Visiting India

**Malawi :** A Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Ms. Catherine Gotani Hara, Hon'ble Speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Malawi visited India from 31 July to 3 August 2023 under bilateral exchange. The delegation arrived in Delhi on 30 July 2023. On 31 July 2023, Shri Om Birla, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha and the visiting Speaker held bilateral Parliamentary dialogue, which was followed by a banquet lunch. The visiting delegation also witnessed the proceedings of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha from the 'Special Box' and a show round of Parliament House Complex was organized for them. On the same day, the delegation called on Smt. Droupadi Murmu, Hon'ble President of India. On 1 August 2023, the delegation called on Shri Jagdeep Dhankhar, Hon'ble Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha. On 3 August 2023, the delegation called on Shri S. Jaishankar, Hon'ble Minister of External Affairs and Shri Sarbananda Sonowal, Hon'ble Minister of Ayush. Besides Delhi, the Delegation visited Agra.

### Indian Parliamentary Delegation Visiting Abroad

**Mongolia:** An Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri Om Birla, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha visited Mongolia from 6 to 8 July 2023 under the bilateral exchange.

The members of the Delegation were *Sarvashri* Rajesh Verma, Narain Dass Gupta, Rebati Tripura, Pabitra Margherita, and Smt. Mala Rajya Laxmi Shah, all Members of Parliament and Shri Utpal Kumar Singh, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha. Dr. Ajay Kumar, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was Secretary to the Delegation.

On 6 July 2023, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha addressed a gathering of the Members of the Indian Community organized by the Ambassador of India in Mongolia followed by cultural programme and dinner.



On 7 July 2023, en-route to Parliament of Mongolia, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha paid homage to Chinggis Khan at his statue at the State Palace. On the same day, the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha held bilateral Parliamentary dialogue with H.E. Mr. Zandanshatar Gombojav, Chairman of the State Great Hural. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Speakers and Protocol between SGs were signed in order to enhance parliamentary interaction and exchanges. On the same day, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha called on H.E. Ukhnaagiin Kharelsukh, the President of Mongolia and H.E. Luvsannamsrain Oyeun-Erdene, Prime Minister of Mongolia. The Chairperson, India-Mongolia Parliamentary Friendship Group hosted a banquet in honour of the Indian delegation. The delegation also visited the Headquarters of Mongol Refinery and Chinggis Khan Museum. A meeting was held between the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha and Head of Mongolian Parliament Secretariat. A cultural performance followed by a banquet dinner was organized in honour of the Indian Parliamentary Delegation by the Chairman of Mongolian Parliament.

On 8 July 2023, the delegation visited Gandantegchenlin Monastery and Pethub Monastery and also paid floral tributes to the statue of Mahatma Gandhi. The Chairman of the Mongolian Parliament hosted lunch in honour of the Indian Parliamentary Delegation. On the same day, the delegation witnessed Mini Nadaam at Mongol Nomadic Cultural Heritage Centre.

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

**India's Ambassador designate to Slovakia:** Ms. Apoorva Srivastava, India's Ambassador designate to Slovakia called on Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha on 18 July 2023 in Parliament House.

### **PARLIAMENTARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR DEMOCRACIES**

During the period from 1 July to 30 September 2023, the Parliamentary Research and Training Institute for Democracies (PRIDE) had organized the following Courses/Programmes/Events for Members/Delegates/Probationers/Dignitaries/Officials:

**I. Programme for Members of Parliament and Members of State Legislative Assembly:** (i) Two hundred and thirty-five Hon'ble Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assemblies and officials of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha attended the Seminar organized for Creating Awareness on World Hepatitis Day on 28 July 2023; and (ii) Thirty-seven women Members of the State Legislatures in India, attended the Orientation Programme from 9 to 10 August 2023.

**II. Training Programme for PAs/PSs of Members of Parliament:** Fifty-seven PAs/PSs of Hon'ble Members of Parliament attended Training program on use of e-mails on 2 August 2023.

**III. Know your Parliament-Samajh Sansad Ki:** (i) On the Occasion of *Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav* (75 Years of Independence), the Parliamentary Research and Training Institute for Democracies (PRIDE) has organized the Programme "Know your Parliament (KYP)-*Samajh Sansad Ki*" for the students/participants of Kota District of Rajasthan. As part of the Programme, a group of one hundred fifteen Members of Women (Mahila Morcha) and Children from Kota, Rajasthan, attended the programme on 27 and 28 July 2023; and (ii) Ninety-four students/participants attended the programme on 16 August 2023.

**IV. Appreciation Courses:** Two Appreciation Courses in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures were organized for: (i) One hundred twenty-six Probationers of Indian Forest Service, Indian Information Service (IIS) and Indian Corporate Law Service (ICLS) from 26 to 28 July 2023; and (ii) Eighteen Probationers of Indian Trade Service (ITS) and Indian Postal Service (IPoS) 9 to 10 August 2023.

**V. Capacity Building/Training Programme for officials of Lok Sabha/ Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats:** (i) Nineteen officials working in Media related Branches and Media Persons attended Capacity Building Programme from 5 to 7 July 2023; (ii) Forty-seven officials attended Training Programme on 'Budgeting and Finance Prudence' on 6 July 2023; (iii) Twenty-four officials attended Training Programme/Workshop on 'Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace' on 11 and 12 July 2023; (iv) One hundred and twenty officials attended Lecture/Workshop on 'Working Women-Social and Organizational Challenges' on 18 July 2023; (v) Thirty-four officials attended the Management Development Programme from 2 to 4 August 2023; (vi) Twenty-seven officials attended the Capacity Building Programme on 'Library Management' from 23 to 25 August 2023; (vii) Twenty-six officials attended the Capacity Building Programme on Media Management organized by Dr. Marti Channa Reddy, Human Resource Development Institute at Hyderabad, Telangana from 28 August to 1 September 2023; and (viii) Twenty-six officials attended the Workshop on 'Pension and Bhavishya Portal' on 12 September 2023.

**VI. Study Visit/Training Programme (International) (a):** (i) Twenty-seven Officials of Bangladesh Parliament in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures, attended the Special Training Programme at on 17 to 20 July 2023; (ii) Forty-five Civil Servants of Bangladesh

attending Training Programme at National Centre for Good Governance (NCGG), Mussoorie, Uttarakhand NCGG, attended the Study Visit on 26 July 2023; (iii) Sixty Indian Diaspora youth under 66<sup>th</sup> edition of Know India Programme (KIP), Ministry of External Affairs, Govt. of India, attended Study Visit on 4 August 2023; (iv) Sixty Indian Diaspora youth under 67<sup>th</sup> edition of Know India Programme (KIP), Ministry of External Affairs, Govt. of India, attended Study Visit on 18 August 2023; and (v) Twenty-three foreign delegates under the Gen next Network Democracy Programme of the ICCR, New Delhi attended the Study Visit on 18 August 2023.

**Study Visit (National) (b):** Fifty-six 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/Ordinances before the House. During the period from 1 July to 30 September 2023, a total of 1408 Reference requests were received from Hon'ble Members of Parliament and disposed off, out of which 1182 References were Offline and 226 References were Online. 24 Legislative Notes and 8 Reference Notes were prepared and uploaded on Lok Sabha website as well as shared with Hon'ble Members through Members' Portal. During this period 4 Briefing Sessions were organized for Hon'ble Members on important Legislative Business before the House.

## **PRIVILEGE ISSUES**

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### **LOK SABHA**

During the period 1 July to 30 September 2023, the Committee of Privileges held 3 sittings on 27 July, 18 and 30 August 2023. The Committee of Privilege presented one report during the period.

#### **Committee of Privileges**

##### **I**

The Sixth Report of the Committee of Privileges, 17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha on 'the Motion/resolution adopted by the House on 10 August 2023 leading to the suspension of Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, Member of Parliament, from the service of the House for misconduct and referring the matter to the Committee of Privileges for further investigation and report to the House', was presented to the Hon'ble Speaker on 30 August 2023 and laid on the Table of the House on 18 September 2023.

The Committee, in the light of their findings and conclusions, observed that deliberate attempt on the part of Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha by way of frequently interrupting or disturbing the proceedings of the House during the speech of Hon'ble Prime Minister or other Minister(s) thereof is a clear case of 'Contempt of the House'. Nevertheless, in view of the regrets expressed by Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, Member of Parliament, during his evidence before the Committee, the Committee recommended that no further punitive action is called for in the matter. The Committee, therefore, recommended that the suspension suffered by Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury so far, be regarded as sufficient punishment and the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha may consider discontinuance/revoking the suspension of Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha at the earliest, even without waiting for the House to re-assemble for the forthcoming Winter Session in November/December 2023.

## PROCEDURAL MATTERS

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### LOK SABHA TWELFTH SESSION

*Instance when leave was granted by the House to move a no-confidence motion. Motion by: Shri Gaurav Gogoi:* As not less than 50 members rose, Hon'ble Speaker observed on 26 July 2023 that leave was granted and announced that he will decide the time for discussing the motion in the House after consulting the leaders of Parties. On 8 August 2023, the Lok Sabha Speaker asked Shri Gaurav Gogoi to move the motion. The discussion which started on 8 August continued on 9 August and was concluded on 10 August 2023. The motion which was discussed for 19 hours and 59 minutes was negatived on 10 August 2023.

#### I

*Observation from the Chair regarding the Dignity of the House: Smooth Functioning of Question Hour:* On 21 July 2023, the Hon'ble Speaker made the following observation:

“Hon'ble Members, Question Hour is very important. Don't you want to run the House; don't you want to run the Question Hour?”

Hon'ble Members, all the Honorable Members of Parliament want the House to function. Will sloganeering solve the problems? There will be solution through discussion and dialogue. This is not the way.

You do not want to discuss. You want sloganeering, you do not want to run the House. The people of the Country want the House to function. Issues will be resolved through discussion. Sloganeering will not solve the problem. The Government is ready. Are you ready to discuss?”

#### II

*Observation from the Chair regarding the Dignity of the House: Smooth Functioning of Question Hour:* On 24 July 2023, the Hon'ble Speaker made the following observation:

“Hon'ble Members, this House is for debate and dialogue. The people have not sent you to bring posters.

I am ready to conduct the debate. First, there will be Question Hour. There will be debate after the Question Hour. Question Hour is important.

Do you want to have a debate? You don't want to debate? Your leader has asked for a debate and the Government is also ready for debate.

Hon'ble Members, sloganeering will not solve any problem. With whom you want to do justice, please discuss, debate and give good suggestions for them. The Government will work on the basis of those suggestions. The entire House should collectively discuss and debate and find a solution to the problem, the Government will implement it.

Hon'ble Members, I again urge you to raise the issues of public interest in the House.

Question Hour is important. The Government is answerable during the Question Hour.

Entire House is ready to discuss the issues you are talking about; the people have not sent you here to raise slogans and bring placards.

This House will solve the problem only by discussing the issues. Sloganeering and placards will not solve the problem and you will not be able to do justice to those people either. That's why I request you to let the House function.

Please project your point of view. I will give you ample time and opportunity to speak on every issue.

I once again request all the Hon'ble Members to go to their respective seats. After 12 o'clock, I am ready to talk to all the parties and make a consensus to discuss the issues after 12 o'clock on which you want to discuss.

You raise slogans, you bring placards. Have the people elected and sent you here for this purpose? ”

### III

***Observation from the Chair regarding the Dignity of the House: Maintaining decorum and Smooth Functioning of Question Hour:*** On 25 July 2023, the Hon'ble Speaker made the following observation:

"Hon'ble Members, don't you want the House to run? Don't you want to utilize the time of the Question Hour?

The time of the Question Hour is very important. I urge you to let the House run. You should hold the discussion and fix the accountability of the Government.

You should make endeavours in the right direction. Our democracy is the largest democracy in the world. Why do you raise slogans every day? Sloganeering will not solve any problem.

All of you please occupy your respective seats. I will give you enough time and chance on each issue. I urge you to maintain the dignity of the Parliament. Bringing placards everyday is not in accordance with Parliamentary traditions.

I requested you on earlier occasions also. You are all senior members. Please maintain the dignity of Parliament. Don't you want to run the House? Don't you want to conduct Question Hour? Don't you want to discuss serious matters?"

#### IV

***Observation from the Chair regarding the Dignity of the House: Maintaining decorum and Smooth Functioning of Question Hour:*** On 26 July 2023, the Hon'ble Speaker made the following observation:

"Hon'ble Members, do you not want a discussion over Manipur? Please maintain the decorum in the House.

Hon'ble Members, this House is for debate and discussion. You all may please go to your respective seats, so that discussion can go on.

Hon'ble Members, every subject and every issue would be discussed. This House is for discussions. Do you not want discussions; will you not allow the Question Hour to continue?"

#### V

***Observation from the Chair regarding the Dignity of the House: Maintaining decorum and Smooth Functioning of Question Hour:*** On 27 July 2023, the Hon'ble Speaker made the following observation:

"Hon'ble Members, there have been finest traditions of this House, there have been highest traditions, there has been high dignity but the way you are behaving, the way you are conducting yourself, that doesn't suit to the dignity of our democracy. I again urge that maintaining dignity, respect and high traditions of the House is our collective responsibility. People have elected and sent us here so that we present their wants, their expressions and their emotions in the House. You indulge in sloganeering here, put placards in front of the Hon'ble Minister, some Hon'ble Members come in the well and want to have discussion with the Speaker, this is not an appropriate way and also this is not compatible with parliamentary traditions. The whole country is witnessing this conduct. Where do you want to take it? Have good discussion, have conversations. I shall provide you sufficient time and opportunity on every issue, but this conduct is not appropriate. Your conduct is not compatible with parliamentary traditions. We are the largest democracy of the world. How are you conducting yourself here? The whole country is witnessing your conduct.

If you continue this type of conduct, I shall not allow the House to function in this way."

#### VI

***Observation from the Chair regarding the Dignity of the House: Maintaining Decorum and Smooth Functioning of Question Hour:*** On 28 July 2023, the Hon'ble Speaker made the following observation:

"Hon'ble Members, it is my request to you, whether you want the Question Hour to continue or not? Question Hour is very important time for all. My request to all of you, I have also said in the all-Parties' meeting and I am again requesting to you. Do you not want the Question Hour to continue? This Question Hour is yours, there is accountability of Government. Do you not want the Question Hour to continue?"

## VII

***Observation from the Chair regarding the Dignity of the House: Dignity of the House: Smooth Functioning of Question Hour:*** On 7 August 2023, the Hon'ble Speaker made the following observation:

"Hon'ble Members, do you not want to let the House function? Is this a place for sloganeering? You do not want to let the House function during the Question Hour, this is not good.

I once again urge the Hon'ble Members that the House is not for sloganeering. The Question Hour is an important time of the House. You should discuss and debate. You can make the Government accountable on important issues. Do you come here to raise slogans?"

## THIRTEENTH SESSION

***Resolution regarding the success of the Country's Space Programme:*** On 21 September 2023, the Hon'ble Speaker made the following Resolution:

"Our country's Space Programme is a source of pride for the nation. The success of Chandrayaan-3 Mission and other achievements of the country in the space sector are testament to the inherent scientific and technological potential of our country. Affirmative eco-system, as well as visionary leadership, has enabled our scientists to fully realize their potential, unleash their energy and attain such historical milestone. This House recognizes and appreciates our scientists, particularly the women scientists, for achieving this arduous and monumental feat with the successful soft landing of Chandrayaan-3 on the unconquered South Pole of the Moon. This accomplishment along with other space missions will definitely promote scientific temper in the society and place our country at the forefront of science and technology in the world."

*The resolution was adopted.*



**PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS**  
**(1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2023)**

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

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**INDIA**

**DEVELOPMENTS AT THE UNION**

*Parliament Session(s):* The Twelfth Session of the Seventeenth Lok Sabha and the Two Hundred and Sixtieth Session of the Rajya Sabha commenced on 20 July 2023. Both the Houses were adjourned *sine die* on 11 August 2023. The President of India, Smt. Droupadi Murmu prorogued both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 12 August 2023.

The Thirteenth Session of the Seventeenth Lok Sabha and the Two Hundred and Sixty-first Session of the Rajya Sabha commenced on 18 September 2023. Both the Houses were adjourned *sine die* on 21 September 2023. The President of India, Smt. Droupadi Murmu prorogued both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 26 September 2023.

*Elections to Rajya Sabha:* The following members have been elected to the Rajya Sabha during the period from 1 July to 30 September 2023.

<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>Name and Party affiliation &amp; State</b>	<b>Date of Election</b>	<b>Date of Commencement of term</b>	<b>Date of taking Oath</b>
1.	Shri Sadanand Shet Tanawde (Bharatiya Janata Party) Goa	17.07.2023	29.07.2023	31.07.2023
2.	Shri Kesridevsinh Digvijaysinh Jhala (Bharatiya Janata Party) Gujarat	17.07.2023	19.08.2023	21.08.2023
3.	Shri Desai Babubhai Jesangbhai (Bharatiya Janata Party) Gujarat	17.07.2023	19.08.2023	21.08.2023

4.	Shri S. Jaishankar (Bharatiya Janata Party) Gujarat	17.07.2023	19.08.2023	21.08.2023
5.	Dr. Dinesh Sharma (Bharatiya Janata Party) Uttar Pradesh	08.09.2023	11.09.2023	18.09.2023
6.	Shri Saket Gokhle (All India Trinamool Congress) West Bengal	17.07.2023	18.07.2023	24.07.2023
7.	Shri Derek O' Brien (All India Trinamool Congress) West Bengal	17.07.2023	19.08.2023	21.08.2023
8.	Ms. Dola Sen (All India Trinamool Congress) West Bengal	17.07.2023	19.08.2023	21.08.2023
9.	Shri Nagendra Ray (Bharatiya Janata Party) West Bengal	17.07.2023	19.08.2023	21.08.2023
10.	Shri Prakash Chik Baraik (All India Trinamool Congress) West Bengal	17.07.2023	19.08.2023	21.08.2023
11.	Shri Samirul Islam (All India Trinamool Congress) West Bengal	17.07.2023	19.08.2023	21.08.2023
12.	Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray (All India Trinamool Congress) West Bengal	17.07.2023	19.08.2023	21.08.2023

*Revocation of Disqualification of Lok Sabha Member:* According to the Lok Sabha Secretariat separate Notifications dated 7 August 2023, "In continuation of Notification No. 21/4(3)/2023/TO(B), dated the 24th March, 2023, the Supreme Court of India has passed an order on 04.08.2023 in Special Leave to Appeal (Crl.) No. 8644/2023, staying the conviction of Shri Rahul Gandhi, Member of Lok Sabha representing the Wayanad Parliamentary

Constituency of Kerala, which was ordered by the judgment dated 23.03.2023 of the Court of the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Surat in C.C./ 18712/2019.

In view of order dated 04.08.2023 of the Supreme Court of India, the disqualification of Shri Rahul Gandhi, notified vide Gazette Notification no. 21/4(3)/2023/TO (B) dated the 24th March, 2023 in terms of the provisions of Article 102(1)(e) of the Constitution of India read with Section 8 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, has ceased to operate subject to further judicial pronouncements."

## **AROUND THE STATES**

### **JHARKHAND**

*Assembly Bye-election Result:* On 8 September 2023, Smt. Baby Devi of the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM) was declared elected from Dumri Assembly Constituency in the bye-election held on 5 September 2023.

### **KERALA**

*Assembly Bye-election Result:* On 8 September 2023, Adv. Chandy Oommen of the Indian National Congress (INC) was declared elected from Puthuppally Assembly Constituency in the bye-election held on 5 September 2023.

### **ODISHA**

*Election of Speaker:* On 22 September 2023, Smt. Pramila Mallik was elected as the Speaker of the Odisha Legislative Assembly.

### **RAJASTHAN**

*Expulsion of Minister:* On 21 July 2023, The Minister of State for Panchayati Raj and Rural Development, Shri Rajendra Gudha was removed from the Council of Ministers.

### **TRIPURA**

*Assembly Bye-election Result:* On 8 September 2023, *Sarvashri* Tafajjal Hossain and Bindu Debnath, both members from the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) were declared elected from Boxanagar and Dhanpur Assembly Constituencies, respectively, in the bye-election held on 5 September 2023.

## **UTTAR PRADESH**

*Assembly Bye-election Result:* On 8 September 2023, Shri Sudhakar Singh from the Samajwadi Party (SP) was declared elected from Ghosi Assembly Constituency in the bye-election held on 5 September 2023.

## **UTTARAKHAND**

*Assembly Bye-election Result:* On 8 September 2023, Smt. Parwati Dass from the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) was declared elected from Bageshwar Assembly Constituency in the bye-election held on 5 September 2023.

## **WEST BENGAL**

*Assembly Bye-election Result:* On 8 September 2023, Shri Nirmal Chandra Roy from the All India Trinamool Congress (AITC) was declared elected from Dhupguri Assembly Constituency in the bye-election held on 5 September 2023.

## **EVENTS ABROAD**

### **CAMBODIA**

*Oath of Prime Minister:* On 22 August 2023, Mr. Hun Manet was sworn in as the Prime Minister of Cambodia.

### **EAST TIMOR**

*Oath of Prime Minister:* On 1 July 2023, Mr. Xanana Gusmao was sworn in as the Prime Minister of East Timor.

### **GABON**

*Oath of President:* On 4 September 2023, General Brice Clotaire Oligui Nguema was sworn in as the President of Gabon.

### **PAKISTAN**

*Oath of Prime Minister:* On 14 August 2023, Mr. Anwaar-ul-Haq Kakar was sworn in as the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

## **SINGAPORE**

*Oath of President:* On 14 September 2023, Mr. Tharman Shanmugaratnam was sworn in as the President of Singapore.

## **THAILAND**

*Oath of Prime Minister:* On 23 August 2023, Mr. Srettha Thavisin was sworn in as the Prime Minister of Thailand.

## **UZBEKISTAN**

*Oath of President:* On 14 July 2023, Mr. Shavkat Mirziyoyev was sworn in as the President of Uzbekistan.

## **VANUATU**

*New Prime Minister:* On 4 September 2023, Mr. Sato Kilman was elected as the new Prime Minister of Vanuatu.

## **ZIMBABWE**

*Oath of President:* On 4 September 2023, Mr. Emmerson Mnangagwa was sworn in as the President of Zimbabwe for the second term.

## DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

[This Section covers some important Bills assented to by the President of India (after the same were passed by Parliament) during the period - 1 July 2023 - 30 September 2023]

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***The Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Act, 2023:*** The Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 (18 of 1969) (the Act) was enacted to provide for the regulation of registration of births and deaths and for matters connected therewith.

This Act had not been amended since its inception. In order to keep pace with the societal change and technological advancements during the period of its operation, and to make it more citizen friendly, there was a need to amend this Act. Based on the consultations held with the State Governments, general public and other stake holders, it was proposed to amend certain provisions of the Act in the form of a Bill, namely the Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Bill, 2023.

The Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Bill, 2023, *inter alia*, provides for the following, namely:—

(i) to insert provisions for digital registration and electronic delivery of certificate of births and deaths for the benefit of the public at large;

(ii) to create a National and State level database of registered births and deaths which would help in updating other databases resulting in an efficient and transparent delivery of public services and social benefits;

(iii) to provide for use of the Birth Certificate as a single document to prove the date and place of birth of a person born on or after the date of commencement of the Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Act, 2023, for admission to an educational institution, issuance of a driving licence, preparation of a voter list, registration of a marriage, appointment to a post in the Central Government or the State Government or a local body or public sector undertaking, or in any statutory or autonomous body under the Central Government or State Government, issuance of a passport, issuance of an Aadhaar number and any other purpose as may be determined by the Central Government in order to enhance the public convenience and to avoid multiplicity of documents to prove date and place of birth in the country;

(iv) to change the ordering authority from Magistrate of the first class or Presidency Magistrate to District Magistrate or Sub-Divisional Magistrate or an Executive Magistrate authorised by the District Magistrate in the case of delayed information of any birth or death to

the Registrar after one year of its occurrence and submission of self-attested document instead of an affidavit made before a Notary Public in the case of delayed information of any birth or death to the Registrar after thirty days but within one year of its occurrence;

(v) to facilitate registration process of adopted, orphan, abandoned, surrendered, surrogate child and child to a single parent or unwed mother;

(vi) to make it mandatory for all medical institutions to provide a certificate as to the cause of death to the Registrar and a copy of the same to the nearest relative;

(vii) to appoint Special "Sub-Registrars" in the event of disaster or epidemic for speedy registration of deaths and issue of certificates;

(viii) to collect Aadhaar numbers of parents and informant, if available, in case of birth registration;

(ix) to address the grievances of general public aggrieved by any action or order of the Registrar or District Registrar; and

(x) to enhance the penalties provided in the Act.

The Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Bill, 2023, which sought to achieve the above objectives was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 1 August 2023 and 7 August 2023, respectively. The President of India assented to it on 11 August 2023.

The text of the above Act is reproduced below:

#### THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2023

An Act further to amend the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969.

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

**1. Short title and commencement.** (1) This Act may be called the Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Act, 2023.

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

**2. Construction of references of certain expressions by certain other expressions.** Throughout the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), for the

word “Registrar-General”, wherever it occurs, the words “Registrar General of India” shall be substituted.

**3. Amendment of Section 2.** In section 2 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1),—

(i) clause (a) shall be re-numbered as clause (ab) thereof, and before clause (ab) as so re-numbered, the following clauses shall be inserted, namely: —

‘(a) “Aadhaar number” shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (a) of section 2 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016;

(aa) “adoption” shall have the same meaning as assigned to it on clause (2) of section 2 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015;’;

(ii) clause (b) shall be re-numbered as clause (ba) thereof, and before clause (ba) as so re-numbered, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

‘(b) “database” means the organized collection of data, generally stored and accessed in electronic form from a computer network;’.

**4. Amendment of section 3.** In section 3 of the principal Act,—

(i) in the marginal heading, for the words “Registrar-General, India”, the words “Registrar General of India” shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-section (1), for the words “Registrar-General, India”, the words “Registrar General of India” shall be substituted;

(iii) in sub-section (3), for the words “and submit”, the words “and the database of registered births and deaths and submit” shall be substituted;

(iv) after sub-section (3), the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:—

‘(4) The Registrar General of India shall maintain the database of registered births and deaths at the National level and it shall be obligatory upon the Chief Registrars and the Registrars to share the data of registered births and deaths to such database.



(5) Subject to the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 17 and with the prior approval of the Central Government, the database of registered births and deaths maintained under sub-section (4) may, on request, be made available to the authorities dealing with the preparation or maintenance of database relating to—

(a) population register;

(b) electoral rolls;

(c) Aadhaar number;

(d) ration card;

(e) passport;

(f) driving licence;

(g) property registration; and

(h) such other databases at the National level as may be notified,

and the authority shall inform the action taken, within such period as may be notified from time to time, to the Central Government:

Provided that the preparation or maintenance of database relating to electoral rolls in clause (b) shall be without prejudice to the provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1950.”.

**5.** Amendment of section 4. In section 4 of the principal Act, in sub-section (4), the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:—

“(5) The Chief Registrar shall take steps to register births or deaths and maintain a unified database of registered births and deaths at the State level by using the portal as approved by the Registrar General of India and it shall be obligatory upon the Registrars to share the data of registered births and deaths to such database.

(6) Subject to the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 17 and with the prior approval of the State Government, the database of registered births and deaths maintained under sub-section (5) at the State level may, on request, be made available to the authority dealing with other databases at the State level and the authority shall inform action taken, within such period as may be notified from time to time, to the State Government:

Provided that the preparation or maintenance of database relating to electoral rolls shall be without prejudice to the provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1950.”.

**6. Amendment of section 7. In section 7 of the principal Act,—**

(i) in sub-section (2),—

(a) after the words “enter in the register maintained”, the words “, electronically or otherwise,” shall be inserted;

(b) after the word and figure “section9”, the words “in respect of births and deaths which has taken place in his jurisdiction” shall be inserted;

(ii) in sub-section (5),—

(a) for the words “appoint Sub-Registrars and”, the words “appoint Sub-Registrars and, in the event of any disaster or epidemic, appoint Special Sub-Registrars” shall be substituted;

(b) the following *explanation* shall be inserted, namely:—

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

(i) “disaster” shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (d) of section 2 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005;

(ii) “epidemic” means the epidemic referred to in the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.’.

**7. Amendment of section 8. In section 8 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1),—**

(i) in the opening portion, —

(a) for the words “orally or in writing with signature”, shall be substituted;

(b) after the words “several particulars”, the words “including the Aadhaar number of parents and the informant, if available, in case of birth,” shall be inserted;

(ii) in clause (a), the words “male” shall be omitted;

(iii) after clause (a), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely: —

“(aa) in respect of non-institutional adoption, the adoptive parents;

(ab) in respect of birth of a child to a single parent or unwed mother from her womb, the parent;

(ac) in respect of birth of a child through surrogacy, the biological parent;”;

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

‘(da) in respect of a child who is taken on adoption from the Specialised Adoption Agency, the person in-charge of the Specialised Adoption Agency.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this clause, the expression “Specialized Adoption Agency” shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (57) of section 2 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015;

(db) in respect of an orphan or abandoned child or surrendered child in any child care institution, the person in-charge or caretaker of the child care institution.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this clause, the expressions “abandoned child” or “child care institution” or “orphan” or “surrendered child” shall have the same meanings as respectively assigned to them in clauses (1), (21), (42) and (60) of section 2 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015;

(dc) in respect of birth of a child through surrogacy in a surrogacy clinic, the person in-charge of the surrogacy clinic.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this clause, the expressions “surrogacy” and “surrogacy clinic” shall have the same meanings as respectively assigned to them in clauses (zd) and (ze) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Surrogacy (Regulation) Act, 2021;’.

