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EDITOR: P K Grover

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

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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EDITORIAL NOTE

The socio-economic study of members of Parliament has always been of immense interest to people, especially the scholars and researchers as it gives an idea about major contours of the composition of the House. Keeping this in mind the Secretariat had made a modest attempt for an analytical study of the members of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha soon after its constitution on the basis of preliminary information obtained from them. Although, the study is based on limited parameters such as age, sex, educational qualifications, occupation and legislative experience, it reveals a wide range of findings. We include in this issue of the *Journal*, the article titled 'The Sixteenth Lok Sabha: A Study'. We hope the readers will find it interesting and useful.

The Office of the Deputy Speaker occupies a significant place in our parliamentary system as the incumbent presides over the deliberations of the House in the absence of the Speaker. The election to the Office of the Deputy Speaker was held on 13 August 2014. An experienced parliamentarian and widely respected public figure, Dr. M. Thambidurai was unanimously elected as the Deputy Speaker of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha. The Prime Minister and Leaders of various political parties and groups cordially felicitated Dr. M. Thambidurai on his election to the august office of the Deputy Speaker.

Congratulating Dr. Thambidurai, the Speaker, Lok Sabha observed that this is a befitting tribute to his intellect and long standing experience with varied contribution throughout his political career. Accepting the felicitations, Dr. M. Thambidurai said that he is conscious of the fact that this Office has all along been occupied by eminent predecessors, and he will follow their footsteps. He said that their rich traditions would guide him in performing his duties and upholding the dignity of the House. Soliciting cooperation from all sections of the House, he said that he will keep the interests of all Parties, Groups, and individual Members in mind while discharging his duties. We extend our heartiest congratulations to Dr. M. Thambidurai on his assuming the Office of the Deputy Speaker and include in this issue a feature titled 'The Election of the Deputy Speaker of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha'.

We also carry in this issue the other regular features, viz. Parliamentary Events and Activities, Procedural Matters, Parliamentary and Constitutional

Developments, Sessional Review, Recent Literature of Parliamentary Interest and Appendices.

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

– P.K. Grover
Editor

MEMBERS OF THE SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA: A STUDY⁺

General Elections to constitute the Sixteenth Lok Sabha were held in nine phases starting from 7 April 2014 to 12 May 2014. Results were declared on 16 May 2014. The Sixteenth Lok Sabha was duly constituted on 18 May 2014.

In this article, an attempt has been made to study the profile of 543* elected members of Lok Sabha in terms of certain parameters such as age, educational qualifications, occupation and legislative experiences with the help of Tables and Charts. The study also includes a separate section on the profile of women members based on the above-mentioned parameters. The analysis is based on the profile of 543 members on the date of the constitution of the House. However, the State-wise analysis of data, wherever applicable, reflects the coming into existence of the State of Telangana on 2 June 2014.

Age Profile of members of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha

The minimum age needed for contesting elections to the Lok Sabha, under constitutional provision is 25 years. For the purpose of this article, members have been divided into 13 age groups with a five year difference, starting with 25-30 years and ending with 86-90 age groups (Table 1 and Chart 1). There are 12 members in the lowest age group 25-30, while there is just one member each in the highest age groups of 81-85 and 86-90. The largest number, 92 members belongs to the age group of 56-60. There are 197 members (36.28 per cent) below 50 years and 346 members (63.72 per cent) are above 50 years age.

+ Contributed by Library and Reference, Research Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS) Lok Sabha Secretariat.

* 543 include two members namely Shri Narendra Modi and Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav who won from two constituencies each. While Shri Narendra Modi retained Varanasi and vacated Vadodara, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav retained Azamgarh and vacated Mainpuri. Shri K. Chandrasekhar Rao resigned from Medak Lok Sabha seat on 29 May 2014 and one member Shri Gopinath Munde died on 3 June 2014.

Chart 1
Distribution of Age Groups of Members with a span of 5 Years

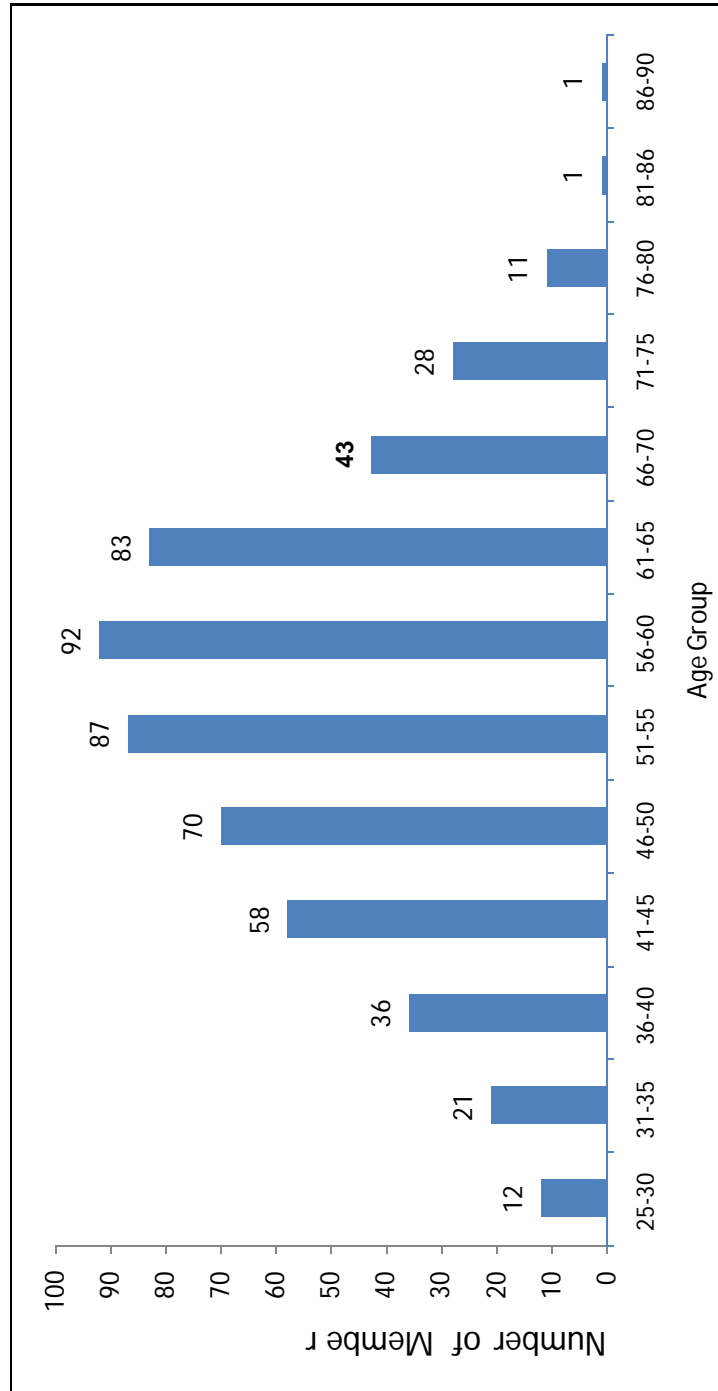


TABLE 1

Distribution of Age Groups of Members with a span of 5 Years

Age Group	No. of Members
25-30 Years	12
31-35 Years	21
36-40 Years	36
41-45 Years	58
46-50 Years	70
51-55 Years	87
56-60 Years	92
61-65 Years	83
66-70 Years	43
71-75 Years	28
76-80 Years	11
81-85 Years	1
86-90 Years	1

The average age of the First to Sixteenth Lok Sabha has been given in Table 2 and Chart 2. The Twelfth Lok Sabha (1998-1999) was the youngest House with an average age of 46.4 years and the