**8.** Amendment of section 10. In section 10 of the principal Act, for sub-sections (2) and (3), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—

“(2) Where death occurs in any medical institution providing specialized treatment or general treatment, every such institution, irrespective of ownership, shall, free of charge, provide a certificate of the cause of death, including the history of illness, if any, signed by the medical practitioner who attended that person during his recent illness to the Registrar in such form as may be prescribed and provide a copy of such certificate to the nearest relative.

(3) In the event of death of any person occurring in any place other than medical institution, and such person was, during his recent illness, attended to by a medical practitioner, such medical practitioner shall, after the death of that person, free of charge, forthwith issue, a certificate of the cause of death, including the history of illness, if any, to the person required under this Act to give information concerning the death in such form as may be prescribed, and the person, on receipt of the certificate, shall deliver the same to the Registrar at the time of giving information of the death as required under this Act.”.

**9.** Amendment of section 11. In section 11 of the principal Act, for the words “place of abode, and, if he cannot write”, the words “place of abode and put his signature thereto, and, if he cannot write” shall be substituted.

**10.** Substitution of new section for section 12. For section 12 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

“12. Certificate of registration of births or deaths. The Registrar shall, as soon as the registration of a birth or death has been completed, but not later than seven days, give, free of charge, electronically or otherwise under his signature, to the person who gives information under section 8 or section 9, a certificate extracted from the register relating to such birth or death in such form and manner as may be prescribed.”.

**11.** Amendment of section 13. In section 13 of the principal Act, for sub-sections (2) and (3), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—

(2) Any birth or death of which delayed information is given to the Registrar after thirty days but within one year of its occurrence, shall be registered only with the written permission of the District Registrar or such other authority, on payment of such fee and production of self-attested document in such form and manner as may be prescribed.

(3) Any birth or death of which delayed information is given to the Registrar after one year of its occurrence, shall be registered only on an order made by a District Magistrate or Sub-Divisional Magistrate or by an Executive Magistrate authorized by the District

Magistrate, having jurisdiction over the area where the birth or death has taken place, after verifying the correctness of the birth or death and on payment of such fee as may be prescribed.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this sub-section, the expression “Executive Magistrate” means the Executive Magistrate appointed under sub-section (1) of section 20 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.’

**12.** Amendment of section 16. In section 16 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), after the words “register of births and deaths”, the words, electronically or otherwise,” shall be inserted.

**13.** Amendment of section 17. In section 17 of the principal Act,—

(i) in sub-section (1), for clause (b), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(b) obtain, electronically or otherwise, a certificate of birth or death from such register and issued in such form and manner as may be prescribed:

Provided that no certificate relating to any death, issued to any person, shall disclose the particulars regarding the cause of death as entered in the register.”;

(ii) in sub-section (2), for the word “extracts” occurring at both the places, the word “certificates” shall be substituted;

(iii) after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

“(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, the certificate referred to in sub-section (2) or section 12, shall be used to prove the date and place of birth of a person who is born on or after the date of commencement of the Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Act, 2023, for the purposes of—

(a) admission to an educational institution;

(b) issuance of a driving licence;

(c) preparation of a voter list;

(d) registration of a marriage;

(e) appointment to a post in the Central Government or State Government or a local body or public sector undertaking or in any statutory or autonomous body under the Central Government or State Government;

(f)issuance of a passport;  
(g)issuance of an Aadhaar number; and  
(h)any other purpose as may be determined by the Central Government.”.

**14.** Amendment of section 18. In section 18 of the principal Act, for the words “by the District Registrar”, the words “in general or special order by the Chief Registrar” shall be substituted.

**15.** Amendment of section 23. In section 23 of the principal Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1),—

(i) in the opening portion, for the words “Any person”, the words, brackets, figure and letter “Any person, except the person specified in sub-section (1A),” shall be substituted;

(ii) in clause(c), after the words “thumb mark”, the words “or signature, as the case may be,” shall be inserted;

(iii) in the long line, for the words “fifty rupees”, the words “two hundred and fifty rupees” shall be substituted;

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

“(1A) Whoever, being a person specified in clauses (b), (c), (d), (da), (db), (dc) and (e) of sub-section (1) of section 8,—

(a)fails without reasonable cause to give any information which it is his duty to give; or

(b)gives or causes to be given, for the purpose of being inserted in any register of births and deaths, an information which he knows or believes to be false regarding any of the particulars required to be known and registered; or

(c)refuses to write his name, description and place of abode or to put his thumb mark or signature in the register as required under section 11, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees in respect of each birth or death.”

(c) in sub-section (2),—

(i) after the words “in his jurisdiction”, the words and figures “or to give a certificate to the informant under section 12” shall be inserted;

(ii) for the words “fifty rupees”, the words “two hundred and fifty rupees” shall be substituted;

(d) for sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(3) Any person who neglects or refuses to provide or issue a certificate as required under sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) of section 10 or any person neglects or refuses to deliver such certificate to the Registrar, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.”;

(e) in sub-section (4),—

(i) for the words “Any Person”, the words, brackets, figure and letter “Any person except the person specified in sub-section (IA)” shall be substituted;

(ii) for the words “ten rupees”, the words “two hundred and fifty rupees” shall be substituted;

(f) after sub-section (4), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

“(4A) Any person specified in sub-section (IA), who, without reasonable cause, contravenes any provision of this Act for the contravention of which no penalty is provided for in this section, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees in respect of each of birth or death.”;

(g) in sub-section (5), for the words and figures “Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898”, the words and figures “Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973” shall be substituted.

**16.** Amendment of section of 24. In section 24 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), for the portion beginning with the words “proceedings under this Act” and ending with the words “fifty rupees”, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“proceedings under this Act,—

(a) accept from the person, except the person specified in sub-section (IA) of section 23, who has committed or is reasonably suspected of having committed an

offence under this Act, by way of composition of such offence a sum of money not exceeding two hundred and fifty rupees;

(b) accept from the person specified in sub-section (1A) of section 23, who has committed or is reasonably suspected of having committed an offence under this Act, by way of composition of such offence a sum of money not exceeding one thousand rupees in respect of each birth or death.”.

**17.** Insertion of new section 25A. After section 25 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

“25A. Appeal.(1) Any person aggrieved by any action or order of,—

(i) the Registrar, may prefer an appeal to the District Registrar; or

(ii) the District Registrar, may prefer an appeal to the Chief Registrar,

Within a period of thirty days from the date of such action or receipt of such order, as the case may be, in such form and manner as may be prescribed.

(2) The District Registrar or the Chief Registrar, as the case may be, shall decide the appeal referred to in sub-section (1) within a period of ninety days from the date of preferring of such appeal.”.

**18.** Amendment of section 30. In section 30 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2),—

(i) for clauses (d), (e) and (f), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

“(d) the form of certificate of the cause of death under sub-section (2) and (3) of section 10;

(e) the form and manner in which the certificate of birth and death may be given under section 12;

(f) the authority which may grant permission for registration of a birth or death and the form and manner of production of self-attested document under sub-section (2) of section 13;”;

(ii) after clause (g), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—



“(ga) the form and manner in which the certificate of birth or death may be obtained under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 17;

(gb) the form and manner of preferring an appeal under sub-section (1) of section 25A;”;

(iii) in clause (i), for the word “extracts”, the word “certificates” shall be substituted.

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***The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Act, 2023:*** The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991 was enacted to supplement the provisions of the Constitution relating to the Legislative Assembly and a Council of Ministers for the National Capital Territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Delhi being the capital of India is administered by the President of India directly. Article 239AA of the Constitution provides for special provisions with respect to the Union Territory of Delhi. The said article provides for various functional and administrative networked issues balancing the participation of the Union Government in the affairs relating to the administration of Delhi in general, and particular, under the provisions contained in sub-clause (b) of clause (3) and clause (7) of the said article. Several important National and International institutions and authorities like the President, the Parliament, the Supreme Court, various constitutional functionaries, foreign diplomatic missions, international agencies, etc., are located in Delhi and high dignitaries from other nations pay official visits to Delhi, and in the national interest of the country, highest possible standards are required to be maintained in the administration and governance of the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

Any decision taken in respect of Delhi not only affects the residents of Delhi but also affects the entire country and shall have the potential of putting the national reputation, image, credibility and prestige at stake in the international global spectrum and therefore, the entire nation is vitally interested in the governance of the National Capital Territory of Delhi. Delhi being the capital of India has a unique status and certain distinguished features and there is a need to promote the national interests without compromising the aspirations of the residents of Delhi. Article 1 of the Constitution defines the territory of India, comprising of States and Union Territories and article 1 read with article 239 provides that the Union Territories are to be governed solely by the President.

In the absence of a Parliamentary legislation on "services" as contained in Entry 41 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution in respect of National Capital Territory of Delhi, the

Hon'ble Supreme Court considered a reference concerning the subject "services" in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and it was pleased to pass a judgment in C.A. No. 2357 of 2017 on 11<sup>th</sup> May, 2023 in the matter of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi *Versus* Union of India.

In view of the special status of the National Capital Territory of Delhi, a scheme of administration has to be formulated by a Parliamentary legislation to balance both the local and national interests to reflect the aspirations of the people through the joint and collective responsibility of the Government of India and the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi.

With a view to give effect to the intent and purpose behind the provisions of article 239AA of the Constitution, a permanent authority, headed by the Chief Minister of Delhi along with the Chief Secretary, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Principal Secretary, Home, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, is being constituted to make recommendations to the Lieutenant Governor regarding matters concerning transfer postings, vigilance and other matters. This would balance the interest of the nation with the interest of the Union territory of Delhi in the administration of the capital to the manifestation of the will of the people reposed in the Central Government as well as the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi. The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Bill, 2023, *inter alia*, provides for amendments to the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991(hereinafter referred to as the Act)—

(a) to define the terms "Lieutenant Governor" and "Minister";

(b) to insert a new Part IV-A in the Act relating to the maintenance of democratic and administrative balance in the governance of the National Capital Territory of Delhi, which provides for—

(i) definitions of certain terms used in Part IV-A;

(ii) Public Service Commissions for the National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(iii) empowering the Central Government to make rules in connection with the affairs of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi including the functions, terms and other conditions of service of officers and employees;

(iv) constitution of the National Capital Civil Service Authority, the powers and functions of the Authority and other incidental matters;

(c) for removal of difficulties by a Presidential Order, in case of any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of newly inserted Part IV-A in the Act; and

(d) to repeal the National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Ordinance, 2023.

The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Bill, 2023, which sought to achieve the above objectives was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 3 August 2023 and 7 August 2023, respectively. The President of India assented to it on 11 August 2023.

The text of the above Act is reproduced below:

THE GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI  
(AMENDMENT) ACT, 2023

An Act further to amend the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991.

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

**1. Short title and commencement.**(1) This Act may be called the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Act, 2023

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 19th day of May, 2023.

**2. Amendment of section 2.** In the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in section 2, after clause (e), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

'(ea) "Lieutenant Governor" means the administrator appointed under article 239 of the Constitution for the National Capital Territory of Delhi and designated as Lieutenant Governor by the President;

'(eb) "Minister" means a member of the Council of Ministers referred to in clause (4) of article 239AA of the Constitution, by whatever name called and includes a Deputy Minister;'

**3. Amendment of section 41.** In section 41 of the principal Act,—

(A) in the marginal heading, for the words "act in his discretion", the words "act in his sole discretion" shall be substituted;

(B) in sub-section (1),—

(a) in the opening paragraph, for the words "act in his discretion", the words "act in his sole discretion" shall be substituted;

(b) in clause (ii), the word"; or" shall be inserted at the end;

(c) after clause (ii), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

(C) in sub-section (2), for the words "not a matter as respects", the words "not a matter in respect of" shall be substituted.

4. Insertion of new Part IV-A. In the principal Act, after Part IV the following Part shall be inserted, namely:—

#### PART IV-A

##### PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE MAINTENANCE OF THE DEMOCRATIC AND ADMINISTRATIVE BALANCE IN THE GOVERNANCE OF NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI

45A. Definitions. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "All India Services" means any service created under the All India Services Act, 1951, except the Indian Police Service;

(b) "Authority" means the National Capital Civil Service Authority constituted under sub-section (1) of section 45E;

(c) "Chairperson" means the Chairperson of the Authority appointed under clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 45E;

(d) "Chief Secretary" means the Chief Secretary of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi appointed by the Central Government;

(e) "Council" means the Council of Ministers referred to in clause (4) of article 239AA of the Constitution;

(f) "DANICS" means the Delhi, Andaman and Nicobar, Lakshadweep, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli (Civil) Service;

(g) "Delhi Subordinate Services Section Board" means the Delhi Subordinate Services Selection Board constituted by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi through its Resolution No. F-3(7)/93-S.III, dated 4th October, 1996 read with Resolution F.3(24)/DSSSB/2008-S.III/1764, dated 12th May, 2008;

(h) "Department" means a Department or office specified in the Schedule to the Business of Delhi (Allocation) Rules, 1993;

(i) "Group 'A' officers" means the officers serving in the affairs of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi—

(a) belonging to All India Services, except the officers of the Indian Police Service;

(b) who are classified as Group 'A' officers, under rule 4 of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965,

but shall not include the officers who are serving in connection with any subject matter, whether fully or in part connected with Entries 1,2 and 18 List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, and Entries 64, 65 and 66 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution insofar as they related to Entries 1,2 and 18 or any other subject matter which is connected therewith or incidental thereto;

(j) "Group 'B' officials" means the Group 'B' officials, as such classified under rule 4 of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965, but shall not include the officials who are serving in connection with any subject matter, whether fully or in part connected with Entries 1, 2 and 18 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, and Entries 64,65 and 66 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution insofar as they related to Entries 1,2 and 18 or any other subject matter which is connected therewith or incidental thereto;

(k) "Group 'C' officials" means Group 'C' official as such classified under rule 4 of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965, but shall not include the officials who are serving in connection with any subject matter, whether fully or in part connected with Entries 1, 2 and 18 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, and Entries 64,65 and 66 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution insofar as they relate to Entries 1,2 and 18 or any other subject matter which is connected therewith or incidental thereto;

(l) "National Capital Territory of Delhi" means the Union territory of Delhi as defined in clause (1) of article 239AA of the Constitution;

(m) "Member" means a member of the Authority and includes the Chairperson;

(n) "Principal Home Secretary" means the Additional Chief Secretary or Principal Secretary or Secretary, as the case maybe, who is Head of the Home Department of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi; and

(o) "Secretary" means the Additional Chief Secretary or Principal Secretary or Secretary, as the case may be, who is Head of the concerned Department of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi.

45B. Public Service Commissions for National Capital Territory of Delhi. (1) The Union Public Service Commission shall be the Public Service Commission for Group 'A' and Group 'B' gazetted posts in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

(2) The Delhi Subordinate Services Selection Board shall be the recruitment agency for appointment to the Group 'B' non-gazetted posts and Group 'C' posts in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

45C. Power of Central Government to make rules under this Part. The Central Government may make rules to provide for any one or more of the following matters, in connection with the affairs of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi under this Part, namely:—

(a) the tenure of office, salaries and allowances, provident funds, pensions, gratuities, leave of absence and other conditions of service of officers and other employees appointed or posted;

(b) the powers, duties and functions of officers and other employees appointed or posted;

(c) the qualifications of candidates for appointment to the posts and the manner of selection for appointments;

(d) transfer or posting of the officers and other employees posted;

(e) the procedure to be followed in imposing any penalty, suspension pending departmental inquiries before the imposition of such penalty and the authority to whom such suspension or penalty may be ordered; and the officer or authority to whom an appeal or revision shall lie;

(f) any other matter which is incidental to or necessary for the purpose of regulating the appointment and condition of service of persons appointed to services and posts; and

(g) any other matter for which, in the opinion of the Central Government, provisions are to be made by rules.

45D. Power to appoint authorities, boards, commissions or statutory bodies. Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, any authority, board, commission or any statutory body, by whatever name it may be called, or any office bearer or member thereof, constituted or appointed by or under—

(a) any law made by the Parliament for the time being in force, applicable to the National Capital Territory of Delhi, shall be constituted or appointed or nominated by the President; and

(b) any law made by the Legislative Assembly of National Capital Territory of Delhi for the time being in force, the Authority shall recommend a panel of suitable persons for constitution or appointment or nomination by the Lieutenant Governor, in accordance with provisions of section 45H.

45E. Constitution of National Capital Civil Service Authority. (1) There shall be an Authority to be known as the National Capital Civil Service Authority to exercise the powers conferred on, and discharge the functions assigned to it under this Part.

(2) The Authority, referred to in sub-section (1), shall consist of the following Members, namely:—

(a) the Chief Minister of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, who shall be the Chairperson of the Authority, *ex officio*;

(b) the Chief Secretary of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, Member, *ex officio*; and

(c) the Principal Home Secretary, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, who shall be the Member-Secretary to the Authority, *ex officio*.

(3) All matters required to be decided by the Authority shall be decided by majority of votes of the Members present and voting.

(4) All recommendations of the Authority shall be authenticated by the Member-Secretary.

(5) The head office of the Authority shall be at Delhi.

45F. Meetings of Authority. (1) The Authority shall meet at such time and place as the Member-Secretary may decide with approval of the Chairperson of the Authority, as and when so required.

(2) The Chairperson of the Authority shall preside over the meetings of the Authority.

(3) The quorum for the meeting of the Authority shall be of two Members.

45G. Appointment of officers and other staff of Authority. (1) The Central Government, in consultation with the Authority, shall determine the nature and the categories of officers and other employees required to assist the Authority in the discharge of its functions and provide the Authority with such officers and employees, as it may deem fit.

(2) The officers and other employees of the Authority shall discharge their duties and functions under the general superintendence and control of the Authority.

(3) The salaries, allowances and conditions of service of the officers and other employees appointed under sub-section (1) shall be by rules made by the Central Government.

45H. Powers and Functions of Authority. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, the Authority shall have the responsibility to recommend the transfers and postings of all Group 'A' officers and officers of DANICS serving in the affairs of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi but not officers serving in connection with any subject matter, either fully or in part, connected with Entries 1, 2 and 18 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution; and Entries 64, 65 and 66 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution insofar as they related to Entries 1,2 and 18 or any other subject matter which is connected therewith or incidental thereto, to the Lieutenant Governor;

Provided that Authority may, if it deems appropriate, by way of a recommendation, delegate the responsibility to any other authority of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi.

(2) The Authority shall have the responsibility to recommend for all matters connected with and falling under the subject of vigilance and non-vigilance matter for the purpose of initiation of disciplinary proceedings and recommend for grant of prosecution sanctions to the Competent Authorities under the relevant Constitutional or statutory provisions against all the Group 'A' officers, including the officers of the All India Services and DANICS, serving in the affairs of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi but not officers serving in



connection with any subject matter, either fully or in part, connected with Entries 1,2 and 18 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, and Entries 64, 65 and 66 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution insofar as they relate to Entries 1, 2 and 18 or any other subject matter which is connected therewith or incidental thereto, to the Lieutenant Governor;

Provided that the Authority may, if it deems appropriated, by way of a recommendation, delegate the responsibility in respect to such officers serving in the affairs of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi to an officer of All India Services.

(3) The Lieutenant Governor, after the receipt of such recommendation under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of this section, may pass appropriate orders giving effect to the recommendation made:

Provided that the Lieutenant Governor, before passing appropriate orders on such recommendation, may ask for any relevant material regarding the Group 'A' officers, including the officers of the All India Services and DANICS, serving in the affairs of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi:

Provided further that in case the Lieutenant Governor differs with the recommendation made, whether based upon the material so called for or otherwise, the Lieutenant Governor may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, return the recommendation to the Authority for reconsideration by the Authority:

Provided also that in case of difference of opinion, the decision of the Lieutenant Governor shall be final.

(4) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions contained in sub-section (1), the Authority shall—

(a) make recommendations to the Lieutenant Governor for framing policies on—

(i) stability of tenure of posting of officers and other employees;

(ii) rotational transfers and postings from sensitive to non-sensitive posts and *vice-versa*;

(iii) determining suitability of officer for posting as Head of the Department;

(iv) transfers and postings of all officers and other employees serving in the affairs of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(b) make policy insofar as it relates to—

(i) the capacity building of the officers and other employees serving in the affairs of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(ii) ensuring effectiveness in public services delivery in the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(iii) ensuring good governance and e-governance in public administration in the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(iv) ensuring greater transparency in the administration of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(v) ensuring the presence of a citizen centric administration in the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi; and

(vi) any other matter connected therewith or incidental thereto.

45-I. Disposal of matters by Minister. (1) The Minister in-charge may, by means of standing orders, give such directions as he deems fit for the disposal of proposals or matters in his Department:

Provided that no such standing order shall be issued in contravention of the provisions of the Constitution or any other law for the time being in force including the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder or the statutory powers conferred under any law upon the officials, and financial powers delegated under the Delegation of the Financial Powers Rules, 1978.

(2) The Minister, in consultation with the Secretary concerned, may issue standing orders, concerning the matters or classes of matters which are to be brought to the personal notice of the Minister:

Provided that no such standing order shall be issued in contravention of the provisions of the Constitution or any other law for the time being in force including the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder or the statutory powers conferred under any law upon the officials, and financial powers delegated under the Delegation of the Financial Powers Rules, 1978.

(3) The copies of directions and standing orders shall be forwarded to the Lieutenant Governor and the Chief Minister.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (1) and (2), in addition to the proposals or matters required to be placed before the Lieutenant Governor under any law for the time being in force, the following proposals or matters shall be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his opinion through the Chief Minister and the Chief Secretary, before issuing any orders thereon, namely:—

(i) matters which affect or are likely to affect the peace and tranquility of the National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(ii) matters which affect or are likely to affect the interest of any particular community, the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the socially and educationally backward classes or any other class of persons;

(iii) matters which affect the relations of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi with the Central Government, or any State Government, the Supreme Court of India or the High Court of Delhi and such other authorities as may be determined;

(iv) matters pertaining to the Secretariat of the Lieutenant Governor and personnel establishment and other matters relating to his office;

(v) matters on which the Lieutenant Governor is required to make an order under any law or instrument in force in his sole discretion;

(vi) matters specified under general or special order issued by the Lieutenant Governor under proviso to sub-section (2) of section 44;

(vii) petitions for mercy from persons under sentence for death and other important cases in which it is proposed to recommend any revision of a judicial sentence;

(viii) matters relating to summoning, prorogation and dissolution of the Legislative Assembly, removal of disqualification of voters at elections to the Legislative Assembly, Local Self Government Institutions and other matters connected therewith; and

(ix) any other matter of administrative importance which the Chief Minister may consider necessary.

45J. Duties of Secretaries. (1) The Secretary of the Department concerned shall be responsible for preparing and authenticating every memorandum including the Cabinet Notes, for consideration of the Council of Ministers and for obtaining approval of the Minister in-charge and the Chief Minister.

(2) In case of proposals involving more than one Department, the views of all concerned Secretaries and the Ministers of all Departments consulted on the proposal shall be clearly and separately reflected in writing and signed by the Minister and the Secretary in the memorandum so as to ensure that in case of disagreement, the Council of Ministers shall take a decision.

(3) In case the Secretary to the Council of Ministers is of the opinion that the proposal considered and decided by the Council of Ministers is not in accordance with the provisions of any law for the time being in force or any rules of procedure made under section 44, it shall be the duty of the Secretary to the Council of Ministers to bring it to the notice of the Lieutenant Governor for taking a decision thereon.

(4) Any matter which is likely to bring the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi into controversy with the Central Government or with any State Government, the Supreme Court of India or the High Court of Delhi and such other authorities as may be determined, the Secretary to the Department concerned shall, as soon as possible, bring it to the notice of the Lieutenant Governor, the Chief Minister and the Chief Secretary in writing.

(5) The Chief Secretary and the Secretary to the Department concerned shall be responsible for compliance with the provisions of this Act and the rules made under section 44, and when either of them considers that there has been any material departure from the same, instead of giving effect to such departure, he shall personally bring it to the notice of the Minister in-charge, the Chief Minister and the Lieutenant Governor immediately in writing.

45K. Power to Make Rules. (1) The Central Government may, by notification published in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Part.

(2) Every rule made by the Central Government under this Part shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rules or both Houses agree that the rules should not be made, the rules 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.'

**5. Power to remove difficulties.** (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of Part IV-A of the principal Act, as inserted by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Act, 2023, the President may, by order, published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of Part IV-A of the principal Act, as inserted by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Act, 2023, as may appear to him to be necessary or expedient for the purposes of removing the difficulty:

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

(2) Every order made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament.

**6. Repeal and Savings.** (1) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Ordinance, 2023 is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the principal Act, as amended by the said Ordinance, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the principal Act as amended by this Act.

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***The Constitution (One Hundred and Sixth Amendment) Act, 2023:*** After completing 75 years of Independence, the nation has begun its journey into *Amritkal* with a goal of becoming '*Vikasit Bharat*' by 2047. Realisation of this goal will require contribution of all sections of society in the spirit of '*Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas, Sabka Prayas*'. The role of women, constituting a half of the population, is extremely important in realisation of this goal

The Government has taken a number of steps to bring '*Nari shakti*' to the forefront through women's empowerment and women led development resulting in substantial improvement in the financial independence of women and availability of equal access to education and health. The Government has also emphasised 'Ease of Living', especially of women, through various initiatives including *Ujjawala Yojana*, access to toilets under *Swacch Bharat Mission*, financial inclusion through the *Mudra Yojna*, etc. However, the true empowerment of women will require greater

participation of women in the decision-making process as they bring different perspectives and enrich the quality of legislative debates and decision-making.

While women participate substantively in the Panchayat Raj institutions and municipal bodies, their representation in the State Legislatures as well as in the Parliament is still limited. Providing for higher representation of women at the State and in the national level has also been a long pending demand. There have been several efforts to introduce women's reservation in the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies. The last such attempt was made in 2010, when the Rajya Sabha had passed a Bill for women's reservation, but the same could not be passed in the Lok Sabha.

In order to enable greater participation of women as public representative in policy making at the State and the national level, it was decided to introduce a fresh legislation for a Constitutional amendment to provide for, as nearly as may be, one-third of total seats in the House of the People, the legislative assembly of every State and the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi to be reserved for women.

The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Amendment) Bill, 2023, which sought to achieve the above objectives, was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 20 September 2023 and 21 September 2023, respectively. The President of India assented to it on 28 September 2023.

The text of the above Act is reproduced below:

#### THE CONSTITUTION (ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH AMENDMENT) ACT, 2023

An Act further to amend the Constitution of India.

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

**1. Short title and commencement.** (1) This Act may be called the Constitution (One Hundred and Sixth Amendment) Act, 2023

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

**2. Amendment of article 239AA.** In article 239AA of the Constitution, in clause (2), after sub-clause (b), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

“(ba) Seats shall be reserved for women in the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

(bb) As nearly as may be, one-third of the seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes in the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi shall be reserved for women.

(bc) As nearly as may be, one-third of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes) shall be reserved for women in such manner as Parliament may by law determine.”.

**3.** Insertion of new article 330A. After article 330 of the Constitution, the following article shall be inserted, namely:—

“330A. Reservation of seats for women in the House of the People. (1) Seats shall be reserved for women in the House of the People.

(2) As nearly as may be, one-third of the total number of seats reserved under clause (2) of article 330 shall be reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes.

(3) As nearly as may be, one third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election to the House of the People shall be reserved for women.”.

**4.** Insertion of new article 332A. After article 332 of the Constitution, the following article shall be inserted, namely:—

“332A. Reservation of seats for women in the Legislative Assemblies of the States. (1) Seats shall be reserved for women in the Legislative Assembly of every State.

(2) As nearly as may be, one-third of the total number of seats reserved under clause (3) of article 332 shall be reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes.

(3) As nearly as may be, one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in the Legislative Assembly of every State shall be reserved for women.”.

5. Insertion of new article 334A. After article 334 of the Constitution, the following article shall be inserted, namely:—

“334A. Reservation of seats for women take effect. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provision of this Part or Part VIII, the provisions of the Constitution relating to the reservation of seats for women in the House of the People, the Legislative Assembly of a State and the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi shall come into effect after an exercise of delimitation is undertaken for this purpose after the relevant figures for the first census taken after commencement of the Constitution (One Hundred and Sixth Amendment) Act, 2023 have been published and shall cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of fifteen years from such commencement.

(2) Subject to the provisions of articles 239AA, 330A and 332A, seats reserved for women in the House of the People, the Legislative Assembly of a State and the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi shall continue till such date as the Parliament may by law determine.

(3) Rotation of seats reserved for women in the House of the People, the Legislative Assembly of a State and the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi shall take effect after each subsequent exercise of delimitation as the Parliament may by law determine.

(4) Nothing in this article shall effect any representation in the House of the People, the Legislative Assembly of a State or the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi until the dissolution of the then existing House of the People, Legislative Assembly of a State or the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi.”.

6. Amendment not to affect reservation in the House of the People, the Legislative Assembly of a State or the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi. The amendments made to the Constitution by the Constitution (One Hundred and Sixth Amendment) Act, 2023 shall not affect any representation in the House of the People, the Legislative Assembly of a State or the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi until the dissolution of the House of the People, the Legislative Assembly of a State or the Legislative Assemble of the National Capital Territory of Delhi, as the case may be, in existence at the commencement of the said Act.

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## SESSIONAL REVIEW

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### SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA TWELFTH SESSION

The Twelfth Session of the Seventeenth Lok Sabha commenced on 20 July 2023, and concluded on 11 August 2023.

During the Session, the House had a total of 17 sittings, spread over 44 hours and 17 minutes, and transacted important Legislative and other Business. The House sat late for 7 hours and 41 minutes to complete the Listed Business. The productivity during the Twelfth Session stood at 46 per cent. During the Twelfth Session of the Seventeenth Lok Sabha, the House witnessed repeated disruptions and adjournments on numerous occasions resulting in a loss of 59 hours and 35 minutes. The House was prorogued by the President of India on 12 August 2023.