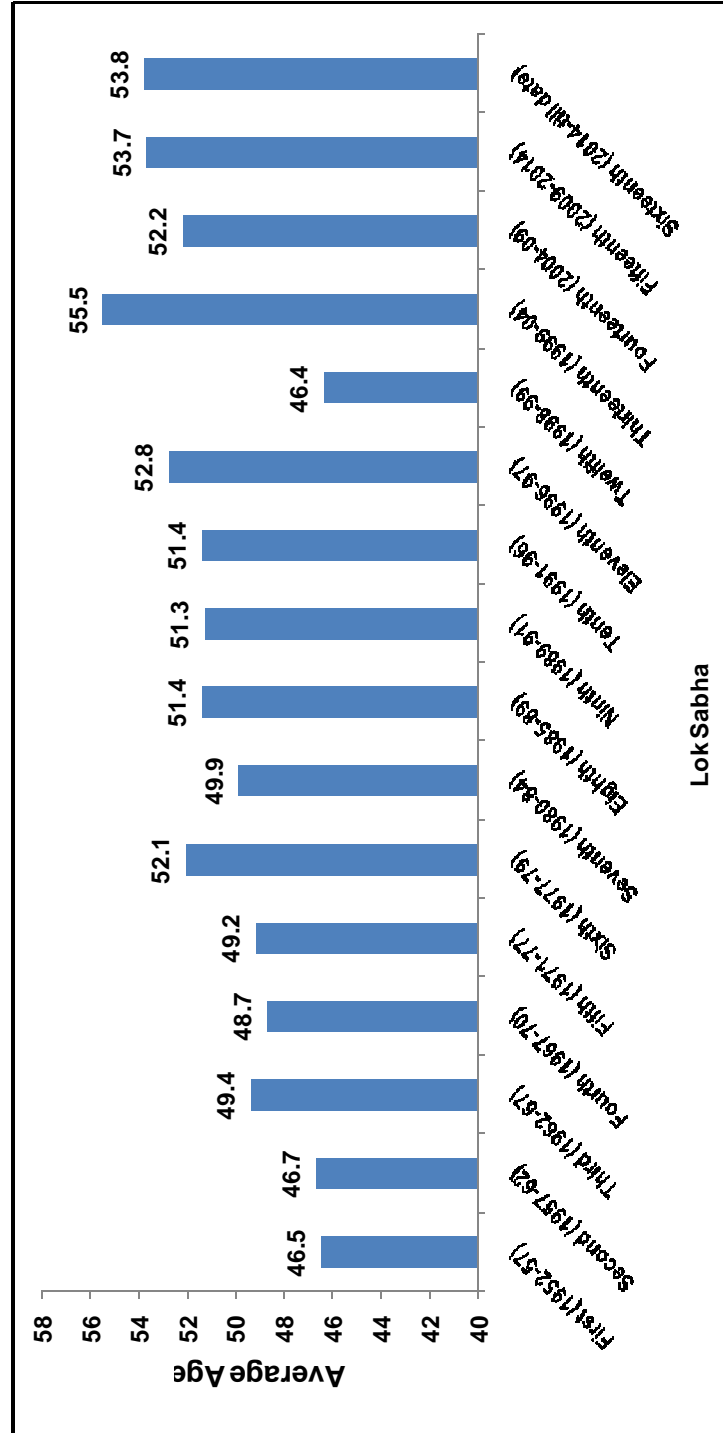
TABLE 2

Average Age of Lok Sabha: First to Sixteenth

Lok Sabha	Average Age in Years
First (1952-57)	46.5
Second (1957-62)	46.7
Third (1962-67)	49.4
Fourth (1967-70)	48.7
Fifth (1971-77)	49.2
Sixth (1977-79)	52.1
Seventh (1980-84)	49.9
Eighth (1985-89)	51.4
Ninth (1989-91)	51.3
Tenth (1991-96)	51.4
Eleventh (1996-97)	52.8
Twelfth (1998-99)	46.4
Thirteenth (1999-04)	55.5
Fourteenth (2004-09)	52.2
Fifteenth (2009-2014)	53.7
Sixteenth (2014-till date)	53.8

Chart 2

Average Age of Lok Sabha: First to Sixteenth



Thirteenth Lok Sabha was the oldest with an average age of 55.5 years. The present House with an average age of 53.8 years is the second oldest in terms of average age. Shri L.K. Advani, (86 years) is the oldest elected member of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha while Shri Dushyant Chautala, (26 years) has the distinction of being the youngest member. Smt. Raksha Nikhil Khadse who is 27 years is the youngest woman member and Smt. Bijoya Chakravarty, 75 years is the oldest woman member of the present Lok Sabha.

An attempt has been made to study the age profile of 315* first-time members of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha. The distribution of their age into 11 different age groups has been given in Table 3 and Chart 3. There are 53 first time members belonging to the age group of 56-60, which is the largest, while three members are in the age group 76-80, which is the smallest. It is interesting to note that all the 12 elected members of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha in the age-group 25-30 are first timers. Out of 315 first time members, 169 (about 54 per cent) belong to the age group of 51 and above.