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

#### A. DISCUSSIONS/STATEMENTS

*Discussion on the Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers:* The discussion on the Motion of No-confidence in the Council of Ministers took place on 8, 9 and 10 August 2023. Before the discussion, on 26 July 2023, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla, informed the House that he had received a notice of Motion of No-confidence in the Council of Ministers under Rule 198 from Shri Gaurav Gogoi, MP. The motion read as: "That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers". The Speaker then requested those members who were in favour of leave being granted to the motion to rise in their places. As more than 50 members had risen in support of the motion, the Speaker announced that leave of the House was granted.

Moving the Motion in the House, Shri Gaurav Gogoi (INC) said that the 'I.N.D.I.A Alliance' had brought forth the No-Confidence Motion to demand justice for the youth, daughters, farmers, and students of Manipur. He emphasized that the incidents occurring in Manipur have far-reaching consequences across India. Regarding the Alliance's demands, he suggested that the honorable Prime Minister, as the head of the country, should address the House and express his condolences. This, he argued, would send a clear message to Manipur that the entire House stands in solidarity with them during this time of grief, and that they collectively seek to restore peace in Manipur. Shri Gogoi questioned as to why the Prime Minister has not visited Manipur till date and why he took almost 80 days to speak on Manipur.

He also asked as to why the Prime Minister has not sacked the Chief Minister of Manipur. While mentioning the situation of Manipur he said that 150 people have lost their lives and about 5000 houses have been set afire. He also said that about 60,000 people are living in the camps, and around 6,500 FIRs have been registered. As the Chief Minister of the State, Shri Gogoi felt that he should have created an environment for dialogue, peace and goodwill. He noted that the environment has not been created till date. He also pointed out that against the backdrop of the prevailing situation, women and children suffered the most, and even the religious places were not spared. The internet facility has not been restored there. Children are not able to go to school. Shri Gogoi said that more than 5 thousand weapons have gone into the hands of people, and it was a matter of National Security. The Inquiry Committee constituted by the Supreme Court clearly proves that whatever is being done by the Union Government and the State Government in this regard is not going down well with the Supreme Court also. He further said that any peace initiative taken by the Prime Minister and the Government will receive support of all. On behalf of the INDIA alliance, he requested the Prime Minister to come to the House and express his views; to visit Manipur, taking all parties along with him; and to call various social organisations of Manipur and hold a meeting with them and take an initiative for the restoration of peace.

*Opposing the Motion*, Dr. Nishikant Dubey (BJP) said that after 75 years of independence, the Sahibganj Bridge is being built in the Santhal Pargana area. Jharkhand contributes the maximum quantity of mines and minerals in the country. Despite this, most cases of corruption, unemployment, displacement and migration are found in Jharkhand. The reason for this was that there was no port there. The Government has built a Multi-Modal Hub Port on the river Ganga at Sahibganj. While mentioning about his Parliamentary Constituency, Shri Dubey said that the rail line has been laid down after 75 years of Independence. The Government has done a lot of work in the field of health. Today, this Government has set up 2 Medical Colleges, 3 Engineering Colleges, 4 Polytechnic Colleges, 16 ITIs, 2 Agriculture Colleges, 1 Dairy College and 4 Kendriya Vidyalayas in his Lok Sabha constituency. This Government has done a lot of work for the development of various sectors of the country. Dr. Dubey felt that the No Confidence Motion is against the poor, and said that the Government is with the poor and the farmers.

<sup>1</sup>*Supporting the Motion*, Shri T. R. Baalu (DMK) said that lakhs and lakhs of jobs for

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<sup>1</sup>**Others who participated in the discussion:** Sarvashri Pinaki Misra, Arvind Sawant, Manish Tewari, N.K. Premachandran, Rahul Gandhi, P.V. Midhun Reddy, Rajiv Ranjan Singh 'Lalan', Ram Kripal Yadav, Nama Nageswara Rao, K. Subbarayan, E.T. Mohammed Basheer, Anumula Revanth Reddy, Asaduddin Owaisi, Prince Raj, Hanuman Beniwal, Rahul Ramesh Shewale, Hibi Eden, Chirag Kumar Paswan, Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, Vijay Kumar Hansdak, Naba Kumar Sarania, Thomas Chazhikadan, Vijay Baghel, Kotha Prabhakar Reddy, Bandi Sanjay Kumar, Giridhari Yadav, M. Badruddin Ajmal, Adv. A.M. Ariff, Col. (Retd) Rajyavardhan Rathore, Dr. Tholkappiyar Thirumaavalavan, Dr. Thol Thirumaavalavan, Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar, Dr. Heena Vijaykumar Gavit, Dr. Farooq Abdullah, Dr. Rajashree Mallick, Dr. Mohammad Jawed, Dr. Amol Ramsing Kolhe, Dr. Dnv Senthilkumar S., Dr. Rajashree Mallick, Dr. Rajdeep Roy, Sardar Simranjit Singh Mann, Shrimati Dimple Yadav, Shrimati Navneet Ravi Rana, Shrimati Kanimozhi Karunanidhi, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal, Shrimati Locket

young men and women were promised. But nothing has been done. On the other hand, five crores jobs in the MGNREGA have been abolished. Moreover, over 46 years, unemployment is at the highest level. A lot of AIIMS have come up in the other parts of the country but nothing has happened in Tamil Nadu even after the foundation was laid before the 2019 elections. As regards women reservation, the Government is simply keeping quiet. The Sethusamudram project is just kept in the cupboard. It is a 160 years old project and in the middle of the project, the Government stopped it. This Government has promised MSP but MSP has not come in reality so far. As regards price rise, the price of petrol is Rs. 100 to Rs. 103. During the UPA period, it was Rs. 65 or so. There is a government loan of Rs. 155 lakh crores now. It was Rs. 55 lakh crores during UPA's tenure. Coming to the treatment meted out to the minorities, minorities of Manipur have been killed ruthlessly. Nearly 143 people have been killed; 65,000 people have fled from this particular State and two women have been assaulted in the streets of Manipur. The whole world has condemned what happened in Manipur in no uncertain terms. The Government has brought schemes and agenda like Citizenship Amendment Act, Uniform Civil Code etc. to drive away minorities.

*Supporting the Motion*, Prof. Sougata Ray (AITC) said that this Government has been a government of fake promises and disastrous policy decisions. This Government is destroying federalism in the country. The Government has stopped all money for MGNREGA, amounting to Rs. 7,300 crore, and for the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, amounting to Rs. 8,400 crore. The delegation from I.N.D.I.A went to Manipur and met people in the relief camps set up in Imphal and Churachandpur. But the Prime Minister has not visited Manipur till date. Now, the Supreme Court has belatedly set up a three-Judge Committee consisting of women Judges for the situation in Manipur. Prof. Roy felt that the Government in Manipur has failed to maintain law and order, and demanded that President's Rule be imposed in the State. While stating that the other major failure of the Government is to check price rise, he also said that the Government has failed to provide jobs. He further said that the Government has been weakening institutions- Parliament to Election Commission, and the Central agencies- ED and CBI are used to target opponents and bring down State Governments ruled by the parties in the Opposition as had happened in Maharashtra. Demonetisation was one decision which created chaos. One fifty people died standing in queues for changing notes. Many MSMEs were totally wiped out. On Farm Bills, he said that the farmers resisted boldly and ultimately the Government had to withdraw the Farm Bills. While lamenting that the promise to double farmers' income by 2022 was yet to be

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Chatterjee, Sushri Sunita Duggal, Sushri Mahua Moitra, the Minister of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Shri Narayan Rane; the Minister of Earth Sciences, Shri Kiren Rijiju; the Minister of Women and Child Development and Minister of Minority Affairs, Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani; the Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Shrimati Anupriya Patel; the Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Cooperation, Shri Amit Shah; the Minister of Finance and Minister of Corporate Affairs, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman; and the Minister of Civil Aviation and Minister of Steel, Shri Jyoraditya M. Scindia.

fulfilled, he said PSUs are being privatized, including profitable ones like the LIC. Special advantages have been given to some industrial houses like the Tatas, the Ambanis and the Adanis. He also noted that an LPG cylinder costs Rs. 1200 today, and the Government has not fulfilled the promise of providing two crore jobs per year, and pointed that total unemployment is the biggest issue. He also said that China is still camping on Indian territory in Galwan, Ladakh and Doklam, Sikkim, and the worst railway accident again showed the lack of compassion of the Government as safety has been ignored.

*Supporting the Motion*, Shrimati Supriya Sadanand Sule (NCP) said that the law-and-order situation is alarming in Manipur, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir. She also said that in nine years, the BJP has toppled nine Governments- Arunachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Manipur, Meghalaya, Karnataka, Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Puducherry, and Maharashtra. India has gone down in a number of Indices such as the Health and Survey Index, Hunger Index, Women's freedom Index, World Happiness Index, Environment Protection Index, Gender Equality and in democracy. She suggested that along with Vande Bharat trains, there should be more trains for the poor, i.e. Garib Rath trains. She also brought to light about the stoppage of all the trains that have been discontinued at three railway stations in her constituency– Daund, Nira and Bhigwan. While mentioning that there is an increase in the Central Government debt, she pointed that in 2014, the debt was Rs. 55.87 lakh crore, which has increased to Rs. 155.6 lakh crore now. Smt. Sule also said that there is an increase of 178.5 times in the Central Government debt, and noted that the external debt in India has gone to USD 624.7 billion at the end of March, 2023 from USD 440 billion. She also said that the non-performing assets are to the tune of Rs. 18.2 lakh crore.

*Opposing the Motion*, Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde (SS) said that this discussion is about 'Public Trust' versus 'No Confidence' because public trust is with NDA and the Prime Minister. While reminding that the Opposition had twice passed a no-confidence motion against the Government in 2014 and in 2019, he expressed confidence that in the year 2024, the public is going to make a hat trick. He also said that while Manipur is being discussed in the House, the happenings in Manipur is a matter of concern for all, and it needs to be considered seriously and action should also be taken. He further said that Tripura Peace Accord, 2019; The Bodo Peace Accord, 2020; Be it the Bru Rehabilitation Agreement or the Assam-Meghalaya Boundary Agreement, have been major achievements of the Government between 2014 and 2023. While noting that the country is fully safe in the hands of the Hon'ble Prime Minister, he said the message has gone across the whole world that the Government is not going to bow down before the terrorists. While mentioning the development which has taken place during the last 9 years, he said that in the last nine years, 54,000 km of National Highways have been built, number of airports has been increased from 74 to 148, upgradation of 1218 railway stations and Vande Bharat trains have been introduced and Smart cities have come up.

*Replying to the discussion*, the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi said that this period of time is critically significant. In the changing global order, whatever substantive development shall take place during this segment of time shall hugely impact the nation for 1000 years down the line. The endeavors coupled with perseverance undertaken by 140 crore countrymen with a substantive degree of employment of their pool of energy has the potential to lay a strong foundation to sustain for 1000 years in the seeds of time. At such juncture all of us ought to have a solitary focus that is the development of the country and a resolve to fulfill their cherished dreams. He further said that it was in the year 2014 that the people of the country voted his party to power with an absolute majority after 30 years' interregnum. Thereupon, in view of previous track record people of the country have voted the party to power once again in the year 2019 lending a prime consideration to the thought as to which party or alliance of parties can help them realize their dreams. Being driven by the same sentiment the nation once again supported the party to come to power with all the more numerical strength. The Government has enhanced the image of the country which had been awfully dented by the previous dispensation. He said that today we are in receipt of a record Foreign Direct Investment. Poverty is declining at a rapid pace, as per the Report of the NITI Aayog around thirteen and a half crore people have come out of poverty during the last five years. The IMF has mentioned in a working paper that extreme Poverty has almost been eliminated in India. With respect to the DBT and the other Social Welfare Schemes, the IMF remarked that it was a logistical marvel. Through the *Jal Jeevan Mission*, lives of four lakh indigent, exploited and disadvantaged people are being saved. Lives of three lakh people have been saved through the *Swachh Bharat Abhiyan*. UNICEF has reported that every year the poor are able to save fifty thousand rupees and attributed that to *Swachh Bharat Abhiyan*. He further said that the country was in the state of near bankruptcy in the year 1991, and said that during the Congress regime, the economy of the country was hanging at the 10th, 11th or 12th position in World Economic order. But post 2014, India has notched its position among the top five economies of the world. He shared with the House that it is the strict adherence to the formula of reform, perform and transform, an ordered planning and assiduous effort that has catapulted the country to reach this stage. He assured the country that continuity of this planning and diligence shall be maintained. New reforms shall be allowed to take place as per the requirement and wholehearted efforts shall be put in leading to propelling the position of our country to the first rank in the global economic order. While mentioning about the violence in Manipur, he said that it is saddening and unpardonable. Crimes against women are unacceptable and the Centre and the State Governments are working together to ensure that the guilty are punished. He assured the mothers and daughters in Manipur that the Government will spare no efforts to enable Manipur move ahead fast on the path of development. He assured the countrymen that a changing world order will see the rise of the ASEAN region and bring the North East in focus. The way this structure is going to impact within South East Asia and among

the ASEAN countries the North East is going to gain enormous significance. He also said that the Government has accorded top priority to the development of the North East. Highlighting the achievements of the present Government, he said that over the last 9 years infrastructure projects of the order of lakhs and crores of rupees have been put in place. Trains like the Vande Bharat have for the first time been introduced in the North East. While mentioning the initiatives taken by the Government in the North East Region, he said that the introduction of a modern train like the Vande Bharat, Greenfield Airport in Arunachal Pradesh, Air connectivity with Sikkim, etc are cases in point. For the first time ever a premier Institute like AIIMS in the North East, Indian Institute of Mass Communication in Mizoram have been established. The first Sports University of the country is going to be set up in Manipur. Over the last few years, the Government has been successful in laying a strong foundation of a developed India, and by the year 2047 when the country would be celebrating 100 years of Independence, it would be counted among the developed nations and this would be possible through diligence, perseverance, resolution and the collective strength of the countrymen.

*The Motion was negatived.*

## **B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS**

*The Biological Diversity (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (As Reported by Joint Committee):*

On 25 July 2023, the Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, and Minister of Labour and Employment, Shri Bhupender Yadav moved the Bill for consideration.

*Initiating the discussion,* Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal (BJP) said that the Biological Diversity Amendment Bill, which came in 2002, was in accordance with the United Nations Convention on Biodiversity. The Nagoya Protocol was signed therein so that the local people may also get the benefit of the specialty of the local region where certain products come up and grow. Over the last 15 years, some States have started taking advantage of biodiversity laws in the wrong manner. In the State of Jharkhand, all the sawmills which are operational fall within the ambit of biodiversity laws. But all the sawmills in Jharkhand were closed down in an improper manner. Similarly, Odisha has a large forest area and a lot of herbs were found there. Odisha could not get any access benefit sharing even after Gram Panchayats were constituted there. There are about 11 such States, where such specific products are found, whether herbs or medicinal plants. It can also be a normal herbal product, but no one was benefiting from it.

<sup>2</sup>*Participating in the discussion,* Smt. Aparajita Sarangi (BJP) said that there are a couple of reasons why the Government has gone for this particular amendment. She informed that concerns were raised by various stakeholders representing Indian systems of medicine and biotechnology and research centers urging to simplify, streamline and reduce compliance burden

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<sup>2</sup>**Others who participated in the discussion:** Shri Malook Nagar and Shrimati Vanga Geetha Viswanath.

and encourage a conducive environment for collaboration, research, and investments. She further said that the Bill talks of decriminalization of certain provisions of the Biological Diversity Act by substituting criminal offence with civil offence.

*Replying to the discussion*, the Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and Minister of Labour and Employment, Shri Bhupender Yadav said that this is an important Bill because the whole world is currently reeling under triple crises, i.e. the crisis of climate change, crisis of desertification of land and the crisis of loss of biological resources. Since the Paris Agreement of 2015, India has responded appropriately to this environmental crisis of the world through climate action under the leadership of the Hon'ble Prime Minister. Over the last 20 years, the Country has witnessed a variety of ground-level problems emerging after the implementation of the Biological Diversity Act. It was, therefore, necessary to bring these amendments for sustainable use of the components of biological diversity for conservation and to provide fair and equitable sharing of those components, especially to the vulnerable community with benefit sharing. He further said that after the formation of the Government, the Ministry of AYUSH was formed under the leadership of the Hon'ble Prime Minister and the Ministry of AYUSH has worked on the use biodiversity substances and promoting Indian Ayurvedic systems. Therefore, certain amendments have been made to this Bill for facilitating research, collaboration and academic cooperation in this field. The Report of the Parliamentary Committee has also had a great deal of discussion, especially with its stakeholders, with governments and with academia. The Minister informed that all those aspects have been accepted by the Parliamentary Committee.

*The Bill, as amended, was passed.*

***The Multi-State Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (As Reported by Joint Committee):*** On 25 July 2023, the Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Cooperation, Shri Amit Shah moved the Bill for consideration.

*Initiating the discussion*, Shri Manoj Kotak (BJP) said that there are as many as 1600 Multi-State Co-operative Societies spread all across the country, of which 570 are located in big States like Maharashtra. This Bill has been piloted in order to reinforce and fortify people's unwavering faith and trust in the functioning of these Societies. He informed about the observation that many a time, the Directors taking care of the functioning and functionaries of these Societies would embezzle funds deposited by the common people. They would either resort to establishing some other Co-operative Society or would contest election to the Society from elsewhere. He said that no longer would such unscrupulous Directors be able to contest elections from elsewhere in case of being involved in corrupt practices or hold the position of a member or Director in any other Society. Shri Kotak also said that earlier, the Directors used to appoint their kith and kin to lucrative posts which shall now cease to exist in practice. Besides, ample provisions have been made in this Bill to ensure that the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and

women continue to enjoy their rights. As and when Members need to seek any information relating to the functioning of the Societies, they shall now be able to access the same through the Cooperative Information Officer which is attributed to the appointment of a Cooperative information Officer provided in the Bill. Enough provision has been made in the Bill for the infusion of funds into sick Cooperative Societies to revive them. The most important feature of the Bill is that the Government has taken due care of the small investors and the ordinary members of the Cooperative Societies.

<sup>3</sup>*Participating in the discussion*, Shri Lavu Srikrishna Krishnadevaraya (YSRCP) said that the cooperative movement has developed a lot of village economies and also propelled many of the state economies forward. He noted that the Multi-State Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2022 has many good things. The first one is regarding the provision for including Members from the SC/ST community and also the women Members in this Board. The other is regarding the establishment of cooperative election authority which will ensure that elections take place regularly. While giving three suggestions on the Bill, he said that one percent being levied for the sick cooperatives should be arranged in some other way; banking regulation should be confined to banking regulatory activities only; and the Central Registrar should not be someone who can exercise powers in a laissez-faire manner. The cooperative movement should be governed and guided by the Union Government.

*Replying to the discussion*, the Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Cooperation, Shri Amit Shah said that in the last two years, the onerous task of making radical changes in the cooperative movement has been accomplished under the leadership of the Hon'ble Prime Minister Narendra Modi. He informed that the first work has been done in the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies - PACS. The Minister also said that many efforts have been made to revive PACS, which is the soul of the cooperative movement, to bring transparency within PACS and to make PACS multidimensional. With the computerization of PACS, PACS will be linked with District and State Cooperative Banks and NABARD. The audit process will be completely online and once the System Integrator is finalized, PACS will be enabled to join a variety of new businesses. PACS will now be able to become a dairy as well as a fisherman's committee. The Minister also said that PACS will now also work as FPO (Farmers Producers Organisation), and 1100 PACS have been registered in the name of FPO. PACS will be able to do the work of distribution of LPG as per the new bye laws. PACS will also be able to run '*Jan Aushadhi Kendra*'. Earlier, RUPAY Credit Card was not given to PACS and District Cooperative Bank, but now both Rupee Credit Cards and Debit Cards will be given to the members of PACS. PACS will also function as a water distribution committee. PACS will now also work as warehouses, which will be hired by the FCI (Food Corporation of India). With this, the

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<sup>3</sup>**Others who participated in the discussion:** *Sarvashri* Ramshiromani Verma and Santosh Kumar Gangwar.



foodgrains of the village will be stored in the village itself and distributed among all the poor households in the village. This is going to make PACS cloak a new type of income. The surcharge on income tax of cooperative societies has been reduced. Permission for cash transaction has also been increased from the existing Rs 20,000 to up to Rs 2 lakh. A nodal officer has also been designated in the RBI to address the problems of Urban Cooperative Banks. The Minister further said that today the farmers are into organic farming, but they do not get a fair price for their products. Therefore, the government has formed a new Cooperative Society, which will work towards marketing organic products in the country and the world so that the farmers get fair prices. He also said that there was no database of cooperatives in our country, and now, almost 95 percent of the work of creating the National Cooperative Database has been completed. The Minister further said that the Hon'ble Prime Minister has formed this Ministry to strengthen the cooperative movement. He also said that in the country, the Multi-State Cooperative Society comes under the Union list. The Hon'ble Prime Minister has passed this Bill at the Cabinet level to increase transparency, accountability and profit in the Multi-State Cooperative Society. An Election Authority will be constituted which will conduct elections independently. Alongside, it has been decided that if one-third of the Board's strength becomes vacant, elections will have to be held again. Its section 50 mandates the committee to call a Board meeting within three months' time. To bring in transparency in the Board of Directors, there is a system of concurrent audits. If the member of the Board does not comply with various constitutional requirements, he or she will be disqualified to be a member of the Board as per Section 43A. The Government has also included the Right to Information within it.

*The Bill was passed.*

***The Forest (Conservation) Amendment Bill, 2023(As Reported by Joint Committee):***  
On 26 July 2023, the Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, and Minister of Labour and Employment, Shri Bhupender Yadav moved the Bill for consideration.

*Initiating the discussion,* Sushri Diya Kumari (BJP) said that the Bill embodies a profound response to the evolving challenges faced in conserving our precious natural resources and combating the threats of climate change. She said that the Bill ensures a comprehensive coverage of forest areas, even those that are not officially designated as forests, and also broadens the list of permissible forest activities. The inclusion of zoos, safaris and eco-tourism facilities will ensure the responsible use of forest resources while promoting sustainable livelihoods. She also said that the Bill provides exemptions for strategic projects, specifically those falling within the ambit of 100 kilometers of India's border because the security of the nation cannot be compromised. She further said that Climate change is a global challenge and the Bill aligns perfectly with the nation's vision by facilitating the establishment of new forests and plantations and will significantly contribute to the commitments of creating a carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent by 2030.

<sup>4</sup>*Participating in the discussion*, Shri Bellana Chandra Sekhar (YSRCP) said that this Bill proposes changes to the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 to adapt it to better reflect our circumstances today. The proposition to insert a Preamble to the Act is an important move to reflect India's commitment to preserving forests and protecting our natural heritage. Secondly, it has specified the parameters of the 1980 Act. He requested the Government to give special consideration to ecologically rich areas such as the Aravallis and the Western Ghats and also maintain the protections provisions made for them. He also said that the Act mandates that State Governments must take permission from the Centre before allotting forest land to any private entity. However, the Amendment Bill proposes that State Governments must take prior approval for the activities of all the entities in a forest land and on terms and conditions specified by the Centre. The subject of forests and conservation of forests falls under the Concurrent List and the States have powers to act on the matter which is currently being infringed upon by the Centre. He requested that this overarching be subjected to rectification with utmost haste.

*Replying to the discussion*, the Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, and Minister of Labour and Employment, Shri Bhupender Yadav informing the House said that two of the three targets of NDC have been achieved by India nine years ahead of schedule. And the third target is to increase the country's carbon sink from 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes. For that, it is necessary that the agro forestry, tree cover, and forestry should be increased. The Minister also informed that the Bill has been brought to achieve the same objective, which is also very necessary for the world. For the forest land which has been converted in our country after the year 1980, the Government has kept the subject of compensatory afforestation which is very necessary to increase the carbon sink of the country. Provision has been made in this Bill to bring the right to the Union Government to give adequate instructions to regulate it. Work has been done to remove the ambiguities regarding land diversion. Social forestry has been increased. But still people are afraid to develop forests in the private sector. The Government has tried to bring uniformity in the provisions of the Act in relation to both the government and the private institutions. The reason for the interference in the decisions taken by the courts earlier was that the Act of 1980 did not empower the government to give directions in a definite manner. The Government has also made provisions giving those rights. The Forest Conservation Act is going to prove to be a big milestone for the country. The Bill would work to advance subjects such as commercial operation, surveillance, supervision and forest fire. For the wild animals, endangered species, the Government has also identified subjects like making separate rescue centers in the areas near the forest. The Minister also said that provisions related to Compensatory Afforestation and NPV (Net Present Value) will continue to be fully applicable and there is no contradiction between this Bill and the Forest Rights Act, rather both are complementary to each

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<sup>4</sup>**Others who participated in the discussion:** Shri Raju Bista and Shrimati Bhavana Gawali (Patil).

other. He expressed confidence that the Bill would bring about far-reaching changes.

*The Bill was passed.*

***The Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Bill, 2023 (As Reported by Joint Committee):*** On 27 July 2023, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution and Minister of Textiles, Shri Piyush Goyal moved the Bill for consideration.

*Initiating the discussion,* Shri Rajendra Agrawal (BJP) said that this amendment Bill envisages to lay emphasis on ease of doing business by allaying the fear of penal provision for minor, technical and procedural lapses. He expressed confidence that the Bill will turn out to be instrumental in bringing about ease of doing business, ease of living and realising the dream of *Aatma Nirbhar Bharat*. He said that in this Bill, provision of fine has been replaced with that of penalty so that citizens can have ease of doing business and some laws have been decriminalised so that compliance burden can be reduced. Similarly, in many laws, there are provisions for penalty in place of fine so that people don't have to go to court in the event of violation. This will also reduce the workload on the courts. Decriminalisation with regard to 183 provisions has been proposed following the recommendations of the Joint Committee. Similarly, with regard to 60 provisions, it has been proposed to remove both imprisonment and fine. In 108 provisions, it is proposed to convert imprisonment and fine into penalty. He further said that this Amendment Bill also provides for appointment of adjudicating officers to fix penalty and to go for appeal against a decision. He expressed his hope that the Amendment Bill will not only enhance public trust, but also help in fulfilling the Hon'ble Prime Minister's resolve of *Aatma Nirbhar Bharat*.

*Participating in the discussion,* Dr. Beesetti Venkata Satyavathi (YSRCP) said that the Bill aims to decriminalise approximately 182 provisions of 42 laws across 19 Ministries in India. Offences under certain Acts will be replaced with monetary penalties, reducing the emphasis on imprisonment. The Bill specifies the appellate mechanisms for individuals aggrieved by the order passed by an adjudicating officer. While supporting the Bill, she pointed out some key concerns associated with the Bill. She felt that the number of offences deregulated by the Bill is relatively small as compared to the vast regulatory framework in India. Decriminalisation could inadvertently shift the burden of enforcement from the criminal justice system to administrative authorities, leading to potential inconsistencies in decision-making and enforcement practices. Thus, inconsistent enforcement would create a perception of unfairness. While promoting ease of doing business is essential, it should not overshadow the importance of protecting public welfare, social justice and environmental concerns. She requested the Minister to address the issues raised by the YSR Congress Party.

*Joining the discussion,* Shri Malook Nagar (BSP) said that in this Bill, the provision pertaining to fine has been replaced by penalty. It is a positive step for the betterment of country's economy. Similarly, the provisions should also be applied to farmers so that the faith of

80 percent of the people of the country is also restored. Many more things can be added to this Bill, which will repose people's faith in it. For this purpose, more amendments should be brought.

*Replying to the discussion*, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution and Minister of Textiles, Shri Piyush Goyal said that over the last nine years, around 1,500 laws have been repealed to the huge relief of the people at large. Alongside, over the same span of time, the Government has either simplified or has completely countermanded about 40,000 provisions which were afflicting the people. He informed that about 3,600 laws have been decriminalized, and as many as 183 such provisions under 42 laws are yet to be afforded proper treatment since they subject an ordinary businessman, trader or a common man to trouble for petty offence. The Minister said that through this Bill, an attempt has been made to decriminalise those 183 provisions. While thanking the 31 Members and Chairman of the Joint Committee, he informed that there were seven recommendations by the Committee, out of which, six recommendations have been accepted. Another recommendation of the Committee was to form yet another Committee to look into further laws. He also informed that a Committee has been constituted to this effect, and different Industry Associations of Chambers, legal experts as well as officers of seven Ministries and different institutions have also been included in the Committee.

*The Bill was passed.*

***The Repealing and Amending Bill, 2022:*** On 27 July 2023, the Minister of State of the Ministry of Law and Justice, Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of State in the Ministry of Culture, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal moved the Bill for consideration.

*Initiating the discussion*, Shri Subhash Chandra Baheria (BJP) supporting the Bill said that this Bill bears the semblance of the basic premise of the Government led by the sitting Prime Minister i.e. "Minimum Government- Maximum Governance." It is in the context of the same principle that these laws are being repealed. A few of them are such laws that are mandated to be done away with periodically whereas certain laws are obsolete ones that have since lost their relevance. This Bill seeks to repeal such laws. Besides, technical infirmities contained in the Act are also being removed.

*Replying to the discussion*, the Minister of State of the Ministry of Law and Justice, Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of State in the Ministry of Culture, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal said that the Bill is significant since it is founded on our concept of Ease of living and Ease of doing Business. He informed that when the Prime Minister assumed his office in the year 2014, an idea crossed his mind that this is also an area wherein business can be promoted by employing the premise of Minimum Government - Maximum Governance for the ease of living and ease of doing business in the interest of the citizens of the

country. In espousal of the whole of Government Approach, he observed that there are numerous laws that have lost their relevance and have become obsolete. The Minister informed that the Government has repealed as many as 1486 laws so far, and thereupon, the Government sorted 65 Bills that had outlived their utility and would cause inconvenience to the citizens. He also said that that had 11 more Bills that dated back to the British period and had turned out to be obsolete ones, and that was why the Government has brought in 76 such Bills.

*The Bill, as amended, was passed.*

***The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2023:*** On 28 July 2023, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Minister of Coal and Minister of Mines, Shri Pralhad Joshi moved the Bill for consideration.

<sup>5</sup>*Initiating the discussion*, Shri Sunil Kumar Singh (BJP) said that the exploration and mining of minerals in India has been impeded by a complex problem for a long time. But with a view to simplifying this process, several amendments have been made in the years 2015-16, 2020 and 2021 under the leadership of the Hon'ble Prime Minister. He said that the proposed amendment seeks to promote domestic production, reduce dependence on imports and strategically benefit the growth of the industry. He expressed hope that this will enable India to be self-reliant and to carve out a niche at the global level in the areas of space, electronics, communication, energy, electric batteries etc. Through this, he said the Government has taken steps towards speeding up the production of important minerals by excluding six minerals from the nuclear list. This amendment will lead to more investment in the mineral and mining sector and will also lead to better infrastructure and technological development, which will improve production efficiency. Along with this, India's position will be strengthened in the global market. Through this, it will be easier for companies to get permission and license. He further said that the Bill empowers the Union Government to grant concessions to mineral companies in the public and private sectors by making certain minerals important and strategic and this would provide impetus to the sector.

*Replying to the discussion*, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Minister of Coal and Minister of Mines, Shri Pralhad Joshi said that after the amendments made in the years 2015 and 2020-21, 276 blocks have been auctioned. Thereafter, 168 blocks have been auctioned in about two years period from 2021 to 2023. Whatever changes the Government is bringing about in sectors from foreign affairs to biotechnology and mineral production are meant to serve the interest of the country and thus changes and development are visible in the country. He also said that by producing 1000 million tonnes, that is, more than one billion tonnes of coal this year, we are going to make the country's energy sector self-reliant. The Government has brought three changes in this regard. The Minister said that earlier there were issuance of composite licences

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<sup>5</sup>**Others who participated in the discussion:** Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy.

(CLs) and mining licences (MLs). Today, the Government has incorporated a provision in it for the grant of exploration licence (EL). He also said that the provision of issuing exploration licences has been incorporated herein because junior miners deal with exploration, and mining companies carry out mining activities all over the world. There was no such provision in the country. The Government has made a provision herein to issue exploration licences along with ML and CL which will be done through the transparent auction route. This provides for revenue sharing as well, that too will be done entirely through the route of auction. There were 12 minerals in our list of atomic minerals, out of which the Government is removing 6 minerals including lithium from that list because they have more non-atomic applications. Therefore, after removing those 6 minerals, the Government is bringing 18 critical and deep-seated minerals in its Part D. The Minister also informed that process of auction of the minerals in Part D will be dealt at the Union Government level, and mining lease and concession will be granted by the State Government. He mentioned three areas – one, Government is removing 6 minerals from the list of Atomic Minerals and auctioning the entire 24 minerals in Group D by putting them in the category of critical and deep-seated minerals. He also informed that the Government has not included beach sand minerals in this.

*The Bill was passed.*

***The Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill, 2023(As passed by Rajya Sabha):*** On 31 July 2023, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports, Shri Anurag Singh Thakur, while moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, said that the Indian film industry is not only 110 years' old, but if any country has the distinction of producing the maximum number of films in the world, it is no other than India. This Bill has been brought with an intention to serve the interests of lakhs of people associated with the entire industry from the spot boy to make-up artists to a choreographer, junior artists and dancers. A law was made on this subject for the first time in the year 1952, and thereafter no major amendments were made to it. The problem of piracy has become a major concern in this country. This is a big concern facing the country and the world as well. The film industry has been demanding for years to get rid of the problem of piracy and wanted the Government to amend the Bill. Following the suggestions of the Standing Committee on the Cinematograph Amendment Bill, the Government has come up with this Bill after having wider consultations with the film industry and other stakeholders on 16<sup>th</sup> March 2020. The Minister said that piracy is such a termite that is eating into the film industry, and said piracy causes a loss of Rs 20,000 crore to Rs 22,000 crore annually to the country. Undoubtedly, the country bears the brunt of the piracy and at the same time, even the filmmaker, director, artists and all the people associated with it also suffer. Therefore, some stringent provisions have been made in this Bill. If someone carries out a recording and exhibits it illegally, there is a provision of putting him behind the bars. The Minister also informed about the provision for punishment of up to three years' imprisonment or

a fine up to Rs 3,00,000 and 5 per cent of the cost of the filmmaking can also be recovered as punishment.

*Initiating the discussion*, Shri Manoj Tiwari (BJP) said that this Bill will not only save cinema, but also cinema makers. Piracy is the biggest problem being faced by the cinema, artists and producers of this country. It is because of this that the filmmakers suffer a loss of Rs 20,000 crore every year. There are many such provisions in this Bill that will check piracy. Nowadays, the films are being made keeping in view OTT platforms. OTT is doing well and many people are associated with this and they are getting employment, but cigarette smoking and other items like chewing tobacco etc. in every scene have become a fashion. The Government has shown concern about it. Health experts from all over the world are appreciating.

*Participating in the discussion*, Shri Maddila Gurumoorthy (YSRCP), while supporting the Bill, said that Indian cinema is a significant economic contributor to the nation. The industry loses a whopping Rs. 22,000 crore every year due to digital piracy. Piracy has been plaguing the Indian Film Industry which requires immediate resolution. Cinemas have had a strong cultural influence, and recently as witnessed from the increased consumption of Korean Pop Culture, which has further accelerated tourism in Korea. He felt that the Central Government should also look for such lucrative attractions on similar lines.

*Replying to the discussion*, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports, Shri Anurag Singh Thakur said that today, the postproduction work of the world's biggest films is done in India. India has become one of the most competitive industries in the field of cinema. That's why our responsibility becomes even bigger as to how to stop piracy. He said that if this Bill is not brought, injustice will be meted out to all those who have invested money, but through piracy, someone has sold it locally in the international market. The Minister said that over the next three years, the industry will become a one hundred-billion-dollar industry, and can give employment to lakhs of people. He informed that the Government is looking at their interests as well, and is also taking care of the interests of many people associated with feature films, documentaries, original films and TV shows etc. The Minister also warned that any person who commits a prohibited act relating to piracy under the proposed Clauses 6AA and 6AB will be liable to be punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three months and may extend to three years under Clause 7 (1A) of the 2023 Bill. In this, the punishment can be up to three years, the fine can be up to three lakh rupees and he can also be fined up to 5 per cent of the cost of audited production. The Government has also talked about fair compensation for them. Their license, which used to expire only in ten years, will no longer expire in ten years. The Government of India has given them a license for their

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<sup>6</sup>**Others who participated in the discussion:** Sarvashri Ramshiromani Verma, Krupal Balaji Tumane, Shankar Lalwani and Shrimati Navneet Ravi Rana.

whole life. He also informed that the Government of India will not have the power to revise any film and the certificate given by the CBFC is final. The Minister also said that CBFC, which is an autonomous body, will continue to remain autonomous. He also said that the Bill has been brought after extensive discussion with the entire industry and in the Standing Committee, and even though it has come after the completion of 110 years of the film industry, it will give film industry complete freedom from piracy for the next 100-200 years.

*The Bill was passed.*

***The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order Amendment Bill, 2023:*** On 1 August 2023, the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Dr. Virendra Kumar moved the Bill for consideration.

*Initiating the discussion,* Shrimati Sandhya Ray (BJP) said that the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order Amendment Bill makes it clear that the Government believes in *Sabka Saath and Sabka Vikas*. The Government is working towards realising the dreams of the last person through *Antyodaya*. The Bill has listed the castes and tribes to be included in the list of the Scheduled Castes in the State of Chhattisgarh and the Union Territories. The Bill includes communities in Chhattisgarh as synonyms for Mehra, Mahar, and Mehar communities.

<sup>7</sup>*Participating in the discussion,* Kumari Goddeti Madhavi (YSRCP) urged the Government to fulfill the commitment for the well-being of this section and ensure that the funds allocated are effectively utilised to create opportunities for their socio-economic growth and development. She felt that besides education and economic empowerment, there is a need to promote diversity and their adequate representation in the judiciary, and requested the Government to implement policies to increase the inclusion of qualified and deserving candidates from SC background in the judicial system.

*Replying to the discussion,* the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Dr. Virendra Kumar said that the Bill has been brought for the State of Chhattisgarh and on the recommendation of the State of Chhattisgarh. After the passage of this Bill, the children of ‘Mehra’ and ‘Mahra’ communities of Chhattisgarh will be able to pursue medical and engineering education and they will also get the benefit of the welfare schemes, whether it is a loan scheme, venture capital fund scheme or National Overseas Scholarship Scheme.

*The Bill was passed.*

***The Offshore Areas Mineral (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2023:*** On 1 August 2023, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Minister of Coal and Minister of Mines, Shri Pralhad Joshi moved the Bill for consideration.

*Initiating the discussion* Shri Gopal Shetty (BJP) said that through this Bill, the Country and the States are going to be substantially benefitted in the coming times. He further said that

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<sup>7</sup>**Others who participated in the discussion:** Shrimati Sangeeta Azad.



through this amendment Bill, a large quantum of revenue is going to be accrued to the country in the coming days as it has eight thousand kilometers of sea coast. He expressed his confidence that after the passage of the Bill, a large number of people will get employment, and essential things will also be available in offshore States on time and it will prove to be a big step for the country. He further said that the Bill has been brought in a very transparent manner, and there is also a provision of long-term extension, and all the States are going to receive a huge amount of funds if the Bill is passed.

<sup>8</sup>*Participating in the discussion*, Shri Pinaki Misra (BJP) said that according to the Geological Survey of India, 79 million tonnes of heavy minerals are available in India and most of this is in Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra. Therefore, for all these States, the Bill is of vital importance. He said that for the first time, the Central Government is opening up the country's vast mineral-bearing offshore areas. This is all going to be done *via* auctions and the auction route is being pursued by the Government. In addition, the mining of atomic minerals has also been opened up. These are rare earth minerals containing Uranium, Thorium, etc. which are very critical for India's growth. He further said that the Offshore Area Mineral Trust that the Government had setup, is a very salutary thing because the concession holders will be required to pay an amount to the Trust in addition to any royalty, and this will be utilised for research, relief, etc.

*Replying to the discussion*, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Minister of Coal and Minister of Mines, Shri Pralhad Joshi said that the Bill aims to amend the Offshore Areas Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 2002. In this Bill, the Government proposes to introduce auctions as a method for production lease. The second is to introduce the composite license that is the exploration license-cum-production lease which is to be granted through auction. The third is, declaring all applications received before the date of commencement of the amendment Act as ineligible in view of introduction of auction only as a method. In addition, the period of production lease is to be for 50 years on the lines of the M.M.D.R. Act. On the lines of the Mineral Exploration Trust that has been formed through the M.M.D.R. Act, the Government is going to form an Offshore Areas Mineral Trust (OAMT). The Government is bringing the change in the said Act through the route of auction. Under the transparent system that has been brought, any entity from any part of the country, whoever wants to participate, will have to participate through auction. Even smaller countries like Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore etc. are ahead of us in offshore minerals. The Minister concluded by saying that critical minerals are very important for the country's energy sector and energy technology.

*The Bill was passed.*

***The Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Bill, 2023:*** On 1 August 2023, the

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<sup>8</sup>**Others who participated in the discussion:** *Sarvashri* Krupal Balaji Tumane and Malook Nagar.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Nityanand Rai moved the Bill for consideration.

*Initiating the discussion*, Er. Guman Singh Damor (BJP) said that this Act had first come into force way back in the year 1969 and no Amendment has ever since been made thereto. With the flux and flow of time given the technological development taking place all around, it has become imperative to amend the Bill. It finds mention in Article 7 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) that there shall be registration of children immediately after their birth and they shall have rights to gain nationality right since their Birth and they shall also have the right to be identified with their parents and of course, be nurtured by them. He further said that there are a whole host of factors which have led to the necessity of bringing in this Amendment. The Government is set to launch the “One Nation, One Data” portal in the country. This Amendment is attributed to Digitisation. This Amendment shall greatly benefit the common people. Opinions from the common people as well as all the stakeholders had also been elicited by the Ministry of Home Affairs before bringing in this Amendment. The duties of Chief Registrar, Births and Deaths have been expanded. They shall also be given instructions in terms of digitization. The electoral list which comprises the National Population Register shall be linked with AADHAAR and shall be mainly used for insurance, assets, Bank Claims etc.

<sup>9</sup>*Participating in the discussion*, Shri N. Reddeppa (YSRCP) said that the population of the country is growing and it is necessary to have a dedicated person to oversee the matters of births and deaths. The introduction of a national database which is to be maintained by the Registrar General is a welcome step. However, the necessary provision of Aadhaar details of parents and informants to register a birth or death to the Registrar is not entirely clear. The third point relates to maintaining security and privacy. The Bill also states that the use of a national database will be approved by the Centre while the use of the State database is subject to the approval of the State. Such a step keeps the federal nature of the country intact by enabling both the Centre and State to work in tandem.

*Replying to the discussion*, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Nityanand Rai said that the Bill is for the convenience of the public and for the delivery of government schemes in an easy and transparent manner without any delay. He said that the Government has brought the Bill with the intention of preparing a database of birth-death certificates through registration so that there is no delay in public facilitation due to any reason and services are provided to them. He informed that when the Union Government thought about it, the departments concerned with the Union Governments, all the ministries, all the States and

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<sup>9</sup>**Others who participated in the discussion:** *Sarvashri* Rahul Ramesh Shewale, Asaduddin Owaisi and Shrimati Sangeeta Azad.

Union Territories were consulted in this regard. Not only this, the draft prepared was also kept for public consultation for months and whatever suggestions came from the general public were also considered. The Minister further said that this will also simplify the process of obtaining the death certificate. Earlier it used to be recorded in the physical register whereas now its digital database will be created. When the information is received, such arrangements have been made to ensure that the certificate would be made available within seven days. This birth certificate will also suffice as a valid document for getting government jobs, driving licenses, voter lists or admission to educational institutions. The Minister lamented that even at the time of disaster when the death certificate is needed immediately, that system was not made available to date, and now that too has been taken into account in the Bill.

*The Bill was passed.*

***The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Bill, 2023:*** On 3 August 2023, the Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Cooperation, Shri Amit Shah moved the motion for consideration of the Bill.

*Initiating the discussion* Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury (INC) questioned the urgency in bringing the Ordinance instead of the Bill directly. He called for an explanation for this urgency and stressed the importance of preserving the federal structure of India. He emphasized that elected representatives and Legislative Assemblies should have the authority to legislate and questioned the need for elected representatives if all responsibilities were delegated to bureaucrats. He highlighted the significance of the triple chain of command as a crucial aspect of the country's federal structure and expressed his opposition to any attempts to dismantle it. He raised concerns about over 50 institutions in Delhi, working in various sectors such as water, transport, and electricity supply, which would be affected by the Ordinance, as control would shift from the people of Delhi to the Centre. He pointed out the inconsistency in these entities having their budgets passed by the Delhi Legislative Assembly while their appointments would be made by the Union Government. In conclusion, he urged against the arbitrary introduction of such a Bill and advised against placing all responsibilities on bureaucrats, as the country's system was designed with checks and balances that should not be undermined.

<sup>10</sup>*Participating in the discussion*, Shri Dayanidhi Maran (DMK) said that the Supreme Court said in its judgment to 'hand over the control of services in Delhi, excluding police, public order and land to the elected Government'. He further said that this is a government elected by

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<sup>10</sup>**Others who participated in the discussion:** *Sarvashri* Kalyan Banerjee, P.V. Midhun Reddy, Rahul Ramesh Shewale, Rajiv Ranjan Singh 'Lalan', Pinaki Misra, Hasnain Masoodi, Manoj Tiwari, Vinayak Bhaurao Raut, Asaduddin Owaisi, Parvesh Sahib Singh Verma, Karti P. Chidambaram, K. Subbarayan, N.K. Premachandran, Hanuman Beniwal, Sushil Kumar Rinku, Adv. A.M. Ariff, Dr. G. Ranjith Reddy, Dr. S.T. Hasan, Dr. Shashi Tharoor, Dr. M.P. Abdussamad Samadani, Shrimati Meenakashi Lekhi, Shrimati Supriya Sadanand Sule, and Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal.

the people, not once, but twice. He said that the DMK stands against the proposed Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Bill, 2023. He also said that the Supreme Court was very clear that the services should come under Delhi Government. But immediately after the Supreme Court gave a ruling, an ordinance was brought. He further said that all agree that Parliament is the utmost authority for making laws and that is the reason we are called lawmakers. But here the intention of the Central Government was to control the Delhi Government.

*Joining the discussion*, Shri Kalyan Banerjee (AITC) said that legislation has been made to whittle down the powers of the present State Government elected by the people of Delhi. The Sixty-ninth Amendment of the Constitution has an important consequence for the special status of Delhi as the National Capital Territory. He said that the concept of federalism, the structure of federalism is applicable to all the States, and similarly, this is applicable to Delhi. He further said that under this Bill, the Chief Secretary will be appointed by the Central Government, a man of the Central Government. The Central Government is having control. It destroys the concept of federalism itself and against the wishes of the people of Delhi. The Central Government should hear the voice and wishes of the people. The Ministers are accountable to the Parliament and Legislatures. The third chain is that the Parliament and Legislatures are accountable to the electorates. The important thing is the will of the electorate. The will of the electorate has elected the State Government. In a democratic form of Government, the real power of administration must reside in the elected arm of the State and the elected Government needs to have control over its administration. These are the words of the Five Judges' judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. It is the responsibility of the Government of the NCTD to give expression to the will of the people of Delhi who have elected it. He further cautioned that if the officers stop reporting to the ministers or do not abide by their directions, the entire principle of collective responsibility is affected, and said that this Bill is destroying the federal character.

*Replying to the discussion*, the Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Cooperation, Shri Amit Shah said that Delhi is a National Capital Territory which has been created under a Special Article. Under Article 239 to Article 242 of the Constitution, there is mention of the procedure of the functioning of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi. He said that under Article 239 (AA) 3 (B) of the Constitution, Parliament is very much within its authority and is fully empowered to legislate for the National Capital Territory or any part thereof or on any matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. As enshrined in the Constitution, States, Union Territories and National Capital Territories are separate entities altogether. The functioning of the State Government cannot be meddled with. But in the present context, Parliament can interfere because of the fact that power to this effect has been conferred upon it under Article 239 AA 3 (B) right since some other party was in power. The Supreme Court gave an interpretation and through interpretation, it was maintained by the Court that if

Services are to be placed at the disposal of the Union Government, legislation to this effect will have to be made. By implication, since the Union Government has been afforded the right to enact, the right to make Rules under the Act is also vested with the Government of India itself. While stating that some of the Members have raised the matter with respect to the Cabinet Note, he said that even in the States, cabinet notes are referred to the cabinet with the signature of the Cabinet Secretary. The approval on files is accorded by the Minister. A cabinet note is never referred to with the signature of the Minister. It is because of this that the Government had to frame Rules. Referring to the historical account of Delhi, he said that the Fazal Ali Commission was constituted in the year 1953. Prior to that, the Pattabhi Sitaramayya Committee was formed. Subsequently, it was in 1956 that the concept of Indian Territory came into place. Alongside, the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act 1957, the Municipal Corporation Act was brought into force and thereafter in the year 1987, a decision was taken to accord the status of a National Capital Territory after the constitution of the Sarkaria Committee. Article 249aa bears a detailed description of it. It was taken through the 69<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment. It clearly figured in the Balkrishnan Report that the functioning and services of Delhi should be placed at the disposal of the Union Government. Even at the time of making amendments to the Constitution, the erstwhile Minister of Home Affairs quoted this in his statement, and he said that Balakrishnan has stated this only after in-depth study and perusal of the system of the functioning of the capitals across the world. The Minister further said that there is a solitary Legislative Assembly in the Country, i.e., Assembly of the NCT of Delhi where there is no prorogation. All through the year 2020 just one session of the Delhi Legislative Assembly was summoned for the passage of the Budget which had 5 sittings for two days since the presentation and passing of the Budget is a compulsion. Even in the year 2021, only one Session was held and so has been the case in the years 2022 and 2023, that too for the passing of the Budget for the Fiscal year concerned. In the year 2022, only six Cabinet meetings were called for. In the year 2023, only two cabinet meetings have been called for so far. He also said that while laying of the C&AG Report is a constitutional obligation, no C&AG Report has been laid on the Table of the House for the last two years, and 13 files relating to eminent institutions like RRTS, AIIMS and IIT Delhi have been lying pending with them, awaiting permission for which the government chose not to entertain. The Minister further reminded that in the year 2016, an Act was made to launch 5G technology which was accepted by 16 States of the Country including the one ruled by the DMK party, but the Government of NCT of Delhi did not accept it.

*The Resolution was negatived.*

*The Bill was passed.*

***The Inter-Services Organisations (Command, Control and Discipline) Bill, 2023:*** On 4 August 2023 the Minister of Defence, Shri Rajnath Singh, moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, said that the Bill serves two important purposes at one go. This is a very important

step taken in the direction of integration and cohesion among the three wings of the Armed Forces so that they can meet the challenges of the future in a united and integrated manner. He said that this will further improve the discipline in the Inter-Services Organizations, and also help in enhancing confidence as well as unifying the soldiers of a unit or establishment. He informed that the Inter-Services Organizations' (Command, Control and Discipline) Bill, 2023 makes a provision for prompt action to be taken in order to maintain discipline in an Inter-Services Organization. The Minister said that at present, the personnel of the Indian Army, Navy and Air Force are governed by their respective Acts and Rules and Regulations framed there under. Under these Acts, the Commander-in-Chief or Officer-in-Command can exercise his disciplinary and administrative powers over the personnel of his own service. Personnel serving in Inter-Services Organizations' need to be sent back to their parent service units for disciplinary and administrative action when personnel from different services are involved in an incident. This not only causes delay but also costs money due to the movement of personnel. Therefore, a need is felt to enact an enabling Act for the Heads of all Inter-Service Organizations, for the maintenance of discipline in their organizations and for the proper discharge of their duties. He further informed that the Government constituted a committee to draft the Inter-Services Organization (Command, Control and Discipline) Bill, 2023, in consultation with the Ministry of Law and Justice and taking inputs from the Army, Navy and Air Force. It provides the Heads of Inter-Services Organizations with enhanced disciplinary and administrative powers so that they can have effective command, control and discipline in their organizations and further strengthen our security infrastructure, and the Bill is not going to have any additional financial impact.

*Initiating the discussion,* Col. (Retd.) Rajyavardhan Rathore (BJP) said that in view of the 21<sup>st</sup> century war situation, the inter-services Bill has been brought in for different forces to work in tandem with one another. No changes have been made in the three Acts of the Army Act, Navy Act and Air Force Act in the Bill. The manner in which disciplinary action can be taken within these three Acts, that action can now be taken by a commanding officer or the Commander-in-Chief. If there is indiscipline anywhere, in that case, there will be proceedings at three different places, so it is possible that the result will also come out in three different ways. That is why the Bill has been brought. A special provision in the Bill is that if there is a situation of war or any such emergency, any force, whether it is ITBP or Border Security Force, is also included in this Inter-Services Organizations Bill. It has been done so that whoever is the Commander-in-Chief can take action.

*Participating in the discussion,* Shri Ritesh Pandey (BSP) said that the Bill was essential as it proposed to combine the three Acts that were there earlier so that if any penal action is to be taken, its chief can take it directly. A flaw is visible in this that under these three Acts, as of now, the quantum of punishment used to be different for the three Forces. For example, if a person in the Navy is sentenced to two months for a crime, a person in the Army may be sentenced to 15

days for the same. That's why it is very important to make the provisions of punishment uniform.

*Replying to the discussion*, the Minister of Defence, Shri Rajnath Singh said that the Bill does not propose any change in the existing Service Acts. He said that the Bill also proposes to give the Central Government the power to set up Inter-Services Organizations. He also informed that the Standing Committee on Defence (2022-2023) has recommended that the Bill be passed without any amendment, and he requested the House to pass the Bill.

*The Bill was passed.*

***The Anusandhan National Research Foundation Bill, 2023:*** On 7 August 2023, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Science and Technology, Minister of State in 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 India's talent, India's capability, and potential in the field of science and innovation have for the first time emerged on the global platform. Space was opened up to the private sector. As a result, more than 150 startups are functional under ISRO. Similarly, the Quantum Mission has recently been launched by the Prime Minister, which has placed India in the category of 4 to 5 countries of the world. Another milestone is the National Education Policy 2020. Under this, anyone can choose the subjects, change the subject, and can decide the path according to their talent, skill and aptitude. Connecting the same, it becomes all the more imperative that such a National Research Foundation is set up to provide full opportunities to that talent and potential. He further said that this institution will also take care of how industries can also be connected so that a healthy synergy of research, academia, industry, startups and entrepreneurship can be there. He also said that its budget has been pegged at about 50 thousand crores rupees for the period of 5 years.

*Initiating the discussion*, Shri Jagdambika Pal (BJP) said that so far, we used to depend on other progressive countries of the world for research, technology or development and use their technology to undertake the work in pursuit of 'Make in India'. After the establishment of this Board, the world will depend on us for technology and will definitely come forward to make use of the same. Till now, there has been the SERB board - Science and Engineering Research Board, whose scope was severely limited. With the setting up of this Board, the Research infrastructure of India would be designed in such a fashion that the Indian brain shall be applied in India itself. The Bill talks about green hydrogen *i.e.* green hydrogen as a fuel source and a new method of producing hydrogen. India has scaled up from 81<sup>st</sup> rank to 40<sup>th</sup> rank in the Global Innovation Index and second among lower-middle-income economies. The gross expenditure on R&D has increased more than three times over the last ten years. The participation of women in the research and development sector has doubled. India ranks third among the most attractive investment destinations for technology transactions in the world. India's R&D cumulative

expenditure in PPP terms is 68 billion dollars which is the sixth in the world. The State expenditure on R&D relative to GSDP is 0.08 per cent. He said that there is a need to address the imbalance in spending by the government and the private sector for R&D in India.

<sup>11</sup>*Participating in the discussion*, Dr. Talari Rangaiah (YSRCP) said that the primary objective of the Bill is to evolve colleges and universities in scientific research. The NRF will cultivate research capabilities within the universities and foster an ecosystem of innovation. He said one of the most commendable features of NRF is that it recognises the value of research in humanities, social sciences and arts. The NRF is committed to identifying and prioritising areas where science and technology interventions can contribute significantly to national objectives. He further said that the Country's spending on R&D currently stands at below 0.7 per cent of our GDP. The eminent institutions get a bulk of research funding but the State universities get very little funding. This is a point of great concern. The NRF's emphasis on increasing funding from both Government and private sources is a step in the right direction. Timely disbursal of funds is vital for researchers to embark on their projects without unnecessary delays. Women and people belonging to SCs, STs, OBCs and minorities should be encouraged in this regard.

*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 Government has made arrangements for teaching and training of science in other Indian languages as well. The Country is moving towards democratisation and providing a language-neutral curriculum to all youth and students. A lot of work is being done in the field of genetic engineering and organic farming. There has been a significant improvement in our ranking in the Global Innovation Index. Before the year 2014, there were 350-400 startups in the country, which has since crossed the figure of one lakh. The number of Biotech startups was only 50 which has now increased to 6000. Vaccine development is also a success story. The Bill advocates the democratisation of human resources as well as the democratisation of funding. Funding was done on a competitive basis. Big institutions excel in competition. The competition was organised within the State universities under the National Research Foundation so that the amount earmarked for them remains with them. India has taken a lead in the global issues which earlier were believed to be the exclusive domain of some of the so-called developed countries. Therefore, there is no doubt that in the future no matter how much progress there is, how much development will take place and how much the economy will grow, it will be entirely technology-driven. Not only is technology constantly moving forward but its pace is also increasing. In the coming time, Artificial Intelligence will be a challenge, the optimal

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<sup>11</sup>**Others who participated in the discussion:** Sarvashri Malook Nagar, Jayant Sinha, and Sardar Simranjit Singh Mann.



synergy between Artificial Intelligence and Human Intelligence. When India is going to celebrate its 100<sup>th</sup> year of independence, we will have to meet the geographical parameters to reach that peak and establish our recognition. Our parameters, our challenges, our strategies and our competitiveness have to be global. This is going to be an arrangement which will enable democratic pooling of scientific resources. The Minister said that we have young brains who are ready to put in their talent, and we also have the industry which is ready to invest. The National Research Foundation Bill will not be limited to science and innovation only. It will play a pivotal role in building India's economy in future.

*The Bill was passed.*

***The Coastal Aquaculture Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2023:*** On 7 August 2023, the Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Shri Parshottam Rupala moved the Bill for consideration.