TABLE 3
Different Age Groups of First-time Members

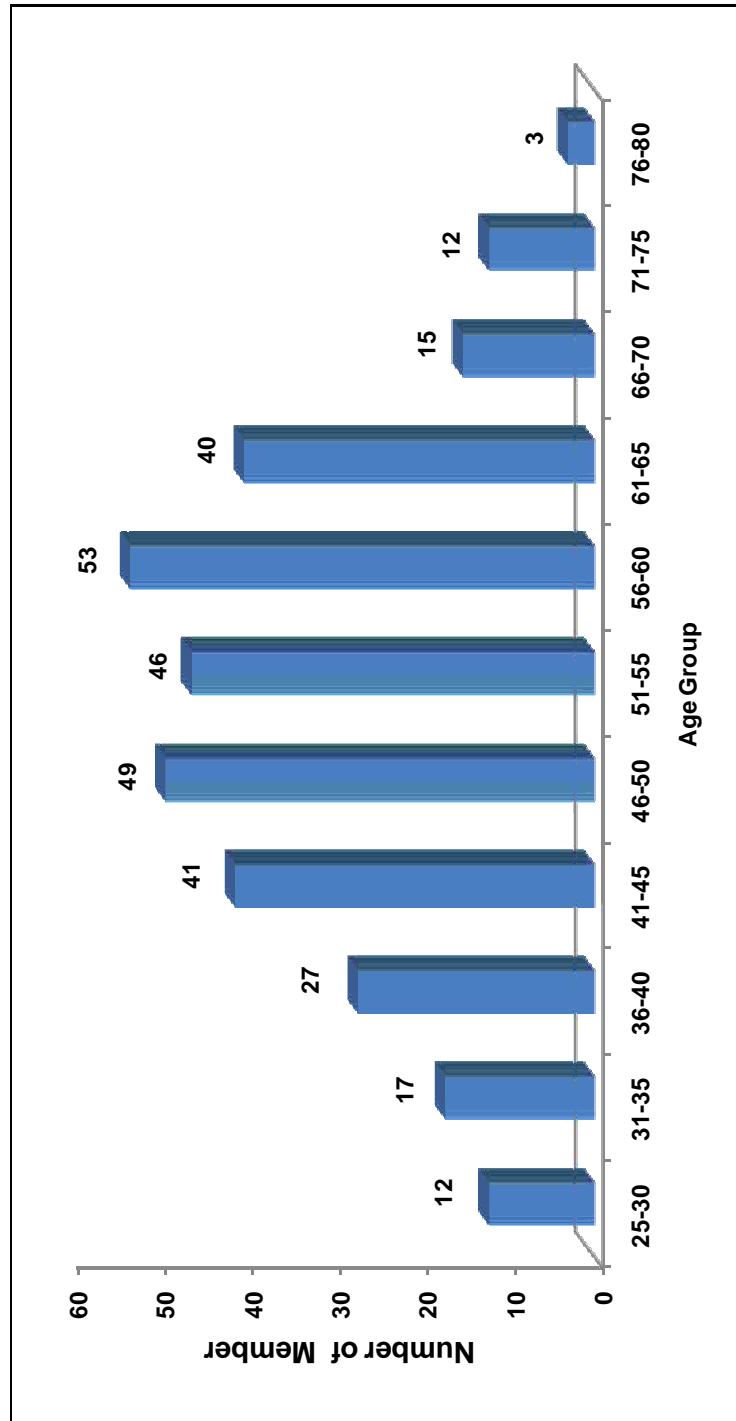
Age Group	No. of Members
25-30	12
31-35	17
36-40	27
41-45	41
46-50	49
51-55	46
56-60	53
61-65	40
66-70	15
71-75	12
76-80	3

Educational Background of Members

The members of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha possess a diverse range of educational qualifications but only the highest degree/qualification

* It includes one first timer member elected from two constituencies, Vadodara and Varanasi.

Chart 3
Different Age Groups of First-time Members



acquired by them has been taken into consideration. Their educational backgrounds have been classified into six broad categories, namely Under Matric, Matric, Under Graduate, Graduate, Post Graduate and Doctorate as given in Table 4 and Chart 4.

There are 226 graduate members (41.62 per cent of the members) which is the largest educational group in the Sixteenth Lok Sabha. 160 members are post graduates which is the second largest representation. One of the important highlights about educational profile of members is that 33 members have Doctorate degrees. 92 members are matriculates/ Inters while 17 member are under matric. In the present Lok Sabha, more than 77 per cent members are graduates and above.