*Initiating the discussion,* Shri Pratap Chandra Sarangi (BJP) said that the Coastal Aquaculture Authority Act, 2005 has specifically excluded Coastal Aquaculture Zone from the purview of CRZ Notification. He further said that the recent NGT judgment has given a different interpretation and has opened the door for more litigation, and unless that was addressed quickly and suitably, it would be difficult to attract new investments. Besides, simplification of the procedure of registration was inevitable. He further said that a number of administrative procedures laid down in the Act need revision. In the CAA Act, there is a provision of imprisonment for a period of up to three years for carrying out coastal aquaculture without registration. Minor omissions and incarcerating the poor is a very serious harassment for the fish farmers. This appears to be a very harsh punishment for an offence of a purely civil nature. He said that over the time, the definition of coastal aquaculture has broadened beyond shrimp aquaculture and that prompted the Government to bring this Amendment. There are certain ambiguities on whether hatchery is included in the coastal aquaculture. Through the amendment, this ambiguity is expected to be removed. The main objective of this Coastal Aquaculture Authority will be to harmonise the CAA Act with the CRZ Notification issued from time to time and to treat the registration granted under CAA Act as a valid permission under CRZ Regulations. He said that the amendment is in the interest of our fishermen, fish farmers, and our processors. The major amendments proposed are mostly to decriminalise the offences which are civil in nature. He further said that provisions empowering the Authority to appoint Committees for the efficient discharge of duties have been made.

<sup>12</sup>*Participating in the discussion,* Shri Lavu Srikrishna Devarayalu (YSRCP) said that in the last eight years, aquaculture has grown by leaps and bounds, almost to the extent of 15 per cent per year. In this growth story, Andhra Pradesh has been at the forefront with almost 70 per

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<sup>12</sup>**Others who participated in the discussion:** Sarvashri Maluk Nagar, P.P. Chowdhary, Rajesh Naranbhai Chudasama and Manoj Tiwari.

cent of the exports from India actually happening from Andhra Pradesh. He requested the Minister to tweak the *Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana* so that individual farmers can take out subsidies from the Central Government and invest in new technologies so as to reduce the energy cost, feeding cost and all the input costs. He further said that there are four hundred registered hatcheries in India mainly for the shrimp culture and suggested the Coastal Aquaculture Authority should register these four hundred hatcheries and carry out periodical inspections there. If any Antibiotic is found at the hatchery level itself, ban them for six to eight months. There is a need to increase more testing laboratories mainly across the coastal States. Right now, there are a few testing laboratories, which are accessible only to a few farmers and hatcheries. In Coastal Aquaculture Authority, out of eleven members, four members are from Coastal States. But nine coastal States are engaged in aquaculture. So, the number of Board members should be increased so that one member from each coastal State is actually represented. Also, no representation has been given to the coastal community in the Authority. He requested the Minister to engage the coastal community also.

*Replying to the discussion*, the Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Shri Parshottam Rupala said that after the Bill was sent to the Standing Committee, the Standing Committee, putting in lots of effort, and having a detailed deliberation with all the coastal states, stakeholders and after getting everyone's suggestions, has submitted 56 observations. The department approved 45 out of 56 amendments recommended by the Committee. In the old law, there was such a system that representation was given to the four coastal states and a rotation was being made. A committee had suggested that all the coastal States should be given representation in it. The Government has accepted the suggestions of the Committee. The word 'Member' from the Member-Secretary has been deleted and the word 'Secretary' has been retained, and this would facilitate in the appointment of officers from the large pool of officers of the Government of India. After the creation of this independent Ministry by the government, *Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana* was launched with budgetary provision to the tune of Rs 20,000 crore. The Minister further said that under the *Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana*, there is a provision to provide its benefit to the farmers individually. With regard to deep sea fishing, he said that earlier, the traditional fishermen could not go there. There was a provision of imprisonment for 3 years for the fisherman just because of not having the registration. Today, a decision has being taken to absolve crores of fishermen of the country of this provision of punishment. He further said that the youth of today are getting attracted to this field, and the government is providing policy support and cooperation is being received from the State Governments in this regard.

*The Bill, as amended, was passed.*

***The Digital Personal Data Protection Bill, 2023:*** On 7 August 2023, the Minister of Railways, Minister of Communications and Minister of Electronics and Information Technology,

Shri Ashwini Vaishnaw, moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, said that in the Bill, provisions have been made to protect the personal digital data of 140 crore countrymen. He further said that there has been extensive public consultation before bringing the Bill, and stressed that the most important thing in the Bill is that the language of the Bill has been kept very simple so that even a common person can understand. Emphasizing on women empowerment in the Bill, 'She' has been used instead of 'He' and 'His' has been replaced by 'Her'. He further said that there are many accepted principles of digital data protection and all those principles have been well integrated into the Bill. Based on these principles, now a persons' data will be used for the intended purpose only for which it was taken legally and if there is a change in any personal data of a person, the platforms will also reflect that change. There is a provision to use the data only for the segment of time when it is needed to be used. Then, under the principle of Reasonable Safeguards, the obligation to safeguard and protect any data has been placed on the institutions and as per the Principle of Accountability, the Bill also provides for accountability of the citizen's data. The Bill provides that notice will be given in all 22 languages included in the 8<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Constitution. As per provisions of the Bill, a person living in far-flung areas will get the same facilities as would be accessible by those living in big cities. Some legal innovations like voluntary innovation, alternate dispute, voluntary undertaking and alternative dispute resolution have also been made in the Bill. Only four exemptions find mention in this Bill. The Minister said that the Bill meets all the parameters of the world very well, and all the three principles of the Puttaswamy Judgement of the Supreme Court have been incorporated into the Bill.

*Initiating the discussion*, Shri P. P. Chaudhary (BJP) said that keeping in view the extensive use of social media across the country and the world today, the protection of data becomes very important. He recalled that in the Puttaswamy judgement, the Supreme Court said that privacy is a fundamental right. According to this Bill, data cannot be processed for unlawful purposes. A notice has to be served bearing the details in a language included in the 8<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Constitution explaining the reasons for the collection of data. The purpose of processing is that if you have given consent, it doesn't mean that this consent shall remain in force for good. The Bill also provides for the withdrawal of consent. But, if a benefit is being extended, there is no need for consent. The Bill states everything about where a person's consent is required and where it is not required.

<sup>13</sup>*Participating in the discussion*, Shri Lavu Srikrishna Devarayalu (YSRCP) seeking clarification on some aspects, said that there is some sort of ambiguity in a few clauses. In Clause 2 of Chapter I, he pointed out that there is no correct definition with regard to harm, storage etc. He opined that unless harm is defined, the consequences of harm cannot be defined.

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<sup>13</sup>**Others who participated in the discussion:** Sarvashri Ritesh Pandey, Jayadev Galla, Syed Imtiaz Jaleel, Sanjay Seth, Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde and Shrimati Sarmistha Sethi.

He also pointed out that the right to data portability, or to be forgotten is not outlined in the Bill. He also said that the Bill allows the States to process personal data without the individual's concern for purposes like providing benefits, services, licenses etc. Recalling that the amendment to the RTI Act prohibits the disclosure of personal information, he said getting some information would no longer be possible under the new amendment.

*Replying to the discussion*, the Minister of Railways, Minister of Communications and Minister of Electronics and Information Technology, Shri Ashwini Vaishnaw said that during the discussion, an issue came up about what the definition of damage is. He informed that the definition of loss has been given in section-2(b), and that loss can be compensated under the Law of Torts. The second thing came up about was the age of the children. The Minister said that very clear provisions have been made in this regard that in a graded way, according to the age, which apps can be used by children and which apps should not be used, a very good provision has been incorporated in the Bill. The third issue that has cropped up during the discussion is about the consent of the parents and today we have got many digital media, like Digi Locker, through which parents' permission can also be obtained. Apart from this, the issue of independence of the Data Protection Board has also come up, so independence comes from the law. Independence stands to mean that no one can change the terms and conditions of the members. All these things have been provided very clearly in the Bill. He said that Section-28 of the Bill clearly provides that the Board will be an independent body. Data localization has also been talked about. There are very clear provisions in Section-16 that sectoral regulations can be made in the sector according to its sectoral requirements. He further said that the Bill is a horizontal enactment, that is, its effect is applicable to different sectors. He also said that that Board is not a judicial body, and there is an appellate body, TDSAT above the Board. The Chairman of TDSAT is a judicial member and above TDSAT is the Supreme Court. There is a well-defined system for everything. In that system, any person can get his problem solved through a judicial mechanism.

*The Bill, as amended, was passed.*

***The Mediation Bill, 2023 (as passed by the Rajya Sabha):*** On 7 August 2023, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and Justice, Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of State in the Ministry of Culture, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, while moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, said that the Government has introduced the Bill to provide legal support to the Mediation Centers which are currently functioning under Section 89 of the Civil Procedure Code and to make them legal backbone. One of its objectives was that it would lead to ease of living. He also said that when there is a lawsuit, money is also spent and time is also consumed, and there is a need to settle such cases through mediation in advance so that the number of cases is reduced and ease of living enhanced.

*Initiating the discussion*, Shri Subhash Chandra Baheria (BJP) said that there are many such cases that can be solved by sitting together. Mediation should be done in such a manner in

which the court's time and the money of both the parties should not be wasted and they should get the right advice and the right decision at the appropriate time. Apart from this, in the Act which have a provision for resolution of disputes, a provision was also added that the Mediation Act can be implemented. There is also a time limit in the Bill. If a mediation starts, it has to be completed within 180 days. If it is not completed in 180 days, if both the parties say that it should be extended for another 180 days, it can be extended for another 180 days. It is a good provision. It's great for the industry. It is also good for Ease of Doing Business.

<sup>14</sup>*Participating in the discussion*, Shri N. Reddeppa (YSRCP) said that the Bill addresses some legal loopholes. He further said that the Bill makes a successful attempt to alleviate the workload of the Indian Judiciary System, and addresses the gap in the existing legal framework by encouraging private, online, and community mediation as acceptable practices. It provides a uniform procedure to be followed for mediation in the country. The Bill includes the domestic measures required for the Convention's international mediation settlements to be enforced. It also strengthens India's Alternate Dispute Resolution Mechanism. Establishing more training centres and institutes for mediation would definitely lead to a rise in the rate of employment in both skilled and unskilled jobs. He felt that a framework for mandatory pre-litigation mediation in India must be planned, keeping in mind the number of mediators available and the ecosystem's ability to provide a large number of mediators. The Bill provides to establish 'community mediation' to ensure peace and harmony among the people or the families in a community at the local level. He also said that the Bill states that mediated settlement agreements shall be enforceable in the same manner as a court's judgement or decree, and believed that it would improve India's Ease of Doing Business credentials by allowing for quick mediated resolutions of corporate conflicts.

*Replying to the discussion*, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and Justice, Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of State in the Ministry of Culture, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal said that there are a lot of lawsuits in the country and reducing them is the priority of the Government. One of its media is ADR. It also includes arbitration, mediation and conciliation. The Bill of mediation will also reduce the number of pending cases and in the coming time when it gets a legal background, people will also be attracted towards mediation. The Mediation Bill that the Government is coming up with is a flexible and informal process. This is a voluntary process. It also has the option to withdraw from the mediation without prejudice to the law. If someone wants to withdraw even during the middle of the mediation process, he can withdraw. There will be appointments for the mediator, training would be imparted and the requisite infrastructure would be created. The Minister said that the mediator will be of legal background, he can also be someone from the civil society. The

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<sup>14</sup>**Others who participated in the discussion:** *Sarvashri* Malook Nagar and Virendra Singh.

Bill makes mediation a time-bound process, and the parties are more likely to continue with their relationship during and after the dispute resolution process. Keeping in mind the confidentiality, there is also arrangement for online mediation. He further said that not only family and land disputes, but commercial disputes, if any, shall also be settled through mediation.

*The Bill was passed.*

***The Pharmacy (Amendment) Bill, 2023:*** On 7 August 2023, the Minister of Health and Family Welfare and Minister of Chemicals and Fertilisers, Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya moved the Motion for consideration of the Bill said that after Article 370 was abrogated in Jammu and Kashmir in the year 2020, all the laws of the country were implemented in Jammu and Kashmir. The Pharmacy Act also came into force in Jammu and Kashmir, but there were two circumstances in it. When the Pharmacy Act came into force in Jammu and Kashmir as a UT in the year 2020, the Pharmacy Act enacted in 1955 was in force in Jammu and Kashmir and was repealed. Under this Act, it was provided that the pharmacists, who are already registered, will get registration under the new Pharmacy Act as deemed. In all places, they were registered according to the Pharmacy Act. But there was a different system in Jammu and Kashmir. There was a two-year course which was called Medical Assistance course. They also got pharmacy registration in the medical assistance course. The person who got the registration of the pharmacy was registered as deemed according to the New Pharmacy Act. They had to fill out a form within a year and get their registration. Medical Assistance was a two-year skill development course. But after two years, i.e. those who have taken admission today, their education will be completed after two years and they will come later as medical assistants, so they will not get employment opportunities. They will not get registration in the pharmacy. The Minister said that through this amendment, the Government is amending 32(c) of the Pharmacy Act to provide registration according to the Pharmacy Act to all those who have completed a course of medical assistance and who have taken admission earlier or after the Act has come into force. This amendment is to ensure that the youth of Jammu and Kashmir get employment opportunities. They may get registration according to the Pharmacy Act.

<sup>15</sup>*Initiating the discussion* Dr. Dhalsingh Bisen (BJP) said that after the abrogation of Article 370, new UTs Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir were created, due to which the prevailing Pharmacy Act of that time was repealed. Due to its repeal, a separate Pharmacy Council of UT was formed. After the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019 came into force, the Council of Pharmacists for Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh was formed. It appeared that they were not getting benefits from this law. The law of 1948 was not repealed and that is why on 5 October 2020, the Ministry of Home Affairs issued a Statutory Order. In the previous law, people were told that all the people who are registered according to the old law will be

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<sup>15</sup>**Others who participated in the discussion:** Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Singari.

considered to have been registered, but the time limit for the registration to be done by those people was given only one year and they had to do it in the year 2020. Due to delay on part of certain reasons and lack of Council over there, their registration could not be done. As a result, very few people in Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh who had been registered before this law were able to register themselves. Therefore, in order to bring them into the mainstream and enable them to practise and to include all these, the Government has brought the Bill so that in the coming time, students do not have to suffer and all those who have been left out will also be included.

*Replying to the discussion*, the Minister of Health and Family Welfare and Minister of Chemicals and Fertilisers, Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya said that since the abrogation of Article 370 from Jammu and Kashmir, the pace of development has increased there. Health infrastructure has started developing there. The implementation of *Bharat Ayushman Yojana* has been kicked off even in far-flung districts. The Ayushman Bharat Card Scheme is reaching the saturation level. People are getting Bharat Ayushman Cards. Health and Wellness Centers are being opened there. Tele-consultation facility has been made available at the Health and Wellness Centers. One AIIMS is coming up in Jammu and the other one in Srinagar. Two AIIMS and district hospitals have been set up as hubs and spokes.

*The Bill was passed.*

### C. QUESTION HOUR

The Twelfth Session of the Seventeenth Lok Sabha commenced on 20 July, 2023 and adjourned *sine-die* on 11 August, 2023. 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 the Members through the Members' Portal along with Bulletin Part-II on 1 July 2023. Notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions for the Session were received from 1 July 2023 itself. The last date for receiving notices of Questions was 26 July 2023.

The total number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions including split questions, where two or more Ministries were involved was 21815. However, the actual number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions tabled by Members were 21629 (SQ 9936 + USQ 11693). Five (05) Short Notice Questions (SNQs) were also received from the Members. The maximum number of notices of Questions included for Ballot in a day was 1362 (SQ 606 + USQ 756) for the Sitting held on 4 August 2023. The minimum number of notices of Questions included for ballot in a day was 1102 (SQ 480 + USQ 622) for the Sitting held on 11 August 2023. The maximum and minimum number of Members whose names were included for the Ballot were 331 and 275 for Sittings held on 4 August 2023 and 20 July 2023, respectively.

Notices were examined in the light of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha, Directions by the Speaker, Parliamentary conventions and past precedents to decide their admissibility. Out of the 21815 notices of Starred, Unstarred and Short Notice Questions received (including split questions), 340 Questions were included in the lists of Starred Questions and 3910 Questions in the lists of Unstarred Questions.

The details of five (5) Short Notice Questions received during the Session were disallowed/lapseded.

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. 350, followed by the Minister of Railways who answered 197 Questions (Starred and Unstarred).

Names of 388 Members were included in the Lists of Starred and Unstarred Questions. The maximum number of Questions by any Member admitted/clubbed was 44 against the name of Shri Rahul Ramesh Shewale.

The maximum and minimum number of Members whose names appeared in the Lists of Questions were 336 on 4 August 2023 and 283 on 11 August 2023. One (1) Half-an-Hour Discussion Notice was received during the Session and the same was disallowed. One (1) Statement was made by the Minister correcting the reply already given to Question in Lok Sabha.

A total of 50 Starred Questions were orally replied/taken up during the Session. The average number of Starred Questions answered orally per Sitting was 2.941. All the 20 Questions in the Starred List were taken up on 9 August 2023. However, supplementary questions were asked and replied on 9 Questions. The maximum number of Starred Questions answered orally in a single day by a Minister (Commerce and Industry) was 5 (Five) on 9 August 2023 and the minimum number of Starred Questions answered orally in a single day was 1 (One) on 25, 27, 28 July 2023 and on 7,08,10,11 August 2023.

The average number of Unstarred Questions appearing in the Lists was 230 per day during the Session.4200 (290+ 3910) written replies to Starred and Unstarred Questions were laid on the Table.

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

During the Session, Obituary References were made to the passing away of two sitting members of Lok Sabha, viz. *Sarvashri* Rattan Lal Kataria and Balubhau *alias* Suresh Narayan Dhanorkarand sixteen former members of Lok Sabha, viz. *Sarvashri* Parkash Singh Badal, Ranjit



Singh, Sujan Singh Bundela, Sandipan Thorat, Atiq Ahamad, Trilochan Kanungo, Ilyas Azmi, Anadi Charan Das, Nihal Singh, Raj Karan Singh, Kalyan Jain, Bapusaheb Parulekar, Vakkom Purushottaman, Janardan Prasad Misra, Ram Singh Yadav and Dr. Viswanadham Kanithi.

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

## THIRTEENTH SESSION

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The Thirteenth Session (Special Session) of the Seventeenth Lok Sabha commenced on 18 September 2023 and concluded on 21 September 2023.

During the historic session, the House had a total of 4 sittings spread over 31 hours and transacted important Legislative and other Business. This session will be counted as a highly remarkable one in our parliamentary history because during this session, proceedings were initiated in the new Parliament building. During the session, a government Bill, namely 'The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Amendment) Bill, 2023', was reintroduced in the Lok Sabha. Subsequently, the House deliberated on this Bill. The productivity during the Thirteenth Session stood at 160 per cent.

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

### A.DISCUSSIONS/STATEMENTS

*Discussion on “Parliamentary Journey of 75 Years Starting from Samvidhan Sabha-Achievements, Experiences, Memories and Learnings”*: On 18 September 2023, Hon’ble Speaker, Shri Om Birla, while addressing the Hon’ble Members, said that this Parliament House has been a witness to the entire process of making the Constitution of India from the historic moment of independence as well as the glorious democratic journey of our modern nation. The first Speaker of the Lok Sabha of independent India, Shri Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar assumed his office on 15 May 1952. As the first Speaker of the country's highest democratic institution, he constituted the Rules Committee, Privileges Committee, Business Advisory Committee and many other Parliamentary Committees and laid the foundation of the highest traditions within the House. Shri Birla further said that 16 Hon’ble Speakers have chaired the House before him and all of them have set best traditions. Till now 15 Hon’ble Prime Ministers have led the nation through this Chamber. All of them have shaped the destiny of the country with their thoughts and actions. This House has been a living symbol of interactive culture. In the last 75 years, decisions were taken collectively in the interest of the country, amidst consensus and disagreement between different parties. Through parliamentary deliberations, laws were enacted for social and economic changes in the lives of the people of the country. At the time of disaster and crisis, this House faced it with solidarity and commitment. The contribution of this building to the democratic journey of our country is incomparable. He further said that henceforth, the proceedings of the House will be conducted in the new building, and expressed confidence that democracy of the country will achieve new heights in the new building of the Parliament.

*Initiating the discussion*, the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi said that before independence, this House used to be the Chamber of the Imperial Legislative Council. After independence, it gained recognition as Parliament House. The idea to construct this building was of the foreign rulers, but the sweat, hard work and money of the countrymen were invested in the construction of this building. The Country's journey of 75 years has generated the best of many democratic conventions and practices. The old building will always continue to inspire the coming generations. This is an important chapter in the golden journey of India's democracy. The light of the first dawn of '*Amrit Kaal*', is filling a new faith in the nation, new confidence, new enthusiasm, new resolutions and new strength of the nation. Not only the whole of India was overwhelmed by the success of *Chandrayaan-3*, but this new form of India's capability is linked to the determination of 140 crore countrymen. The Prime Minister congratulated the scientists of the country and their colleagues. He also said that in the past, when the NAM Summit was held, this House appreciated the efforts of the country by unanimously passing the resolution. Today the House also unanimously appreciated the success of G20. The success of the G20 is the success of 140 crore countrymen. India will be proud of the fact that the African Union has become its member under its Presidency. It is a matter of pride for all of us that today the whole world is recognising India as a friend. The mantra of '*Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas*' is connecting the world today in bringing us together. He further said that it is a very emotional moment to bid farewell to this House. In these 75 years, we have seen many events related to the building of a new independent India taking shape in this very House. Since its inception, more than 7500 public representatives, in both the Houses combined, have contributed. 600 women MPs have also enhanced the dignity of this House. After independence, great scholars had expressed many apprehensions- what will happen to the country, whether it will be able to function or not, whether it will remain united or disintegrate, whether democracy will remain or not, but the power of the Parliament of this country is that it has proved the whole world wrong and this nation has moved forward with full strength. In this building, all the meetings of the Constituent Assembly were held for the period of 2 years and 11 months and in that, the Constitution was deemed as a guide for the country, which guides even today. The Prime Minister said that the biggest achievement in these 75 years is that the confidence of the common people of the country has increased in this Parliament and the biggest strength of democracy is that they have unwavering faith in this great institution. Despite many challenges, every Speaker has run both the Houses smoothly and the decisions taken by them are considered reference points even today. There was a terrorist attack on this House of Democracy. This terrorist attack was not on a building, it was an attack on the '*Mother of Democracy*'. He saluted those who took bullets on their chests while fighting the terrorists to save the House and every member. He remembered the journalists who have reported the proceedings of the Parliament throughout their lives. He said that this is the House where Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt had once woken up the

British Rule with a bomb blast with their bravery and strength. Lal Bahadur Shastri ji had boosted the morale of the soldiers in the war of 1965 and it was here that a strong foundation was laid for the Green Revolution. The movement for the liberation of Bangladesh was also supported by this House under the leadership of Indira Gandhi. It is in this House that the former Prime Minister Charan Singh formed the Ministry of Rural Development. In this House, the young generation of the country was motivated to contribute by voting by reducing the voting age from 21 years to 18 years. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee created the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and the Ministry of North-East. The nuclear test became an indicator of India's capability. Abrogation of Article 370, decisions on 'One Nation One Tax' and GST were also taken in this House. This House has also witnessed the decisions pertaining to One Rank One Pension (OROP) and 10 percent reservation for the poor. The Prime Minister said that for the sitting MPs, it was a special fortunate moment to become a link to both history and future.

<sup>16</sup>*Participating in the discussion*, Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury (INC) said that when the Constitution or Democracy is discussed in the Parliament, the then Honourable Pandit Nehru ji and Honourable Baba Saheb Ambedkar ji are talked about. We call Nehru ji the Architect of Modern India and recognize Baba Saheb Ambedkar ji as the Father of the Constitution. Nehru ji had said that Parliamentary Democracy demands many virtues. It demands not only ability and a certain devotion to work, but also a large measure of cooperation, self-discipline, and restraint. Though he enjoyed a massive majority in Parliament, he was tireless in listening to the Opposition's voice and would never mock, deflect, or pontificate, while answering questions asked of him. He not only led the nation in a difficult situation but he was the prime force and pioneer who has given a wonderful beginning to our parliamentary democracy by his immense contribution. He further said that we now need the mantra of Baba Saheb Ambedkar, the mantra of Jawaharlal Nehru and other stalwarts who have made this Parliamentary democracy glorious for us to be remembered again and again. He said that 'ISRO' came into existence under the leadership of Vikram Bhai Sarabhai and with the vision of Nehru ji. It was established in the year 1964. On the eve of Independence, the Constituent Assembly met at 11 p.m. with President Rajendra Prasad in the Chair. Sucheta Kripalani, a member from Uttar Pradesh, sang the first verse of *Vande Mataram* to mark the opening of the Special Session. Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru delivered his famous "Tryst with Destiny" speech. 'Representation of People's Act' was passed in the year 1951 to ensure that people are given the right to vote. The other one was the

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<sup>16</sup>**Others who participated in the discussion:** *Sarvashri* Giridhari Yadav, Girish Chandra, Manish Tewari, Nama Nageswar Rao, Hasnain Masoodi, Chirag Paswan, E.T. Mohammed Basheer, K. Subbarayan, Jayadev Galla, P.V. Midhun Reddy, S. Venkatesan, A. Raja, Arun Sao, Asaduddin Owaisi, Arvind Kumar Sawant, N.K. Premachandran, Indra Hang Subba, Hanuman Beniwal, M. Badruddin Ajmal, Sushil Kumar Rinku, Dr. S.T. Hasan, Dr. Thol Thirumaavalavan, Shrimati Supriya Sadanand Sule, Shrimati Locket Chatterjee, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal, Shrimati Navneet Ravi Rana, Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Shrimati Anupriya Patel, and Minister of Commerce and Industry; Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution and Minister of Textiles, Shri Piyush Goyal.

Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a law that has helped the Government to regulate the production, supply and distribution of essential commodities such as drugs, oil, kerosene, coal, iron and steel, and pulses. The Green Revolution was launched in 1967. Then came the nationalisation of banks. Fourteen banks were nationalised which enhanced banking infrastructure and services and created provision for cheaper credit to farmers. The revolution of information technology came during the tenure of the late Rajiv Gandhi. Digital India was also started by the late Rajiv Gandhi. Consideration and passing of certain landmark Bills are attributed to the Congress-led Government which includes the Anti-Defection Law, 1985, the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, the Panchayati Raj Institutions Act, the Right to Information Act, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, the Right to Education Act, National Food Security Act etc. He also said that India as a nation or as a civilisation is an unending celebration of pluralism. Freedom of expression is perhaps the most fundamental parliamentary right of a Member of Parliament.

*Joining the discussion,* Shri T.R. Baalu (DMK) said that the Sitting will take stock of India's journey as an independent nation. Such a Special Sitting commemorating the 75 years of Parliament should have been done in the historic Parliament House where the country's destiny was decided, furthered, nurtured and endured since 1947. The strong base of the modern India, the developed India was laid by the six decades of planned work done by several leaders starting from Jawaharlal Nehruji, the light of Asia. The contributions of Prime Ministers such as Shri Lal Bahadur Shastriji, Shrimati Indira Gandhiji, Shri Morarji Desai ji, Shri Choudhary Charan Singhji, young Prime Minister and leader Shri Rajiv Gandhiji, and Shri Narasimha Raoji are great indeed. Tower of strength of the backward masses, Shri V.P. Singh ji ensured social justice for marginalised fourth-level people. The contributions of these tall leaders are great and need special mention. He further said that the contributions of opposition parties, mostly of the regional parties like DMK in the national politics and governance, have a special place. Their constructive opposition, criticism and suggestions have helped the Governments from time to time to take corrective measures. DMK has been in Parliament since 1962. Around 560 Princely States and kingdoms joined Independent India. But in the last 75 years, promises given to these Member States and the just aspirations of the people of the States, with varied cultures and traditions, have been broken by the Union of India. The latest example is the repeal of Article 370 and snatching away the special status of Jammu and Kashmir. DMK party played a crucial role in ensuring the stability of the National Government at the Centre by extending support to Indira Gandhiji's Government in 1969 and Vajpayeeji's Government in 1999. He further said that Indira ji with their continued support, was able to bring in revolutionary policy measures like the abolition of the privy purse, and nationalisation of banks and also launched other poverty alleviation programmes. The Pokhran test and Kargil victory was possible because of the stability of Vajpayeeji's Government for which DMK's support and the DMK Leader

Kalaighnar's support was the main reason.

*Joining the discussion,* Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay (AITC) said that the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly would have been very dull, if all Members had yielded to the rule of party line or party discipline in all its rigidity. But a few persons raised their voice of their own, going outside of the resolution and one of these rebels, Hari Vishnu Kamath suggested- "We, the people of India", and that was inducted in the Constitution. He said that our struggle, our awakening, began with a spiritual renaissance which was pioneered by Ramakrishna Paramahansa Dev, Swami Vivekananda and Swami Dayananda. In the wake of those spiritual leaders came the political renaissance and the cultural renaissance of which the torchbearers, the leaders, the guides were Lokamanya Tilak, Aurobindo and Mahatma Gandhi and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. He further said that India has a parliamentary system of Government, and our parliamentary democratic system stands upon the principles of communal harmony, secularism and unity of the country. The Indian Parliament is famous for its ornamental speeches and records of debates and discussions since its inception. The spirit of brotherhood and feeling of respect always used to be maintained between one party MPs and the other party MPs. He felt that that culture is lacking now. The Indian Parliamentarians have shown unity amongst themselves when China and Pakistan invaded India. Atal Behari Vajpayee ji praised Indira Gandhi by pronouncing her as *Maa Durga* at the time of war in Bangladesh. The spirit of the Opposition praising the Treasury Benches and vice-versa was reflected in the House on many occasions and at several times. But now it is totally invisible. Remembering the time, when he first got elected in the Twelfth Lok Sabha, he said that at that time, his party leader Mamata Banerjee raised her voice in Parliament for one-third reservation for women in the Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies. He demanded that after moving to the new parliament building, Women's Reservation Bill be tabled and passed without further delay.

*Joining the discussion,* Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy (YSRCP) stated that on 18 February 2014, the AP Reorganisation Bill was passed in this House for the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh. He noted that even after nine-and-a-half years, the promises made on the Floor of both the Houses has not been fulfilled yet. He emphasized the need for Andhra Pradesh to be granted special category status to aid in the State's development. He also expressed appreciation for the abrogation of Article 370 and the introduction of GST. He proposed that the number of working days in the House should be increased, and suggested that 30 percent of the agenda should be determined by Opposition parties for the House to function properly.

*Joining the discussion,* Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab (BJP) said that it is the Constitution that has guaranteed us to remain one as a nation. None of the factors like language, religion or culture guarantee to keep us together as a nation. The political landmass that we call Bharat or India is because of our Constitution. It is our respect towards our National Flag, National Anthem and

National Emblem that holds us to our nation. We all believe that all are equal before the law, irrespective of gender, race, religion, caste, language or culture and this keeps us together. We should remember the painstaking efforts that Sardar Patel had made in uniting this country. He further said that a number of fault lines are still there. Caste is a major fault line in the country. Communal divide and Terrorism are other big enemies. But, in spite of all the vicissitudes, the sense of oneness exists. The Parliament has been the platform of many events that have shaped this nation in the last 75 years. He further said that they were witness to the revocation of Article 370 in the House. The Uniform Civil Code is another relevant matter that needs to be fulfilled as the Constitution has stipulated. Various views have been expressed about 'One Nation, One Election'. A Committee has been formed.

*Joining the discussion*, Shri Rahul Ramesh Shewale (SS) said that under the leadership of the Prime Minister, the Government of India has given special emphasis on women's empowerment, girl's education, *Swachh Bharat Mission*, direct transfer of financial and other subsidies, benefits and services to citizens and also provided banking facilities to the poor and those who were bereft of such facilities. He also said that the Government of India is moving forward with great determination to fulfill the dreams of the makers of the Constitution. India set out on its journey to reclaim its glorious past and achieve new heights. The growth of the economy may soon catapult India into the third-largest economy in the world. Another important achievement is the success of democracy in India since independence.

*Joining the discussion*, Shri Rakesh Singh (BJP) said that the first session commenced in this sacred temple of the Lok Sabha on Tuesday, 13 May 1952. The first Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Mavalankar ji established many ideals and traditions in this House. This sequence continued like this. This altogether has facilitated the laying of the foundation of a strong and healthy democratic culture in India. In the last 71 years since 1952, the House and this country have heard the speeches of many learned Members of Parliament. Ambedkar ji had said that when we had established the principle of a government of the people, for the people and by the people, we should also take a pledge that we will leave no stone unturned to eradicate the evils that stand in our way. This parliamentary journey of 75 years is incomplete without the reminiscence of the respected Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji. He had said that governments will come, governments will go, but democracy should survive, the country should exist and democracy should become vibrant. The Prime Minister of the country, Hon. Narendra Modi ji has not only worked to free the poor of the country from poverty, but he also made efforts to strengthen the democracy of the country and such efforts are still on. Now that the country has become the 5<sup>th</sup> largest economy and under the leadership of the Hon'ble Prime Minister, it is moving forward with the resolve to become the third-largest economy and the country is going to be known as a superpower in the world. At this time, when we are moving forward by entering the new building of Parliament built solely on the basis of Indian knowledge and India's own economic strength

and removing the symbols of slavery, it is our collective responsibility to establish that new building as such a temple of democracy that lays the foundation of future generations and future India, where there is only one echo, "*Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas- Sabka Vishwas and Sabka Prayas*".

## B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

*The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Amendment) Bill, 2023:* On 20 September 2023, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and Justice, Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of State in the Ministry of Culture, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, while moving a motion for consideration of the Bill, said that it is a Constitution Amendment Bill and it is a forward moving step towards women empowerment. He informed that the Bill will not only enhance the prestige of women, but also provide them proper representation. Through this Bill, the Government is inserting 239AA in Article 239 of the Constitution, which will ensure 33 per cent reservation for women in the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi. The Government is adding Clause 3, under which inserting 33A in Article 330 of the Constitution, thereby there shall be a 33 per cent reservation for women in the Lok Sabha. While stating that this is a landmark move, he also said that a new Article 33A is being inserted after Article 332 of the Constitution, through which there shall be a provision for 33 per cent seats for women in State Legislative Assemblies. This reservation will remain in force for 15 years. After 15 years, Parliament will have the power to extend this period.

*Initiating the discussion, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi (INC)* on behalf of her party, supported the Bill and said that women had worked shoulder to shoulder with men on every front during the freedom struggle, and have been making endeavours towards building a new India. She said that there are 15 lakh women leaders elected through local bodies across the country. While expressing her concern, she said that Indian women have been looking forward to their political responsibility for the last 13 years, and now they are being asked to wait for a few more years. She demanded that the Bill should come into force with immediate effect. Alongside, a caste census should be conducted and provisions should also be made for the reservation of women belonging to SCs, STs and OBCs. Further delay in the implementation of the Bill would be a gross injustice to the women of India.

<sup>17</sup>*Participating in the discussion, Shrimati Kanimozhi Karunanidhi (DMK)* said the

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<sup>17</sup>**Others who participated in the discussion:** *Sarvashri* Rajiv Ranjan Singh 'Lalan', Nama Nageswara Rao, Hasnain Masoodi, K. Subbarayan, Jagdambika Pal, E.T. Mohammed Basheer, Dhairyasheel Sambhajirao Mane, C.P. Joshi, Asaduddin Owaisi, Chirag Kumar Paswan, Hanuman Beniwal, Kesineni Srinivas, N.K. Premachandran, Arvind Sawant, Girish Chandra, P. Ravindhranath, Thomas Chazhikadan, Indra Hang Subba, Vijay Kumar Hansdak, Tokheho Yeptomi, M. Badruddin Ajmal, Sushil Kumar Rinku, Rahul Gandhi, Dr. Nishikant Dubey, Dr. Rajashree Mallick, Dr. T. Sumathy (A) Thamizhachi Thangapandian, Dr. Beesetti Venkata Satyavathi, Dr. Lorho



Women's Reservation Bill was first brought in with the support of the DMK during the United Front Government in September 1996. In 2010, when the Bill was brought by the UPA Government, there were no conditions. The Bill was to take immediate effect after the passage of the Bill. But Clause 5 of this Bill clearly says that the reservation of seats for women in the House of the People, the Legislative Assembly of a State and the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi shall come into effect after an exercise for delimitation is undertaken for this purpose. Expressing the concern of the Leader of her party, she said that if delimitation is going to be based on population census, it will deprive and reduce the representation of the South Indian States and asked why the implementation of the Bill has been connected to the delimitation. It can easily be implemented in the coming Parliamentary elections. She also stated that the Bill was not a reservation but an act of removing bias and injustice. She added that if they did not remove the clause which said, 'after delimitation', then there would be no point in passing the Bill. She further said that women do not want to be worshipped. Women want to be respected as equals.

*Joining the discussion*, Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar (AITC), while supporting the Bill said that the Bill has already been implemented in West Bengal. West Bengal is the only State in the country which has a female Chief Minister. She also said that at the moment, in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, the All India Trinamool Congress has nearly 40 percent of women Members. Regarding the present Bill, she asked the reason of linking delimitation with reservation. With this move, there will be more Members in the Parliament from States which have failed in population control and poor women empowerment. She also suggested that the Government take appropriate action against all individuals who are harming and showing disrespect towards women and those who have not been brought to book.

*Joining the discussion*, Shrimati Sangeeta Azad (BSP) on behalf of her party, supported the Bill and said that when the Constitution was being drafted, it was Baba Saheb Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar who made efforts to enhance the dignity of women in our society, who hitherto, do not have the right to receive education and possess money and property. While Babasaheb gave women the right to vote, Manyavar Kanshi Ram Sahib made endeavours to create awareness about the value of that one vote to the downtrodden, oppressed and deprived sections. With the introduction of the Bill, the women of the country have got new energy and women have got a

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Pfoze, Dr. Thol Thirumaavalavan, Kumari Ramya Haridas, Kumari Agatha K. Sangma, Shrimati Vanga Geeta Viswanath, Shrimati Dimple Yadav, Shrimati Jaskaur Meena, Shrimati Sarmistha Sethi, Shrimati Gomati Sai, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal, Shrimati Kavita Singh, Shrimati Navneet Ravi Rana, Shrimati Kavitha Malothu, Shrimati Sumalatha Ambareesh, Shrimati Sandhya Ray, Shrimati Aparajita Sarangi, Shrimati Sharda Anil Patel, Shrimati Satabdi Roy, Sushri S. Jothimani, Sushri Mahua Moitra, the Minister of Earth Sciences, Shri Kiren Rijiju, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Smt. Anupriya Patel, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Dr. Bharati Pravin Pawar, the Minister of Home Affairs and Cooperation, Shri Amit Shah and the Minister of Women and Child Development and Minister of Minority Affairs, Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani.

chance to feel dignified and safe. The Bill provides necessary incentives for women to enter the political arena and achieve excellence. She also said that reservation for SC/ST as well as the OBC category should also be ensured in the Women's Reservation Bill.

*Joining the discussion, Shrimati Bhavana Gawali (Patil) (SS)* said that after 75 years, political participation is going to be provided to women. All women will benefit from this decision. She demanded 33 percent reservation for women in the Cabinet also. She said that if women have to move forward, they will also have to play a role in the Executive as well. She highlighted the necessity to pass the Bill mentioning that due to lack of political background many women members including herself struggled a lot.

*Joining the discussion, Shrimati Sunita Duggal (BJP)* congratulated the women of the entire country and thanked the Hon'ble Prime Minister for this historic Bill. She felt that the women who have contributed to bringing the Women's Reservation Bill must be feeling relieved today. She further said that all should rise above the party line and support the Bill. If anyone was most concerned about women, it was Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar ji, Jyotiba Phule and Savitribai Phule. Under the leadership of the Hon'ble Prime Minister, this Government had given the slogan of '*Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao*' from the soil of Haryana. Women have successfully held the portfolios of important ministries in the Government. She added that women should be equipped with positions and posts and they should come forward in politics, otherwise, no one will listen to them.

*Joining the discussion, Shrimati Veena Devi (LJSP)* said that Women's representation issue has been discussed in Parliament and Legislative Assembly for several decades, but today an auspicious moment has come that the Government led by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of the country has shown courage and introduced this Bill in the House. The resolution of '*Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao*' and the steps taken towards respect and empowerment of women have made us believe that only this Government can attach due deference to women and ensure their proper participation in politics. Unless both men and women work equally, society and nation cannot progress.

*Joining the discussion, Shrimati Supriya Sadanand Sule (NCP)* on behalf of her party, supported the Bill and mentioned about the contribution of men who have influenced the lives of women. She said that it was Dr. B.R. Ambedkar who gave women the right to vote; Shri Mahatma Phule who made sure to give women education. She further said that Maharashtra became the first State to implement 33 per cent reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). There are many families which have liberal, modern thinking. This is a big social change. She suggested to send a message to the nation that the House is committed to SCs, STs and OBCs. She further said that there are a lot of people who did exceptionally well in bringing in the Bill. She also asked about the date and timeline for census or delimitation. She further said that there should be deliberations about crime against women, and the whole

Parliament must condemn it and make sure it comes down to zero.

*Replying to the discussion*, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and Justice, Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, and Minister of State in the Ministry of Culture, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal said that as per the data of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the average representation of women in National Legislative Bodies of the world is 24 percent. In India representation of women in Lok Sabha is 15.1 percent. In the wake of the passage of this *Nari Shakti Vandan Bill*, he mentioned that we would be able to ensure 33 percent reservation for women, which would enable them to rise above the global average and their ranking would also improve. He further said that the Honourable Prime Minister has a vision to strive rapidly for women-led development and the Bill is another step forward in this regard. The Bill provides appropriate representation to women, and provides horizontal as well as vertical reservation to women. There is a need for delimitation for it as there is already a provision for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Parliament. Members have also raised some other issues. An issue was raised regarding the need for delimitation. A question was also raised about the need for seat readjustment. Shri Nishikant ji had also quoted Article 82 which clearly states that readjustment of seats is a part of delimitation. He said that, today, we are saluting women's power through the empowerment of women in this temple of democracy by passing this *Nari Shakti Vandan Bill*. The Minister further said that under the leadership of the Honourable Prime Minister of India, a new chapter is going to be added to the glorious history of democracy in India.

*The Bill was passed.*

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTIETH SESSION\***

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A resume of the important business transacted by the Rajya Sabha during the 260<sup>th</sup> Session of Rajya Sabha and other significant developments are given below:

The Two Hundred and Sixtieth Session of the Rajya Sabha commenced on 20 July 2023. The Session, as scheduled, was adjourned *sine die* on 11 August 2023.

During the Session, the Rajya Sabha had a total of 17 sittings and the House sat for around 55 hours. The House was disrupted on a number of occasions resulting in the loss of 50 hours and 24 minutes. However, the House sat beyond the scheduled time on 5 days for about 8 hours and 35 minutes to complete the legislative and other business.

**SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS/ IMPORTANT RULINGS-OBSERVATIONS**

On 25 July 2023, during the discussion on the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Fifth Amendment) Bill, 2022, several Members while participating in the discussion made certain points not pertaining to the subject matter of the discussion. The Deputy Chairman, while drawing attention of the Members to Rule 110 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States (Rajya Sabha), observed that a Member, while making his speech on the Bill must confine himself to the subject matter of the Bill.

On 1 August 2023, the Hon'ble Chairman observed that the insistence by opposition Members that the Hon'ble Prime Minister respond to the issue of Manipur was constitutionally ill-premised. Quoting a past precedent, Hon'ble Chairman observed that in 2014 when the then Member, Shri Sitaram Yechury while raising an issue demanded the response of the Prime Minister, the Chair had determined that the demand was constitutionally infirm and ill-premised.

On 11 August 2023, some Members objected to the non-allocation of time for the discussion of the Bills being moved for consideration and passage on that day. Then, the Hon'ble Chairman made an observation regarding scrupulous adherence to rules and past precedents by the Chair. Pointing to the past instances, he observed that the Business Advisory Committee had not allocated time to some Bills such as the South Asian University Bill, 2008; the Information Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2008; the AIIMS (Amendment) Bill, 2008; the Sikh Gurdwaras (Amendment) Bill, 2016; etc. Therefore, he advised the Members to follow the practice of contributing in a substantive manner rather than indulging in procedural wrangling.

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\*As provided by the Table Office, Rajya Sabha Secretariat.

**Under the able guidance of the Hon'ble Chairman the following initiatives were undertaken by the Secretariat:**

**a) Transition to a paperless office:**

i. In order to transition to a paperless Parliament and to enable the officials of the Secretariat to ensure smooth conduct of the proceedings of the Session, a software application for the preparation of digital Memorandum of Business (MOB) by the Table Office was developed by the NIC. This application, created specifically for the use of the Hon'ble Chairman and the officers at the Table, has been designed to enable a nearly real time updation of the MOB, which is visible as a flipbook in the Tablets installed for the Chair and the officers at the Table of the House. The digital MOB at a single click provided information to the users on the Starred Questions for the day, list of Speakers on various items of business such as Zero Hour Submissions, Special Mentions, Bills, etc. The application played a pivotal role in enabling the shift towards the paperless functioning of the Council of States.

ii. In a similar move towards paperless functioning of the House and its Secretariat, from this Session (260<sup>th</sup>) onwards the answers to Starred Questions for the sitting day were made available to the Members in their account on Members Portal/Digital *Sansad*Portal, under the link **Questions→Today's Starred Questions & Answers**, at 10 a.m. on that day. This step is aimed at facilitating the Members to prepare their Supplementary Questions while encouraging them to use digital medium and thereby reduce the circulation of paper.

**b) Women Officers at the Table of the House:** In a first of its kind move, women officers of the Secretariat drawn from various Services performed the Table duties in the House during the last week of the 260<sup>th</sup> Session *i.e.* from 7 to 11 August 2023.

**c) Rajya Sabha Internship Programme:** A two-week Rajya Sabha Internship Programme was rolled out for the first time during the 260<sup>th</sup> Session. Twenty students from five Central Universities of North-East India participated in the programme. During the course of the programme, the students had an interaction with the Hon'ble Chairman, Hon'ble Deputy Chairman and some of the Members of the Rajya Sabha from the North Eastern States including the Union Minister in the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways; and Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH). Apart from providing an opportunity to witness the proceedings of both the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha, a series of lectures by senior

officers of the Secretariat was also organised in order to provide the interns an insight into the nuances of the functioning of Rajya Sabha and its Secretariat.

### **GOVERNMENT LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS**

Five Bills, namely, the Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill, 2023; the Advocates (Amendment) Bill, 2023; the Press and Registration of Periodicals Bill, 2023; the Chief Election Commissioner and Other Election Commissioners (Appointment, Conditions of Service and Term of Office) Bill, 2023 and the Post Office Bill, 2023 were introduced. One Bill, namely, the Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill, 2019 was withdrawn.

Twenty Five Government Bills, namely, the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Third Amendment) Bill, 2022; the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Fifth Amendment) Bill, 2022; the Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill, 2023; the Multi-State Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2023; the Mediation Bill, 2021; the Biological Diversity (Amendment) Bill, 2023; the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2023; the Forest (Conservation) Amendment Bill, 2023; the *Jan Vishwas* (Amendment of Provisions) Bill, 2023; the Offshore Areas Mineral (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2023; the Press and Registration of Periodicals Bill, 2023; the Advocates (Amendment) Bill, 2023; the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Bill, 2023; the Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Bill, 2023; the Inter-Services Organisations (Command, Control and Discipline) Bill, 2023; the Indian Institutes of Management (Amendment) Bill, 2023; the National Dental Commission Bill, 2023; the National Nursing and Midwifery Commission Bill, 2023; the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2023; the *Anusandhan* National Research Foundation Bill, 2023; the Digital Personal Data Protection Bill, 2023; the Coastal Aquaculture Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2023; the Pharmacy (Amendment) Bill, 2023; the Central Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2023; and the Integrated Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2023 were passed/returned by the House.

### **STATISTICAL INFORMATION**

During the Session, 255 Starred Questions and 2713 Unstarred Questions were admitted and answered. Of these, 87 Starred Questions were orally answered. Statements by Ministers correcting answers to 2 Starred Questions and 1 Unstarred Question were also laid during the Session. Question Hour could not be held on 8 days due to forced adjournment of the House owing to interruptions.

In all, 50 hours and 24 minutes were lost due to disruption. The House, however, made up for loss of some time by sitting beyond the scheduled time on 5 days.

On 27 July 2023, one *suo moto* statement on 'Latest Developments in India's Foreign Policy' was made by Shri S. Jaishankar, Minister of External Affairs.

On 31 July, 2023, a Short Duration Discussion was raised by Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya, on recent law and order situation and other related issues in the State of Manipur and steps taken by the Government to restore peace and normalcy in the State. The Member, however, could not conclude his speech due to continued disruption in the House.

40 Special Mentions on matters of public importance were made/laid during the Session and 15 matters were raised with the permission of the Chair (Zero Hour Submissions).

### **OBITUARY REFERENCES**

During the Session, the Hon'ble Chairman made references to the passing away of four former Members, namely, Shri Hardwar Dubey, Shri Dawa Lama, Shrimati Usha Malhotra and Shri Solipeta Ramachandra Reddy. The House observed silence with all the Members standing as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

### **Panel of Vice-Chairpersons**

During the Session, the Hon'ble Chairman announced that the Panel of Vice-Chairpersons had been re-constituted *w.e.f.* 17 July 2023, with the following Members, Shrimati P.T. Usha; Shrimati S. Phangnon Konyak; Dr. Fauzia Khan; Shrimati Sulato Deo; Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy; Shri Ghanshyam Tiwari; Dr. L. Hanumanthaiah; and Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray.

### **Oath/Affirmation of Members**

During the Session, two newly elected Members, namely, Shri Saket Gokhale and Shri Sadanand Shet Tanawde from the States of West Bengal and Goa made and subscribed oath on 24 & 31 July 2023, respectively and took their seats in the House.

### **Resignation of Member(s)**

On 20 July 2023, the Hon'ble Chairman informed the House that he had received a letter dated 11 April 2023 from Shri Luizinho Joaquim Faleiro, Member, representing the State of West Bengal, resigning his seat in the Rajya Sabha and that he has accepted his resignation *w.e.f.* 11 April 2023.

### **Farewell to Retiring Members**

On 28 July 2023, the Hon'ble Chairman bade farewell to Shri Vinay Dinu Tendulkar, Member, representing the State of Goa, who was retiring on that day on completion of his term of office. On 11 August 2023, Hon'ble Chairman bade farewell to 9 Members of the Rajya Sabha, representing the States of Gujarat and West Bengal, who were retiring on 18 August

2023 on completion of their term of office. Several Members spoke on the occasion and extended their best wishes to the retiring Members.

### **Suspension of Members**

On a motion moved by Shri Piyush Goyal, the Leader of the House, and adopted by the House on 24 July 2023, Shri Sanjay Singh, Member was suspended from the service of the House for the remainder part of the 260<sup>th</sup> Session for entering into the Well of the House. However, despite repeated requests by the Chair under Rule 256 (3) to leave the precincts immediately after his suspension, he continued to defy the Chair. The matter of this continued violation of directions was referred by the Chair to the Committee of Privileges. Further, on 11 August 2023, a motion moved by Shri Piyush Goyal, the Leader of the House that suspension of Shri Sanjay Singh, Member imposed on 24 July 2023 shall continue beyond the current (260<sup>th</sup>) Session till the Council has the benefit of recommendation of the Committee of Privileges, was adopted by the House.

Also, on 11 August 2023, on a motion moved by Shri Piyush Goyal, the Leader of the House, and adopted by the House, Shri Raghav Chadha, Member was suspended from the service of the Council till the Council has the benefit of the report by the Committee of Privileges on cases of breach of privilege pending against him.

### **Termination of suspension of a Member**

On 7<sup>th</sup> August 2023, Shri Rakesh Sinha moved a Motion that the House resolved that Shrimati Rajani Ashokrao Patil, Member, be held guilty of breach of privileges and the suspension suffered by her so far be taken as sufficient punishment and that the House may consider discontinuance of suspension of Shrimati Rajani Ashokrao Patil, Member, from the service of the Council from that day under *proviso* to Rule 256(2) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States (Rajya Sabha). The Motion was adopted.

### **References/Felicitations by the Chair**

During the Session, the Chair made references to (i) 24<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Kargil Vijay Diwas; and (ii) 81<sup>st</sup> anniversary of the Quit India Movement.

The Chair offered felicitations to (i) Ms. Aditi Gopichand Swami and Mr. Ojas Pravin Deotale for winning Gold Medal; Ms. Jyothi Surekha Vennam for winning Bronze Medal in individual events; and the team of Ms. Jyothi Surekha Vennam, Ms. Parneet Kaur and Ms. Aditi Gopichand Swami for clinching Gold Medal in Women's Compound Team Event in the World Archery Championships, 2023 held at Berlin, Germany; and (ii) the Indian athletes for their spectacular performance by winning 26 Medals (11 Gold, 5 Silver and 10 Bronze) at the 31<sup>st</sup> World University Games, 2023 held at Chengdu, People's Republic of China.



### **Visit of Parliamentary delegation**

On 31 July 2023, the Hon'ble Chairman welcomed H.E. Ms. Catherine Gotani Hara, Speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Malawi and the delegation from the country who were seated in the Special Box to witness the proceedings of the Question Hour on that day. Hon'ble Chairman also conveyed greetings and best wishes to the Members of Parliament, the Government and the friendly people of the Republic of Malawi.

### **Reports of Parliamentary Committees**

During the Session, 158 Reports/Statements of various Parliamentary Committees including those of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committees were presented or laid on the Table of the House.

In pursuance of the Direction of the Hon'ble Chairman, Rajya Sabha and Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha issued in September 2004, 42 Statements were laid on the Table of the House regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committees.

### **Training-cum-Familiarisation Programme/ Facilities for Members**

The Digital *Sansad* Website and Member's Portal has been developed under the joint efforts of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha Secretariat and soft launched. A virtual training programme was attended by the PAs/PSs of Hon'ble Members of Rajya Sabha during 14 to 19 July 2023 in order to familiarise them with the new Digital *Sansad* and Members' Portal so that they may aid the Hon'ble Members in their parliamentary functioning.

An IT Help Desk was set up to facilitate Members regarding their queries and concerns on IT related issues in the Inner Lobby of the Rajya Sabha Chamber during the Session. NIC officials were available at the Help Desk to resolve Members' queries.

### **Conclusion of the Session**

The Hon'ble Chairman made the valedictory remarks at the conclusion of the Session on 11 August 2023 and the House was adjourned *sine die*. The Rajya Sabha was prorogued by the President of India on 12 August 2023.

## TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY FIRST\*

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A resume of the important business transacted by the Rajya Sabha during the 261<sup>st</sup> Session of Rajya Sabha and other significant developments are given below:

The Two Hundred and Sixty First (261<sup>st</sup>) Session of the Rajya Sabha which commenced on the 18 September 2023 was adjourned *sine die* on 21 September 2023, one day before schedule.

During the 261<sup>st</sup> Session, the Rajya Sabha had a total of 4 sittings and the House sat around 27 hours and 42 minutes. The House sat beyond the scheduled time for about 8 hours and 38 minutes to complete the legislative and other business.

There was no Question Hour, Zero Hour and Private Members' Business during the 261<sup>st</sup> Session.

### STATEMENTS/DISCUSSIONS

#### **Discussion on “Parliamentary Journey of 75 Years starting from Samvidhan Sabha – Achievements, Experiences, Memories and Learnings”**

On 18 September 2023, a Discussion was held on “Parliamentary Journey of 75 Years starting from Samvidhan Sabha – Achievements, Experiences, Memories and Learnings” initiated by Shri Piyush Goyal, Minister of Commerce and Industry; Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution and Minister of Textiles and Leader of the House. 34 Members participated in the discussion.

The Hon'ble Chairman observed that valuable inputs were provided by Members sharing their experiences and memories. Some inputs provided were on the future roadmap. In all, it was a meaningful and purposeful discussion on 'Parliamentary Journey of 75 Years starting from Samvidhan Sabha – Achievements, Experiences, Memories and Learnings'.

#### **Discussion on India's Glorious Space Journey marked by successful soft landing of Chandrayaan – 3**

On 20 September 2023, a Discussion on “India's Glorious Space Journey marked by successful Soft Landing of Chandrayaan-3” was initiated by Shri Piyush Goyal, Minister of Commerce and Industry; Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution and Minister of Textiles and Leader of the House. In all, 34 Members including the Ministers participated in the discussion.

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\*As provided by the Table Office, Rajya Sabha Secretariat.

The Hon'ble Chairman observed that India's space program is a source of national pride and a testament to the country's scientific and technological self-reliance. It is each Member's duty, as the custodian of peoples' aspirations and stakeholders in their future, to provide steadfast support to the new frontiers of space exploration and resolve to stand by BHARAT as it marches to regain its past glory in the "Amrit Kaal".

The Hon'ble Chairman moved a Resolution regarding India's Space Programme which was adopted by the House.

### **IMPORTANT RULINGS BY THE CHAIR**

On 21<sup>st</sup> September, 2023, while taking up for consideration and passing of the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Amendment) Bill, 2023, as passed by Lok Sabha, the Hon'ble Chairman announced that as notice from the Minister of Law & Justice for consideration and passing of the Bill in Rajya Sabha was received the same day, the requirement of two-days' notice period under Rule 123 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) has been waived off. Accordingly, in view of the short time period available to Members, it was decided that those Members, who desire to give notices of amendments to the said Bill may do so till 2.00 P.M. of the day, so as to enable the Secretariat to process and circulate the List of Amendments. Notices received after 2.00 P.M. were not to be processed. As recommended by the Business Advisory Committee, Lunch Hour was dispensed with during the discussion on the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Amendment) Bill, 2023.

### **GOVERNMENT LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS**

During the Session the Constitution (One hundred and Twenty-eighth Amendment) Bill, 2023, as passed by Lok Sabha popularly known as *Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam*, was considered and passed on 21 September 2023.

### **Inaugural Sitting of Rajya Sabha in the New Building of Parliament**

On 19 September 2023, the House met at 2.15 P.M. in the Rajya Sabha Chamber of the New Building of Parliament notified as Parliament House of India, marking the inauguration of sittings in the new Building which began with the playing of the National Anthem and Opening Remarks by Hon'ble Chairman. The Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition also associated themselves with the sentiments expressed.

### **Definition of ‘Lobby’ for the purpose of Rules**

On 20 September 2023, the Hon’ble Chairman, in the context of the Rajya Sabha Chamber in the new Building of the Parliament, announced that the Chamber, Lobby and Galleries referred to in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) shall mean the Chamber, Lobby and Galleries of the Parliament House of India (as notified on 18 September 2023). Further, the extended or elongated areas that are to be used as seating lounges by the Members shall also be included in the definition of ‘Lobby’ for the purpose of the Rules.

### **Setting of Help Desk/Kiosks regarding new MPLADS Guidelines and fund flow system through web-application**

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation had set up Help-Desks/Kiosks in Committee Room ‘E’, Parliament House Annexe on all working days from 09:30 am to 05:30 pm *w.e.f.* 18.09.2023 to 22.09.2023 to facilitate necessary information and material to Hon’ble Members and their PAs regarding new MPLADS Guidelines and fund-flow system through web-application and to resolve the queries instantly.

The Rajya Sabha Chamber in the new Building is equipped with a Multi-media Device installed at each seat of the Members to allow them electronic access to the day's Business papers, reference Documents, information about all the Members of the House and to raise requests to speak during discussion/debate in the House and also to vote electronically in case of Division. A User Guidebook and Video Tutorial was circulated through the Members Portal and also made available on the device itself to facilitate them.

The Divisions during the consideration and passing of the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty Eighth Amendment) Bill, 2023, were held through Automatic Vote Recorder of the Multi-Media Devices installed at the seats of Members in the Chamber. Division Slips were issued only to those Members during the voting, whose votes were not registered on the Automatic Vote Recorder of the respective Multi-Media Devices.

The Members were also facilitated by setting up an IT Helpdesk within the New Building, manned by NIC officials, for device configuration in the new Wi-fi network and to provide all other clarifications and replies to queries and concerns related to any IT issue.

### **Statement correcting Answers to Questions**

During the Session, two statements correcting answers to Unstarred Questions were laid by the Ministers concerned.

## **Oath by New Member of Rajya Sabha**

On 18September 2023, Dr. Dinesh Sharma, a newly elected Member from the State of Uttar Pradesh, made and subscribed oath and took his seat in the House.

## **Felicitation by the Chair**

On 18September 2023, the Hon'ble Chairman congratulated the entire nation for the successful conduct of G-20 Summit held at New Delhi on 9 and 10September 2023 and also praised that India's G-20 Presidency has proven to be inclusive, ambitious, action-oriented, decisive and people-centric and would contribute to the reshaping of the global world order in the decades ahead.

## **Panel of Vice-Chairpersons**

Panel of Vice-Chairpersons was re-constituted with effect from 13September 2023, comprising Shrimati Kanta Kardam; Shrimati Sumitra Balmik; Shrimati Mamata Mohanta; Shrimati Geeta *alias* Chandraprabha; Shri Akhilesh Prasad Singh; Shri Narain Dass Gupta; Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy; and Dr. Santanu Sen. Further on 21September 2023, considering the historic importance of the consideration of the Constitution (One hundred and Twenty-eighth Amendment) Bill, 2023, {*Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam*} as passed by Lok Sabha, 13 women Members namely, Shrimati P. T. Usha; Shrimati S. Phangnon Konyak; Shrimati Jaya Bachchan; Ms. Saroj Pandey; Shrimati Rajani Ashokrao Patil; Dr. Fauzia Khan; Ms. Dola Sen; Ms. Indu Bala Goswami; Dr. Kanimozhi NVN Somu; Ms. Kavita Patidar; Shrimati Mahua Maji; Dr. Kalpana Saini; and Shrimati Sulata Deo were also included in the Panel of Vice-Chairpersons in addition to the existing panel, for presiding the sitting for the Day.

## **Reports of Parliamentary Committees**

During the Session, 22 Reports/Statements of various Parliamentary Committees, including those of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committees, were presented or laid on the Table of the House.

## **Logistics**

The Council Branches *viz* Notice Office and Table Office started functioning at the New Building of Parliament from 19September 2023 for seamless service to Members and functioning of the House subsequent to migration of sitting from old Building (Samvidhan Sadan) to new Building of Parliament (Parliament House of India).

## **Conclusion of the Session**

The House was adjourned *sine die* on 21September 2023. The Rajya Sabha was prorogued by the President of India on 26September 2023.

**SESSIONAL REVIEW**  
**STATE LEGISLATURES**

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**NAGALAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY<sup>1</sup>**

The Second Session of the Fourteenth Nagaland Legislative Assembly commenced on 11 September 2023 and was adjourned *sine die* on 14 September 2023. There were 4 sittings in all.

*Legislative Business:* During the Session the following five bills were introduced, considered and passed. (i) The Nagaland Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2023; (ii) The Nagaland Passengers & Goods Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2023; (iii) The Nagaland North East Christian University (Second Amendment) Bill, 2023; (iv) The Nagaland Goods and Services Tax (Seventh Amendment) Bill, 2023; and (v) The Nagaland Anatomy Bill, 2023.

*Obituary References:* During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Noke Wangnao, former Minister and sitting Member and Shri Manwai Awang, former Member of Nagaland Legislative Assembly.

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<sup>1</sup> Material provided by the Nagaland Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

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**APPENDIX-I**  
**STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE TWELFTH**  
**SESSION OF THE SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA**

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	20.07.2023 to 11.08.2023
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	17
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	44 Hours 17 Minutes
4.	TIME LOST DUE TO INTERRUPTIONS/FORCED ADJOURNMENTS	59 Hours 35 Minutes
5.	HOUSE SITTING LATE TO COMPLETE LISTED BUSINESS	7 Hours and 41 Minutes
6.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
(i)	Pending at the commencement of the Session	11
(ii)	Introduced	20
(iii)	Laid on the Table as passed by the Rajya Sabha	4
(iv)	Returned by the Rajya Sabha with any amendment/ Recommendation and laid on the Table	2
(v)	Discussed	06
(vi)	Passed	22
(vii)	Withdrawn	Nil
(viii)	Negatived	Nil
(ix)	Part-discussed	Nil
(x)	Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation	04
(xi)	Pending at the end of the Session	12
7.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
(i)	Pending at the commencement of the Session	579
(ii)	Introduced	134
(iii)	Discussed	Nil
(iv)	Passed	Nil
(v)	Withdrawn	Nil
(vi)	Negatived	Nil
(vii)	Removed from the Register of Bills pending	Nil
(viii)	Part-discussed	01
(ix)	Pending at the end of the Session	713
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	369
10.	NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED ON URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE DURING ZERO HOUR	Nil
11.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193	
(i)	Notice received	36
(ii)	Admitted	Nil
(iii)	Discussion held	Nil

(iv)	Part-discussed	Nil
12.	NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197	Nil
13.	STATEMENTS MADE BY MINISTERS	50
14.	ADJOURNMENT MOTION	
(i)	Notice received	204
(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	1
(ii)	Admitted	11
(iii)	Moved & Discussed	11
(iv)	Adopted	11
(v)	Negatived	Nil
(vi)	Withdrawn	Nil
(vii)	Part-discussed	Nil
19.	PRIVILEGES MOTIONS	
(i)	Notice received	11
(ii)	Brought before the House	Nil
(iii)	Consent withheld by Speaker	Nil
(iv)	Observation made by Speaker	Nil
20.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITER PASSES ISSUED DURING THE SESSION	19836
21.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS TO THE PARLIAMENT MUSEUM DURING THE SESSION	--
22.	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
(i)	Starred	340
(ii)	Unstarred	3910
(iii)	Short Notice Questions	Nil
(iv)	Half-an-Hour discussions	Nil

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE THIRTEENTH  
SESSION OF THE SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA**

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	18.09.2023 to 21.09.2023
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	4
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	31 Hours 04 Minutes
4.	TIME LOST DUE TO INTERRUPTIONS/FORCED ADJOURNMENTS	Nil
5.	HOUSE SITTING LATE TO COMPLETE LISTED BUSINESS	11 Hours and 50 Minutes
6.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
(i)	Pending at the commencement of the Session	12
(ii)	Introduced	01
(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	01
(vi)	Passed	01
(vii)	Withdrawn	Nil
(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	12
7.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
(i)	Pending at the commencement of the Session	713
(ii)	Introduced	Nil
(iii)	Discussed	Nil
(iv)	Passed	Nil
(v)	Withdrawn	Nil
(vi)	Negatived	Nil
(vii)	Removed from the Register of Bills pending	Nil
(viii)	Part-discussed	01
(ix)	Pending at the end of the Session	713
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	Nil
10.	NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED ON URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE DURING ZERO HOUR	Nil
11.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193	
(i)	Notice received	Nil
(ii)	Admitted	Nil
(iii)	Discussion held	Nil
(iv)	Part-discussed	Nil
12.	NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE	Nil

	197	
13.	STATEMENTS MADE BY MINISTERS	1
14.	ADJOURNMENT MOTION	
(i)	Notice received	Nil
(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	Nil
(ii)	Admitted	Nil
(iii)	Moved	Nil
(iv)	Adopted	Nil
(v)	Negatived	Nil
(vi)	Part-discussed	01
18.	GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
(i)	Notices received	Nil
(ii)	Admitted	Nil
(iii)	Moved & Discussed	Nil
(iv)	Adopted	Nil
(v)	Negatived	Nil
(vi)	Withdrawn	Nil
(vii)	Part-discussed	Nil
19.	PRIVILEGES MOTIONS	
(i)	Notice received	02
(ii)	Brought before the House	Nil
(iii)	Consent withheld by Speaker	Nil
(iv)	Observation made by Speaker	Nil
20.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITER PASSES ISSUED DURING THE SESSION	8101
21.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS TO THE PARLIAMENT MUSEUM DURING THE SESSION	--
22.	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
(i)	Starred	Nil
(ii)	Unstarred	Nil
(iii)	Short Notice Questions	Nil
(iv)	Half-an-Hour discussions	Nil



### 23. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

S.N.	Name of the Committee	No. of Sittings	No. of Reports
(i)	Business Advisory Committee	4	4
(ii)	Committee on Absence of Members from the Sitting of the House	1	1
(iii)	Committee on Empowerment of women	6	2
(iv)	Committee on Estimates	5	4
(v)	Committee on Ethics	-	-
(vi)	Committee on Government Assurances	3	8
(vii)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	-	-
(viii)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	3	22
(ix)	Committee on Petitions	1	5
(x)	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	-	-
(xi)	Committee on Privileges	3	1
(xii)	Committee on Public Accounts	10	10
(xiii)	Committee on Public Undertakings	10	1
(xiv)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	3	2
(xv)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	2	4
(xvi)	General Purpose Committee	-	-
(xvii)	House Committee	-	-
(xviii)	Library Committee	1	-
(xix)	Railway Convention Committee	-	-
(xx)	Rules Committee	-	-

### JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEE

S.N.	Name of the Committee	No. of Sittings	No. of Reports
(i)	Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	2	1
(ii)	Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament	-	-

DEPARTMENTALLY RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES

S.N.	Name of the Committee	No. of Sittings	No. of Reports
(i)	Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing	6	9
(ii)	Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers	4	2
(iii)	Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel	2	5
(iv)	Committee on Defence	4	3
(v)	Committee on Energy	8	3
(vi)	Committee on External Affairs	4	3
(vii)	Committee on Finance	7	4
(viii)	Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	8	6
(ix)	Committee on Communication and Information Technology	3	5
(x)	Committee on Labour, Textiles and Skill Development	5	8
(xi)	Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas	-	-
(xii)	Committee on Railways	3	1
(xiii)	Committee on Rural Development and Panchayati Raj	2	4
(xiv)	Committee on Social Justice & Empowerment	4	4
(xv)	Committee on Housing and Urban Affairs	2	1
(xvi)	Committee on Water Resources	3	1

## APPENDIX-II

### STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTIETH AND TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY FIRST SESSION OF THE RAJYA SABHA

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	260 <sup>th</sup> Session: 20-07-2023 to 11-08-2023 261 <sup>st</sup> Session: 18-09-2023 to 21-09-2023	
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	260 <sup>th</sup> Session: 17 261 <sup>st</sup> Session: 4	
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	260 <sup>th</sup> Session: 55 Hours 261 <sup>st</sup> Session: 27 Hours & 42 Minutes	
4.	NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	260 <sup>th</sup> Session: 1 261 <sup>st</sup> Session: 9	
5.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	<b>260<sup>th</sup> session</b>	<b>261<sup>st</sup> session</b>
(i)	Pending at the commencement of the Session	26	25
(ii)	Introduced	5	Nil
(iii)	Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	20	1
(iv)	Returned by the Lok Sabha with any amendment	Nil	Nil
(v)	Referred to Select Committee by the Rajya Sabha	Nil	Nil
(vi)	Referred to Joint Committee by the Rajya Sabha	Nil	Nil
(vii)	Referred to Department-related Standing Committee	Nil	Nil
(viii)	Reported by Select Committee	Nil	Nil
(ix)	Reported by Joint Committee	Nil	Nil
(x)	Reported by the Department-related Standing Committees	Nil	Nil
(xi)	Discussed	25	1
(xii)	Passed/Returned	25	1
(xiii)	Withdrawn	1	Nil
(xiv)	Negatived	Nil	Nil
(xv)	Part-discussed	Nil	Nil
(xvi)	Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation	2	Nil
(xvii)	Discussion postponed	Nil	Nil
(xviii)	Pending at the end of the Session	25	25
6.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS		
(i)	Pending at the commencement of the Session	130	111
(ii)	Introduced	Nil	Nil
(iii)	Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	Nil	Nil
(iv)	Returned by the Lok Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table	Nil	Nil

(v)	Reported by Joint Committee	Nil	Nil
(vi)	Discussed	Nil	Nil
(vii)	Withdrawn	Nil	Nil
(viii)	Passed	Nil	Nil
(ix)	Negatived	Nil	Nil
(x)	Circulated for eliciting opinion	Nil	Nil
(xi)	Part-discussed	Nil	Nil
(xii)	Discussion postponed/adjourned/deferred/terminated	Nil	Nil
(xiii)	Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	Nil	Nil
(xiv)	Referred to Select Committee	Nil	Nil
(xv)	Lapsed due to retirement/resignation/death of Member-in-charge of the Bill	19	Nil
(xvi)	Pending at the end of the Session	111	111
7.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE)		
(i)	Notice received	56	Nil
(ii)	Admitted	01	Nil
(iii)	Discussions held	SDD on Manipur issue was listed but could not be taken up	Nil
8.	NUMBER OF STATEMENT MADE UNDER RULE 180 (CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE)		
(i)	Statement made/laid on the Table by Ministers	Nil	Nil
(ii)	Half-an-hour discussions held	Nil	Nil
9.	STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS		
(i)	Notices received	12 notices on one subject	Nil
(ii)	Admitted	12	Nil
(iii)	Moved	1	Nil
(iv)	Adopted	-	Nil
(v)	Negatived	1	Nil
(vi)	Withdrawn	-	Nil
10.	GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS		
(i)	Notices received	02	Nil
(ii)	Admitted	02	Nil
(iii)	Moved	02	Nil
(iv)	Adopted	02	Nil
11.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS		
(i)	Received	10	Nil
(ii)	Admitted	08	Nil
(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	Nil
(ii)	Admitted	-	Nil
(iii)	Moved & discussed	-	Nil
(iv)	Adopted	-	Nil
(v)	Part-discussed	-	Nil
13.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS		
(i)	Received	Nil	Nil
(ii)	Admitted	-	-
(iii)	Moved	-	-
(iv)	Adopted	-	-
(v)	Part-discussed	-	-
(vi)	Negatived	-	-
(vii)	Withdrawn	-	-
14.	MOTIONS REGARDING MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE		
(i)	Received	2	Nil
(ii)	Admitted	2	Nil
(iii)	Moved	-	-
(iv)	Adopted	-	-
(v)	Negatived	-	-
(vi)	Withdrawn	-	-
(vii)	Part-discussed	-	-
(viii)	Lapsed	-	-
15.	NUMBER, NAME AND DATE OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE CREATED, IF ANY	<p>(i) Re-constitution of the 8 Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committees, coming under the administrative jurisdiction of the Chairman, Rajya Sabha (2023-2024) <i>w.e.f.</i> 13.09.2023</p> <p><i>(vide Rajya Sabha Parliamentary Bulletin Part-II, No. 63434 dated 28.08.2023)</i></p> <p>(ii) Re-constitution of the 16 Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committees (2023-2024), coming under the administrative jurisdiction of the Speaker, Lok Sabha,</p>	

		<i>w.e.f. 13.09.2023</i> <i>(vide Rajya Sabha Parliamentary Bulletin Part-II, No. 63599 dated 18.09.2023)</i>	
16.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED	5385	
17.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	364 (10.08.2023)	
18.	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED		
(i)	Starred	255	Nil
(ii)	Unstarred	2713	Nil
(iii)	Short-Notice Questions	07	Nil
19.	DISCUSSIONS ON THE WORKING OF MINISTRIES	Nil	

20.	WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES			
S.N.	Name of the Committee	No. of Sittings	No. of Reports	
			260 <sup>th</sup>	261 <sup>st</sup>
(i)	Business Advisory Committee	4	3	1
(ii)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	Nil	Nil	Nil
(iii)	Committee on Petitions	03	02	Nil
(iv)	General Purposes Committee	Nil	Nil	Nil
(v)	Committee of Privileges	07	02	Nil
(vi)	Committee on Rules	Nil	Nil	Nil
(vii)	Committee on Government Assurances	02	Nil	Nil
(viii)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	02	01	Nil
(ix)	House Committee	Nil	Nil	Nil
(x)	Committee on Ethics	Nil	Nil	Nil
(xi)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme	Nil	Nil	Nil
(xii)	Committee on Information & Communication Technology Management in Rajya Sabha (CICTMRS)	01	Nil	Nil

21.	DEPARTMENTALLY RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES		
S.N.	Name of the Committee	No. of Sittings	No. of Reports

			260 <sup>th</sup>	261 <sup>st</sup>
(i)	Commerce	5	2	Nil
(ii)	Home Affairs	11	Nil	1
(iii)	Education, Women, Children, Youth and Sports	03	4	1
(iv)	Industry	03	2	Nil
(v)	Science and Technology, Environment, Forests and Climate Change	02	07	Nil
(vi)	Transport, Tourism and Culture	07	07	05
(vii)	Health and Family Welfare	3	03	01
(viii)	Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice	06	03	Nil

22.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE	260 <sup>th</sup> Session - 01 261 <sup>st</sup> Session - Nil
23.	PETITIONS PRESENTED	260 <sup>th</sup> Session - Nil 261 <sup>st</sup> Session - Nil

24.	NAME OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN WITH DATES		
<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Name of Members sworn</b>	<b>Party Affiliation</b>	<b>Date on which sworn</b>
(i)	Shri Saket Gokhale	AITC	24-07-2023
(ii)	Shri Sadanand Shet Tanawade	BJP	31-07-2023
(iii)	Shri Kesridevsinh Digvijaysinh Jhala	BJP	21-08-2023
(iv)	Shri Desai Babubhai Jesangbhai	BJP	21-08-2023
(v)	Shri S. Jaishankar	BJP	21-08-2023
(vi)	Shri Derek O' Brien	AITC	21-08-2023
(vii)	Ms. Dola Sen	AITC	21-08-2023
(viii)	Shri Nagendra Ray	BJP	21-08-2023
(ix)	Shri Prakash Chik Baraik	AITC	21-08-2023
(x)	Shri Samirul Islam	AITC	21-08-2023
(xi)	Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray	AITC	21-08-2023
(xii)	Dr. Dinesh Sharma	BJP	18-09-2023

25.	OBITUARY REFERENCES	
<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Sitting Member/ex-Member</b>
1.	Shri Hardwar Dubey	Sitting-Member
2.	Shri Dawa Lama	Ex-Member
3.	Shrimati Usha Malhotra	Ex-Member
4.	Shri Solipeta Ramachandra Reddy	Ex-Member

## List of Bills passed by Rajya Sabha during the 260<sup>th</sup> Session

S.N.	Name of the Bill
1.	The Biological Diversity (Amendment) Bill, 2023
2.	The Multi-State Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2023
3.	The Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill, 2023
4.	The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2023
5.	The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 2023
6.	The Forest (Conservation) Amendment Bill, 2023
7.	The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2023
8.	The Offshore Areas Mineral (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2023
9.	The Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Bill, 2023
10.	The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Bill, 2023
11.	The Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Bill, 2023
12.	The National Dental Commission Bill, 2023
13.	The Digital Personal Data Protection Bill, 2023
14.	The Indian Institutes of Management (Amendment) Bill, 2023
15.	The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2023
16.	The Anusandhan National Research Foundation Bill, 2023
17.	The National Nursing and Midwifery Commission Bill, 2023
18.	The Coastal Aquaculture Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2023
19.	The Inter-services Organisations (Command, Control and Discipline) Bill, 2023
20.	The Pharmacy (Amendment) Bill, 2023
21.	The Central Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2023 ( <i>Money Bill</i> )
22.	The Integrated Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2023 ( <i>Money Bill</i> )
23.	The Mediation Bill, 2023



24.	The Press and Registration of Periodicals Bill, 2023
25.	The Advocates (Amendment) Bill, 2023.

**List of Bills passed by Rajya Sabha during the 261<sup>st</sup> Session**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Name of the Bill</b>
1.	The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Amendment) Bill, 2023

**APPENDIX III**  
**STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES**  
**DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2023**

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.	21.09.2023 to 27.09.2023	5	18(18)	-	110(108)	3(3)	1(1)
Andhra Pradesh L.C.	21.09.2023 to 27.09.2023	5	18(18)	-	100(79)	8(8)	1
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam L.A.	11.09.2023 to 15.09.2023	5	26(25)	1	391(391)	228(226)	36(4)
Bihar L.A.	10.07.2023 to 14.07.2023	5	2(2)	-	30	(45)	30(10)
Bihar L.C.	10.07.2023 to 14.07.2023	5	2(2)	-	292(271)	2(2)	59(52)
Chhattisgarh L.A.	18.07.2023 to 21.07.2023	4	4(4)	-	274(252)	276(259)	-
Goa L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat L.A.	13.09.2023 to 16.09.2023	4	9(9)	-	548(340)	429(307)	-
Haryana L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	18.09.2023 to 25.09.2023	7	8(8)	-	516(369)	230(186)	-
Jharkhand L.A.	28.07.2023 to 04.08.2023	6	8(8)	-	129(223)	(35)	333(131)
Karnataka L.A.	03.07.2023 to 21.07.2023	15	14(14)	-	120(120)	1013(1013)	-
Karnataka L.C.	03.07.2023 to 21.07.2023	15	13(13)	-	649(135)	290(784)	-
Kerala L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra L.A.	17.07.2023 to 04.08.2023	13	24(19)	7	6679(313)	192(115)	4
Maharashtra L.C.	17.07.2023 to 04.08.2023	13	3(18)	-	2096(783)	25(13)	-
Manipur L.A.	29.08.2023	1	-	-	-	-	-

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

<b>Meghalaya L.A.**</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Mizoram L.A.</b>	22.08.2023 to 23.08.2023	2	8(8)	-	237(236)	119(118)	-
<b>Nagaland L.A.</b>	11.09.2023 to 14.09.2023	3	6(5)	-	22(20)	8(8)	1(1)
<b>Odisha L.A.</b>	22.09.2023 to 03.10.2023	7	10(13)	-	770(681)	1069(1457)	7
<b>Punjab L.A.**</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Rajasthan L.A.**</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sikkim L.A.*</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Tamil Nadu L.A.**</b>	-	-	-	-	(273)	(1938)	-
<b>Telangana L.A.</b>	03.08.2023 to 06.08.2023	4	8(12)	-	63(59)	-	2(2)
<b>Telangana L.C.</b>	03.08.2023 to 06.08.2023	4	12(12)	-	38(37)	-	-
<b>Tripura L.A.**</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Uttar Pradesh L.A.</b>	07.08.2023 to 24.08.2023	5	13(13)	-	785(161)	1308(1245)	54
<b>Uttar Pradesh L.C.</b>	07.08.2023 to 24.08.2023	5	13(13)	-	202(196)	173(167)	22(21)
<b>Uttarakhand L.A.**</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>West Bengal L.A.**</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>							
<b>Delhi L.A.</b>	16.08.2023 to 18.08.2023	3	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Puducherry L.A.**</b>	20.09.2023	1	2(2)	-	-	-	-

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

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

**COMMITTEES AT WORK/ NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD AND NUMBER OF REPORTS PRESENTED  
DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2023**

	Business Advisory Committee	Committee on Government Assurances	Committee on Petitions	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	Committee of Privileges	Committee on Public Undertakings	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	Committee on the Welfare of SCs and STs	Committee on Estimates	General Purposes Committee	House/Accommodation Committee	Library Committee	Public Accounts Committee	Rules Committee	Joint/Select Committee	Other Committees
State/ Union Territory	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	1(1)	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 <sup>(a)</sup>
Andhra Pradesh L.C.	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam L.A.	2(2)	1(1)	2	1	-	2(4)	2	-	2(3)	-	-	-	4(3)	-	-	1(4) <sup>(b)</sup>
Bihar L.A.	-	21(1)	14	12	2	12	23(2)	26	37	-	11	11	13	-	-	176 <sup>(c)</sup>
Bihar L.C.	-	14	11	11(1)	1	-	10	10	-	10	10	10	-	-	-	112 <sup>(d)</sup>
Chhattisgarh L.A.	1(1)	1(9)	1(1)	1(1)	-	3(6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	5(12)	-	-	2(4) <sup>(e)</sup>
Goa L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat L.A.	1(1)	4	-	-	-	2	3(3)	6(1)	1(1)	-	2	-	16	-	-	8(1) <sup>(f)</sup>
Haryana L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	1(1)	-	-	-	-	7(1)	5	10(5)	8(1)	-	-	-	13(57)	-	-	40(69) <sup>(g)</sup>
Jharkhand L.A.	-	9	2	-	3	-	12	8	10	9	-	-	11	-	-	124 <sup>(h)</sup>
Karnataka L.A.	1	2	6	1	2	6	5	5	7	-	6	1	4(1)	-	-	24 <sup>(i)</sup>
Karnataka L.C.	-	9(1)	11	1(1)	6	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	5(1) <sup>(j)</sup>
Kerala L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

	Business Advisory Committee	Committee on Government Assurances	Committee on Petitions	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	Committee of Privileges	Committee on Public Undertakings	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	Committee on the Welfare of SCs and STs	Committee on Estimates	General Purposes Committee	House/Accommodation Committee	Library Committee	Public Accounts Committee	Rules Committee	Joint/Select Committee	Other Committees
State/ Union Territory	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Maharashtra L.A.	2(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra L.C.	2	2	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	-	-
Manipur L.A.	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Meghalaya L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram L.A.	1(1)	3(1)	4(1)	-	-	2	-	-	2(1)	-	-	-	6(3)	-	-	9(4) <sup>(k)</sup>
Nagaland L.A.	1	1(2)	1	-	-	1(13)	1	-	(8)	-	1	-	1(3)	2(1)	-	1 <sup>(l)</sup>
Odisha L.A.	4(4)	5	3	-	2(1)	-	4	4	8	-	-	2	14	-	-	41(1) <sup>(m)</sup>
Punjab L.A.	-	10	12	-	22	13	8	11	11	-	14	12	15	-	-	43 <sup>(n)</sup>
Rajasthan L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim L.A.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.	-	9	4	-	-	4	-	-	17	-	-	2	9	-	-	4 <sup>(o)</sup>
Telangana L.A.	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2 <sup>(p)</sup>
Telangana L.C.	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	3(3)	12(2)	13(9)	-	-	7	9	16	10	-	-	-	8(7)	2(1)	-	29(9) <sup>(q)</sup>
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	1	11	12	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	124 <sup>(r)</sup>
Uttarakhand L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>																
Delhi L.A.	-	-	3(1)	-	5	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	5 <sup>(s)</sup>
Puducherry L.A.**	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

(a)	Committee On Minorities-1, Committee on Welfare of Women, Children, Disabled and Old-aged-2 and Committee on Welfare of Backward Classes-1
(b)	Committee on Local Fund Accounts-1(4)
(c)	Question & Calling Attention Committee-11, Zila Parishad & Panchayati Raj Committee-11, Nivedan Committee-13, Internal Resource Committee-11, Women & Child Welfare Committee-11, Agricultural Development Industries Committee-32, Tourism Development Committee-10, Zero Hour Committee-15, Ethic Committee-10, Bihar Heritage Development Committee-19, Minority Welfare Committee-10 and Environment Conservation and Pollution Control Committee-23
(d)	Paper Laid on the Table-10, Question & Call Attention Committee-10, Human Rights Committee-10, Committee on Zila Parishad-10, Zero Hour Committee-10, Ethics Committee-10, Nivedan Committee-10, Rajbhasha Committee-10, Committee on Disaster Management and Rehabilitation-10, Financial Management and Internal Resources Committee-11 and Implementation Committee-11
(e)	Women & Child Welfare Committee-1(3) and Local Body and Panchayati Raj Accounts Committee- 1(1)
(f)	Panchayati Raj Committee-2, Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes Committee-3, Papers Laid on the Table Committee-1 and Absence of Members Committee-2(1)
(g)	Local Fund Accounting-6, Public Administration Committee-13(57), Human Development Committee-7(7), General Development Committee-6(3) and Rural Planning Committee-8(2)
(h)	Internal Resources Revenue & Central Aid Committee-7, Government Under Taking Committee-11, Environment & Pollution Control Committee-10, Woman Welfare & Children Development Committee-8, Nivedan Committee-9, MLA Fund Monitoring Committee-10, Youth Culture Sports and Tourism Committee-7, Zila Parishad & Panchayati Raj Committee-9, Question & Call Attention Committee-10, Anaagat Prashan Kriyanvayan Samiti-10, Shunyakaal Samiti-9, Gair Sarkari Sankalp Samiti-5, and Sadaachar Samiti-9
(i)	Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-5, Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-6, Committee on Welfare of Backward Classes and Minorities-7 and Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj Institutions-6
(j)	Special House Committee(Nursing Committee)- 2(1) and Ganga Kalyana House Committee-3
(k)	Committee on Paper Laid-2(2), Committee on Local Fund Accounts (COLFA) -3 and Subject Committee V- 4(2)
(l)	Other Committees- 1
(m)	Member's Amenities Committee-1, Library Books Selection Committee-3, Library Sub-Committee on Research-2, , House Committee on Women and Child Welfare-3, House Committee on Submission-5, House Committee on Ethics-2(1), House Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-2, Standing Committee-I-2, Standing Committee-III-3, Standing Committee-IV-5, Standing Committee-VI-4,

	Standing Committee-VII-4, Standing Committee-VIII-1, Standing Committee-IX-2 and Standing Committee-X-2
(n)	Committee on Question & References-7, Committee on Local Bodies-2, Committee on Panchayati Raj Insitutions-12, Committee on Co-Operation and Its Allied Activites-9, Committee of Agriculture and its Allied Activities for the Year 2023-2024-9 and Committee on Budda Dariya and Ghaggar Dariya for the Year 2023-2024-3
(o)	Committee on Delegated Legislation-3 and Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-1
(p)	Committee on Welfare of Backward Classes-2
(q)	Committee Relating to Examination of Audit Reports of the Local Bodies of the State-8, Joint Committee Relating to Women & Child Welfare -8, Panchayati Raj Committee-8(9) and Parliamentary Monitoring Committee-5
(r)	Committee on Question & Reference-4, Committee on Financial & Administrative Delayed- 13, Committee on Parliamentary Study-6, Committee on Enquiry of Housing Complaints of U.P. Legislature-13, Parliamentary & Social Welfare Committee-12, Committee on Control of Irregularities in Development Authorities, Housing Board, Zila Panchayats & Municipal Corporation-9, Committee on Enquiry of Provincial Electricity Arrangement-14, Committee on Regulation Review-5, Committee on Commercialization of Education-5, Divine Disaster Management Investigation Committee-20, Legislative Empowerment Committee-11 and Committee on Prevention of Health Problems of Life Due to the Adulteration of Food Items and the Practice of Counterfeit Drugs-12
(s)	Committee on Other Backward Classes-4 and Committee on Women and Child Welfare-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 2023**

Sl. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of Assent by the President
1.	The Biological Diversity (Amendment) Bill, 2023	03.08.2023
2.	The Multi-State Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2023	03.08.2023
3.	The Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill, 2023	04.08.2023
4.	The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2023	04.08.2023
5.	The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 2023	04.08.2023
6.	The Forest (Conservation) Amendment Bill, 2023	04.08.2023
7.	The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2023	09.08.2023
8.	The Offshore Areas Mineral (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2023	10.08.2023
9.	The <i>Jan Vishwas</i> (Amendment of Provisions) Bill, 2023	11.08.2023
10.	The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Bill, 2023	11.08.2023
11.	The Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Bill, 2023	11.08.2023
12.	The National Dental Commission Bill, 2023	11.08.2023
13.	The Digital Personal Data Protection Bill, 2023	11.08.2023
14.	The Indian Institutes of Management (Amendment) Bill, 2023	11.08.2023
15.	The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2023	12.08.2023
16.	The Anusandhan National Research Foundation Bill, 2023	12.08.2023
17.	The National Nursing and Midwifery Commission Bill, 2023	12.08.2023
18.	The Coastal Aquaculture Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2023	12.08.2023
19.	The Inter-services Organisations (Command, Control and Discipline) Bill, 2023	15.08.2023
20.	The Pharmacy (Amendment) Bill, 2023	15.08.2023
21.	The Central Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill,	18.08.2023



	2023	
22.	The Integrated Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2023	18.08.2023
23.	The Mediation Bill, 2023	14.09.2023
24.	The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Amendment) Bill, 2023	28.09.2023

## APPENDIX-V

### LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND THE UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>	
<b>1.</b>	The Andhra Pradesh Special Security Group Bill, 2023
<b>2.</b>	The Andhra Pradesh Vaidya Vidhana Parishad (Repeal) Bill, 2023
<b>3.</b>	The Andhra Pradesh Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2023
<b>4.</b>	The Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (Absorption of Employees into Government Service) (Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>5.</b>	The Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>6.</b>	The Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation (Second Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>7.</b>	The Andhra Pradesh Private Universities (Establishment and Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>8.</b>	The Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission (Entrustment of Additional Functions with respect to the Services of Universities) (Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>9.</b>	The Andhra Pradesh Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>10.</b>	The Andhra Pradesh (Regulation of Appointments to Public Services and Rationalisation of Staff Pattern and Pay Structure) (Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>11.</b>	The Andhra Pradesh Assigned Lands (Prohibition of Transfers) (Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>12.</b>	The Andhra Pradesh Bhoodan and Gramdan (Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>13.</b>	The Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>14.</b>	The Andhra Pradesh Civil Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>15.</b>	The Andhra Pradesh Regularisation of Services of Contract Employees Bill, 2023
<b>16.</b>	The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2023
<b>17.</b>	The Andhra Pradesh Guaranteed Pension System Bill, 2023
<b>18.</b>	The Andhra Pradesh Goods and Services Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 2023

<b>BIHAR</b>	
1.	<i>Bihar Maal aur Seva Kar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2023</i>
2.	<i>Bihar Viniyog (Sankhya-3) Vidheyak, 2023</i>

<b>CHHATTISGARH</b>	
1.	<i>Chhattisgarh Niji Vishvavidalaya (Sthapana Evam Sanchalan) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2023</i>
2.	<i>Chhattisgarh Vidhan Mandal Sadasya Nirrahata Nivaran (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2023</i>
3.	<i>Bhartiya Stamp (Chhattisgarh Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2023</i>
4.	<i>Chhattisgarh Viniyog (No.3) Vidheyak, 2023</i>

<b>GUJARAT</b>	
1.	The Gujarat Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2023
2.	The Gujarat Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2023
3.	The Champaner-Pavagadh Archeological Park World Heritage Area Management Authority (Repeal) Bill, 2023
4.	The Children's University (Amendment) Bill, 2023
5.	The Gujarat Private Universities (Second Amendment) Bill, 2023
6.	The Gujarat Local Authorities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2023
7.	The Gujarat Natural Farming and Organic Agricultural University (Amendment) Bill, 2023
8.	The Gujarat Public Universities Bill, 2023
9.	The Gujarat Agricultural Produce and Marketing (Promotion and Facilitation) (Amendment) Bill, 2023

<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>	
1.	The Himachal Pradesh Repealing Bill, 2023
2.	The Himachal Pradesh Lokayukta (Amendment ) Bill, 2023
3.	The Himachal Pradesh Taxation (On Certain Goods Carried by Road) (Amendment) Bill,

	2023
4.	The Himachal Pradesh University of Agriculture, Horticulture and Forestry (Amendment) Bill, 2023
5.	The Himachal Pradesh Municipal Services (Amendment) Bill, 2023
6.	The Himachal Pradesh Goods and Services Tax (2 <sup>nd</sup> Amendment) Bill, 2023
7.	The Indian Stamp (Himachal Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2023
8.	The Himachal Pradesh and Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 2023

### **JHARKHAND**

1.	<i>Aarogyam International Vishwavidyalaya Vidheyak, 2023</i>
2.	<i>Kaarkhana (Jharkhand Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2023</i>
3.	<i>C.V. Raman Global Vishwavidyalaya Vidheya, 2023</i>
4.	<i>Jharkhand Adhivakta Kalyaan Nidhi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2023</i>
5.	<i>Jharkhand Viniyog (Sankhya-03) Vidheyak, 2023</i>
6.	<i>Jharkhand Prtiyogi Priksha (Bharti mein Anuchit Saadhnon ki Rokthaam va Nivaran ke Upaay) Vidhyek, 2023</i>
7.	<i>Jharkhand Swasthya Vigyaan Vishwavidyalaya Vidheyak, 2023</i>
8.	<i>Jharkhand Maal aur Sewa kar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2023</i>

### **KARNATAKA**

1.	The Karnataka Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) (Amendment) Bill, 2023
2.	The Karnataka Fire Force (Amendment) Bill, 2023
3.	The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation and Development) (Amendment) Bill, 2023
4.	The Karnataka Transparency in Public Procurements (Amendment) Bill, 2023
5.	The Karnataka Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2023
6.	The Karnataka State road Safety (Amendment) Bill, 2023
7.	The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2023
8.	The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2023
9.	The Karnataka Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 2023

<b>10.</b>	The Registration ( Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>11.</b>	The Karnataka Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>12.</b>	The Code of Civil Procedure (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>13.</b>	The Karnataka Conduct of Government Litigation Bill, 2023
<b>14.</b>	The Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Schedules Tribes (Prohibition of Transfer of Certain Lands) (Amendment) Bill, 2023

<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>	
<b>1.</b>	The Maharashtra Village Panchayats and the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>2.</b>	Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>3.</b>	The Maharashtra Industry, Trade and Investment Facilitation Bill, 2023
<b>4.</b>	The Maharashtra Temporary Extension of Period for Submitting Validity Certificate (for certain elections to Village Panchayats, Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis) Bill, 2023
<b>5.</b>	The Maharashtra Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>6.</b>	The Maharashtra Animal and Fishery Sciences University (Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>7.</b>	The Registration (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>8.</b>	The Maharashtra Payment of Compensation for Loss, Injury or Damage Caused by Wild Animals Bill, 2023
<b>9.</b>	The Maharashtra Co-Operative Societies (Third Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>10.</b>	The Maharashtra Municipal Corporation of the City of Pune Taxation (Enactment and Amendment of Taxation Rules with retrospective effect and validation) Bill, 2023
<b>11.</b>	The Maharashtra (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2023
<b>12.</b>	The Maharashtra (Urban areas) Protection and Preservation of Trees (Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>13.</b>	The Maharashtra Slum Area (Improvement Clearance and Redevelopment) (Amendment, Re-enactment of Rules and Notifications of Apex Grievances Redressal Committee and Validation) Bill, 2023
<b>14.</b>	The Maharashtra Slum Area (Improvement Clearance and Redevelopment) (Amendment, Re-enactment of Rules and Notifications of Apex Grievances Redressal Committee and Validation) Bill, 2023

<b>15.</b>	The Bombay City Civil Court (Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>16.</b>	The Laminarayan Innovation Technological (LIT) University, Nagpur Bill 2023
<b>17.</b>	The MIT Vishwaprayag University , Solapur Bill, 2023
<b>18.</b>	The DES Pune University, Pune Bill, 2023
<b>19.</b>	The Maharashtra National Law University (Amendment) Bill, 2023

### **MIZORAM**

<b>1.</b>	The Mizoram Appropriation (Regularization of Excess Expenditure) Bill, 2023
<b>2.</b>	The Mizoram (Protection of Rivers) Bill, 2023
<b>3.</b>	The Mizoram Ground Water (Control and Regulation) Bill, 2023
<b>4.</b>	The Mizoram Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>5.</b>	The Mizoram Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>6.</b>	The Mizoram Ancient Monuments and Archeological Sites and Remains (Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>7.</b>	The Mizoram Shops & Establishment (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) (Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>8.</b>	The Mizoram Compulsory Registration of Marriages (Amendment) Bill, 2023

### **NAGALAND**

<b>1.</b>	The Nagaland Passengers & Goods Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>2.</b>	The Nagaland Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>3.</b>	North East Christian University (Second Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>4.</b>	The Nagaland Goods and Services Tax (Seventh Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>5.</b>	Nagaland Anatomy Bill, 2023

### **ODISHA**

<b>1.</b>	The DRIEMS University Odisha Bill, 2022
<b>2.</b>	The Odisha Pani Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>3.</b>	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Odisha Amendment) Bill, 2023

<b>4.</b>	The Odisha Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>5.</b>	The Odisha Apartment (Ownership and Management) Bill,2023
<b>6.</b>	The Odisha Reservation of Vacancies in Posts and Services (For S.C. & S.T.) (Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>7.</b>	The Odisha State Commission for Backward Classes (Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>8.</b>	The Odisha Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>9.</b>	The Odisha Consolidation of Holdings and Prevention of Fragmentation of Land (Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>10.</b>	The Odisha Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>11.</b>	The SILICON University Odisha Bill, 2023
<b>12.</b>	The NIST University Odisha Bill, 2023
<b>13.</b>	The Odisha Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2023

#### **TELANGANA**

<b>1.</b>	The Telangana Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2022
<b>2.</b>	The Telangana Public Employment (Regulation of Age of Superannuation) (Amendment) Bill, 2022
<b>3.</b>	The Telangana State Private Universities (Establishment and Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2022
<b>4.</b>	The Telangana Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>5.</b>	The Telangana Institute of Medical Sciences Bill, 2023
<b>6.</b>	The Factories (Telangana Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>7.</b>	The Telangana State Minorities Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>8.</b>	The Telangana Goods and Service Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>9.</b>	The Telangana Panchayat Raj (Second Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>10.</b>	The Telangana State Road Transport Corporation (Absorption of Employees into Government Service) Bill, 2023
<b>11.</b>	The Telangana Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>12.</b>	The Telangana Panchayat Raj (Third Amendment) Bill, 2023

<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	
<b>1.</b>	The Uttar Pradesh Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>2.</b>	The Uttar Pradesh Criminal Laws (Composition of Offences and Abatement of Trials) (Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>3.</b>	The Uttar Pradesh Urban Local Self Government Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>4.</b>	The Uttar Pradesh Urban Planning and Development (Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>5.</b>	The Uttar Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>6.</b>	<i>Uttar Pradesh Krishi Vipadan Mandi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2023</i>
<b>7.</b>	The Uttar Pradesh Private Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>8.</b>	The Uttar Pradesh Private Universities (Second Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>9.</b>	The Uttar Pradesh Education Service Selection Commission Bill, 2023
<b>10.</b>	<i>Uttar Pradesh Krishi Evam Prodyogik Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2023</i>
<b>11.</b>	The Uttar Pradesh Jagadguru Rambhadracharya Divyang State University Bill, 2023
<b>12.</b>	The Uttar Pradesh National Law University Prayagraj (Amendment) Bill, 2023
<b>13.</b>	The Uttar Pradesh Private Universities (Third Amendment) Bill, 2023

<b>PUDUCHERRY</b>	
<b>1.</b>	The Puducherry Members of the Legislative Assembly (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Bill, 2023
<b>2.</b>	The Puducherry Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2023



**APPENDIX-VI**

**ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND  
STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD  
1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2023**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Title of Ordinance</b>	<b>Date of Promulgation</b>	<b>Date on which laid before the House</b>	<b>Date of Cessation</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
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**ANDHRA PRADESH**

1.	The Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (Absorption of Employees into Government Service) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2023	23.06.2023	21.09.2023	--	Replaced by L.A. Bill No. 31 of 2023
2.	The Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments (Amendment) Ordinance, 2023	23.06.2023	21.09.2023	--	Replaced by L.A. Bill No. 40 of 2023
3.	The Andhra Pradesh Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Ordinance, 2023	03.07.2023	21.09.2023	--	Replaced by L.A. Bill No. 30 of 2023
4.	The Andhra Pradesh Vaidya Vidhana Parishad (Repal) Ordinance, 2023	24.07.2023	21.09.2023	--	Replaced by L.A. Bill No. 29 of 2023
5.	The Andhra Pradesh Private Universities (Establishment and Regulation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2023	28.07.2023	25.09.2023	--	Replaced by L.A. Bill No. 34 of 2023

6.	The Andhra Pradesh Assigned Lands (Prohibition of Transfers) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2023	27.07.2023	21.09.2023	--	Replaced by L.A. Bill No. 38 of 2023
7.	The Andhra Pradesh Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2023	28.07.2023	21.09.2023	--	Replaced by L.A. Bill No. 45 of 2023
8.	The Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission (Entrustment of Additional Functions with respect to the Services of Universities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2023	14.09.2023	22.09.2023	--	Replaced by L.A. Bill No. 35 of 2023

#### **ASSAM**

1.	The Assam Motor Vehical Taxation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2023	08.07.2023	11.09.2023	11.09.2023	Replaced by Bill
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#### **GUJARAT**

1.	Gujarat Ordinance No.1 of 2023: The Gujarat Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2023	31.07.2023	13.09.2023	13.09.2023	Replaced by Legislation
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#### **HIMACHAL PRADESH**

1.	Himachal Pradesh Municipal Services Amendment Ordinance, 2023 (Ordinance No.3 of 2023)	23.08.2023	18.09.2023	--	--
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**KARNATAKA**

1.	The Karnataka Gram Swaraj and Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Ordinance, 2023	16.09.2023	--	--	--
2.	The Karnataka Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2023	29.09.2023	--	--	--

**MAHARASHTRA**

1.	The Maharashtra Village Panchayats and the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayats Samitis (Amendment) Ordinance,	28/04/2023	17/07/2023	27/08/2023	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2023	07/06/2023	17/07/2023	27/08/2023	Ordinance is Withdrawn
3.	The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment) Ordinance, 2023	19/06/2023	17/07/2023	27/08/2023	Replaced by Legislation
4.	The Maharashtra Industry, Trade and Investment Facilitation Ordinance, 2023	03/07/2023	17/07/2023	27/08/2023	Replaced by Legislation Council
5.	The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2023	19/06/2023	17/07/2023	27/08/2023	Replaced by Legislation
6.	The Maharashtra Temporary Extension of Period for Submitting Validity Certificate (for certain elections to Village Panchayats, Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis) Ordinance, 2023	19/06/2023	17/07/2023	27/08/2023	Replaced by Legislation

## ODISHA

1.	The Odisha State Commission for Backward Classes (Amendment) Ordinance, 2023	29.04.2023	25.09.2023		Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Odisha Reservation of Vacancies in Posts and Services (For S.C. & S.T.) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2023	19.08.2023	25.09.2023		Replaced by Legislation
3.	The Odisha Apartment (Ownership and Management) Ordinance, 2023	21.06.2023	25.09.2023		Replaced by Legislation

## UTTAR PRADESH

1.	The Uttar Pradesh Criminal Law(Composition of Offences and Abatement of Trials) (Amendment)	22.03.2023	07.08.2023		Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Uttar Pradesh Urban Local Self Government Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2023	29.03.2023	07.08.2023		Replaced by Legislation
3.	The Uttar Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2023	06.04.2023	07.08.2023		Replaced by Legislation
4.	<i>Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2023</i>	20.04.2023	07.08.2023		Replaced by Legislation
5.	The Uttar Pradesh Private Universities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2023	27.06.2023	07.08.2023		Replaced by Legislation

6.	The Uttar Pradesh Private Universities (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2023	27.06.2023	07.08.2023		Replaced by Legislation
7.	The Uttar Pradesh Private Universities (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 2023	27.06.2023	07.08.2023		Replaced by Legislation
8.	The Uttar Pradesh Private Universities (Fourth Amendment) Ordinance, 2023	28.06.2023	07.08.2023		Replaced by Legislation
9.	The Uttar Pradesh Private Universities (Fifth Amendment) Ordinance, 2023	28.06.2023	07.08.2023		Replaced by Legislation
10.	The Uttar Pradesh National Law University, Prayagraj (Amendment) Ordinance, 2023	10.07.2023	07.08.2023		Replaced by Legislation
11.	The Uttar Pradesh Urban Planning and Development (Amendment) Ordinance, 2023	10.07.2023	07.08.2023		Replaced by Legislation
12.	The Uttar Pradesh Jagatguru Ram Bhadracharya Divyang State University Ordinance, 2023	18.07.2023	07.08.2023		Replaced by Legislation
13.	The Uttar Pradesh Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2023	24.07.2023	07.08.2023		Replaced by Legislation

VII. A. PARTY POSITION IN 17<sup>TH</sup> LOK SABHA (STATE/UT-WISE) (AS ON 30.9.2023)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Seats	BJP	INC	DMK	AITC	YSRCP	SS	JD(U)	BJD	BSP	BRS	LJSP	NCP	SP	CPI(M)	IUML	JKNC	TDP	AD(S)	AIMIM
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	14	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	40	17	1	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Goa	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	26	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	10	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Jammu & Kashmir <sup>1</sup>	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	14	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	28	25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Kerala	20	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	29	28	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Maharashtra	48	22	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
16.	Manipur	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	21	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Punjab	13	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	-
28.	Uttarakhand	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	West Bengal	42	17	2	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	A & N Islands	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Chandigarh	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli <sup>2</sup>	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Daman & Diu <sup>2</sup>	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	NCT of Delhi	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Lakshadweep	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36.	Puducherry	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>301*</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

<sup>1</sup> Bifurcated into Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh

<sup>2</sup> Merged into one Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu

\* including Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	CPI	SAD	AAP	AIADMK	SAD (A) (SSM)	AIUDF	AJSU	NPF	MNF	JD (S)	JMM	VCK	SKM	KC (M)	NDPP	NPP	RSP	RLP	Ind.	Nom.	Total	Vacancies
(1)	(2)	(23)	(24)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
3.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	14	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
7.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
8.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
10.	Jammu & Kashmir <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
12.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	28	-
13.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	20	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-
15.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	46	2
16.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
18.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
20.	Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-
21.	Punjab	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
22.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	25	-
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-
26.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	1
28.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
29.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-
30.	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
31.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
33.	Daman & Diu <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
34.	NCT of Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-

<sup>1</sup> Bifurcated into Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh

<sup>2</sup> Merged into one Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.

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	-	539	4	

**Abbreviations Used for Parties:**

Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP); Indian National Congress (INC); Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK); All India Trinamool Congress (AITC); Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party (YSRCP); Shiv Sena (SS); Janata Dal (United) [JD(U)]; Biju Janata Dal (BJD); Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP); Bharat Rashtra Samithi (BRS); 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 (AIMIM); Communist Party of India (CPI); Shiromani Akali Dal (SAD); Aam Aadmi Party (AAP); All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK); Shiromani Akali Dal (Amritsar) (Simranjit Singh Mann) – [SAD (A) (SSM)]; All India United Democratic Front (AIUDF); Ajsu Party (AJSU); Naga Peoples Front (NPF); Mizo National Front (MNF); Janta Dal (Secular) [JD(S)]; Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM); Viduthalai Chairuthaigal Katchi (VCK); Sikkim Krantikari Morcha (SKM); Kerala Congress (M) [KC(M)]; Nationalist Democratic Progressive Party (NDPP); National People’s Party (NPP); Revolutionary Socialist Party (RSP); Rashtriya Loktantrik Party (RLP) & Independents (IND).



**B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA (AS ON 30 SEPTEMBER 2023)**

SL. NO.	STATE/ UNION TERRITORIES	SEATS	BJP	INC	AITC	DM K	AAP	BJD	YSRCP	BRS	RJD	CPI(M)	JD(U)	OTHERS	IND.	TOTAL	VACANCIES
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	1 <sup>(a)</sup>	-	11	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
3.	Assam	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 <sup>(b)</sup>	1	7	-
4.	Bihar	16	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	5	-	-	16	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
6.	Goa	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
7.	Gujarat	11	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
8.	Haryana	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
10.	Jharkhand	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 <sup>(c)</sup>	-	6	-
11.	Karnataka	12	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 <sup>(d)</sup>	-	12	-
12.	Kerala	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4 <sup>(e)</sup>	-	9	-
13.	Madhya Pradesh	11	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
14.	Maharashtra	19	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 <sup>(f)</sup>	-	19	-
15.	Manipur	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
16.	Meghalaya	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 <sup>(g)</sup>	-	1	-
17.	Mizoram	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 <sup>(h)</sup>	-	1	-
18.	Nagaland	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
19.	Odisha	10	1	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
20.	Punjab	7	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
21.	Rajasthan	10	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
22.	Sikkim	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 <sup>(i)</sup>	-	1	-
23.	Tamil Nadu	18	-	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 <sup>(j)</sup>	-	18	-
24.	Telangana	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
25.	Tripura	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	31	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 <sup>(k)</sup>	1	31	-
27.	Uttarakhand	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
28.	West Bengal	16	1	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 <sup>(l)</sup>	-	16	-
	<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>																
29.	J&K	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL	4
30.	NCT of Delhi	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Puducherry	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Nominated	12	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>6</b>

<b>Others (Break-up of Parties/Groups)</b>	
(a)	TDP-1
(b)	AGP-1, UPP (L)-1
(c)	JMM-2
(d)	JD(S)-1
(e)	CPI-2, IUML-1, KC (M)-1
(f)	NCP-4, SS-3, RPI (ATWL)-1
(g)	NPP-1
(h)	MNF-1
(i)	SDF-1
(j)	AIADMK-4, MDMK-1, PMK-1, TMC(M)-1
(k)	BSP-1, SP-1, RLD-1
(l)	CPI(M)-1

**C. PARTY POSITION IN THE STATE/ UNION TERRITORY LEGISLATURES**

State/Union Territory	Seats	INC	BJP	CPI (M)	CPI	NCP	BSP	Janata Dal (U)	Janata Dal (S)	Other Parties	Independent	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175 <sup>(a)</sup>	-	175	-
Andhra Pradesh L.C.	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54 <sup>(b)</sup>	4	58	-
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam L.A.	126	27	63	1	-	-	-	-	-	34 <sup>(c)</sup>	1	126	-
Bihar L.A.	243	19	78	2	2	-	-	45	-	96 <sup>(d)</sup>	1	243	-
Bihar L.C.	74	4	24	-	1	-	-	22	-	17 <sup>(e)</sup>	6	74	-
Chhattisgarh L.A.	90	71	13	-	-	-	2	-	-	2 <sup>(f)</sup>	1	89	1
Goa L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat L.A.	182	17	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 <sup>(g)</sup>	3	182	-
Haryana L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	68	40	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	68	-
Jharkhand L.A.**	82	16	25	-	1	-	-	-	-	37 <sup>(h)</sup>	2	81	1

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

State/Union Territory	Seats	INC	BJP	CPI (M)	CPI	NCP	BSP	Janata Dal (U)	Janata Dal (S)	Other Parties	Independent	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Karnataka L.A.	224	134	66	-	-	-	-	-	19	3 <sup>(i)</sup>	2	224	-
Karnataka L.C.	75	29	34	-	-	-	-	-	8	1 <sup>(j)</sup>	1	73	2
Kerala L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra L.A.	288	45	105	1	-	53	-	-	-	71 <sup>(k)</sup>	13	288	-
Maharashtra L.C.	78	8	22	-	-	9	-	1	-	13 <sup>(l)</sup>	4	57	21
Manipur L.A.	60	5	37	-	-	-	-	1	-	14 <sup>(m)</sup>	3	60	-
Meghalaya L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram L.A.	40	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	28 <sup>(n)</sup>	6	40	-
Nagaland L.A.	59	-	12	-	-	7	-	1	-	35 <sup>(o)</sup>	4	59	-
Odisha L.A.	147	9	22	1	-	-	-	-	-	113 <sup>(p)</sup>	1	146	1
Punjab L.A.	117	18	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	95 <sup>(q)</sup>	1	117	-
Rajasthan L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

State/Union Territory	Seats	INC	BJP	CPI (M)	CPI	NCP	BSP	Janata Dal (U)	Janata Dal (S)	Other Parties	Independent	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Sikkim L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.	234	18	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	208 <sup>(r)</sup>	-	234	-
Telangana L.A.	120	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	110 <sup>(s)</sup>	1	119	1
Telangana L.C.	40	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	35 <sup>(t)</sup>	1	38	2
Tripura L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	403	2	255	-	-	-	1	-	-	145 <sup>(u)</sup>	-	403	-
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	99	-	81	-	-	-	1	-	-	15 <sup>(v)</sup>	2	98	1
Uttarakhand L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>													
Delhi L.A.	70	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	62 <sup>(w)</sup>	-	70	-
Puducherry L.A.**	33	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	16 <sup>(x)</sup>	6	33	-

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

(a)	Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party (YSRCP)- 151, Telugu Desam Party (TDP)-23 and Janasena Party (JSP)-1
(b)	Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party(YSRCP)-35, Telgu Desam Party (TDP)- 8, Progressive Democratic Front (PDF)-3 and Nominated-8
(c)	AGP-9, UPPL-7, AIUDF-15 and BPF-3
(d)	Rashtriya Janta Dal -79, Communist Party of India- (Marxist Leninist) (Liberation)-12, All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen-1 and Hindustani Awam Morcha (Secular)-4
(e)	Hon'ble Chariman-1, Hon'ble Deputy Chairman-1, R.J.D.-13, R.L.J.P.-1 and HAM (Secular)-1
(f)	Janta Congress Chhattisgarh (Jogi) (J.C.C.) (J.)-2
(g)	Aam Aadami Party-5 and Samajwadi Party-1
(h)	Adhyaksh-1, Jharkhand Mukti Morcha-28, Ajsu Party-3, Jharkhand Vikaas Morcha (Prajanatrik)-2 Nationalist Congress Party-1, Rashtriya Janata Dal-1, and Nominated-1
(i)	Kalyana Rajya Pragathi Paksha (KRPP)-1, Sarvodaya Karnataka Paksha (SKP)-1 and Speaker-1
(j)	Chairman-1
(k)	Shivsena Party-56, Peasant's and Workers Party-1, Bahujan Vikas Aaghadi-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, Jansurajya Shakti Party-1 and Krantikari Shetkari Party-1
(l)	Shivsena-11, Peasants and Workers Party of India-1 and Rashtriya Samaj Paksh-1
(m)	National People's Party (NPP)-7, Naga People's Front (NPF)-5 and Kuki People's Alliance (KPA)-2
(n)	Mizo National Front (MNF)-27 and Zoram People Movement(ZPM)-1
(o)	Nationalist Democratic Progressive Party (NDPP)-24, Naga Peoples Front (NPF)-2, Lok Janshakti Party (RV)-2, National People's Party-5 and Republican Party of India (A)-2
(p)	B.J.D.-113

(q)	Aam Aadmi Party-92 and Shiromani Akali Dal-3
(r)	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-132, All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-66, Pattali Makkal Katchi-5, Viduthalai Chiruthigal Katchi-4 and Hon'ble Speaker-1
(s)	Telangana Rashtra Samithi-101, All India Majlis Ittehad-UL- Muslimeen-7, All India Forward Block-1 and Nominated-1
(t)	Telangana Rashtra Samithi-28, All India Majlis Ittehad-UL- Muslimeen-2, Independent (PRTU)-1 and Nominated-4
(u)	Samajwadi Party-109, Apna Dal (Soneylal)-13, Rashtriya Lok Dal-9, Nirbal Indian Shoshit Humara Aam Dal-6, Suheldev Bhartiya Samaj Party-6, and Jansatta Dal Loktantrik-2
(v)	Samajwadi Party-9, Apna Dal (Soneylal) Party-1, Nirbal Indian Shoshit Hamara Aam Dal-1, Jansatta Dal Loktantrik-1 Shikshak Dal (Non-Political)-1 and Independent Group-2
(w)	Aam Aadmi Party-62
(x)	All India N.R. Congress-10 and Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-6