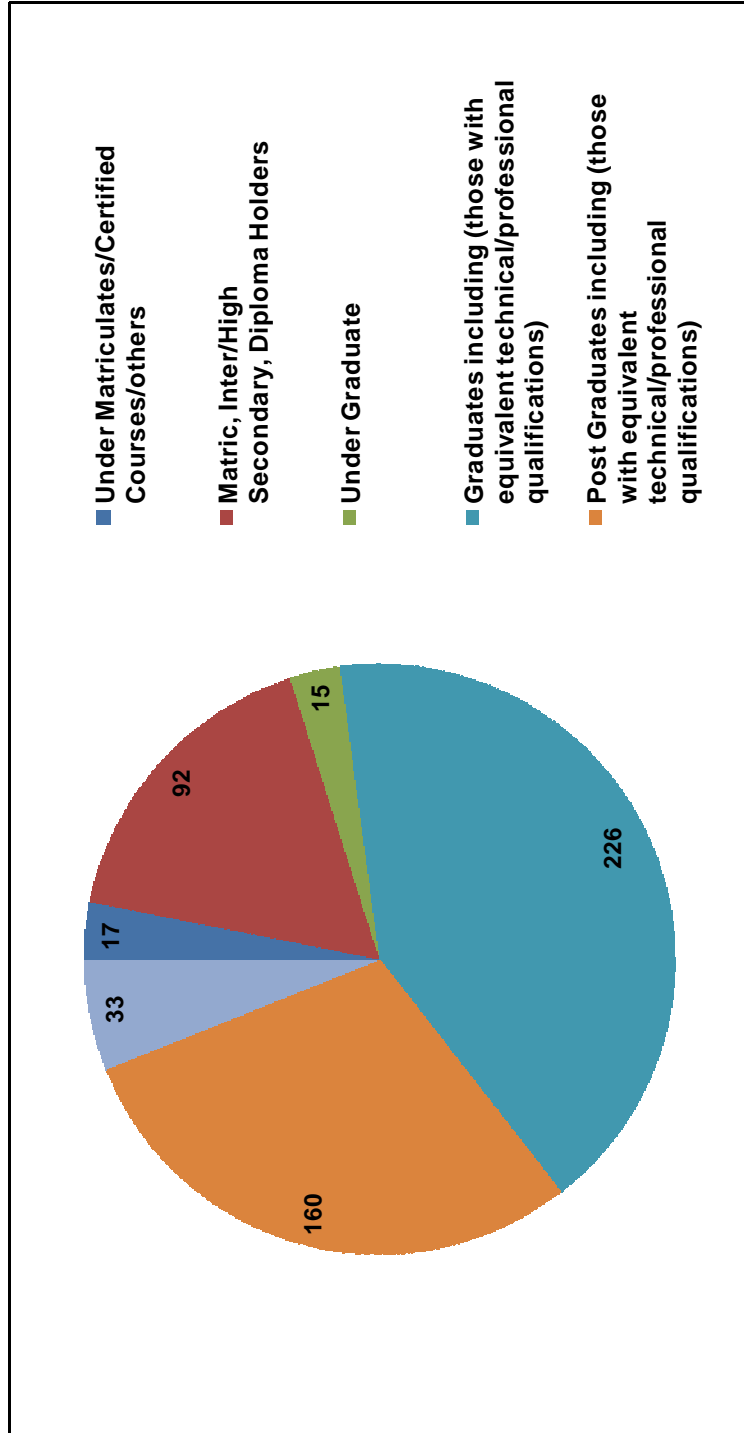
TABLE 4
Educational Background of Members

Educational Qualifications	No. of Members	Percentage
Under Matriculates/Certified Courses/others	17	3.13
Matric, Inter/High Secondary, Diploma Holders	92	16.95
Under Graduate	15	2.77
Graduates (including those with equivalent technical/professional qualifications)	226	41.62
Post Graduates (including those with equivalent technical/professional qualifications)	160	29.46
Doctorate	33	6.07

Occupation of Members

A study of occupational background of members of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha shows that members are engaged in a wide range of occupations and professions. A large number of members are engaged in more than one occupation, and only the one which the members have put first has been taken into consideration for the purpose of this article. As per available data with regard to occupations, these have been broadly categorized into 15 professions and the data have been

Chart 4
Educational Background of Members



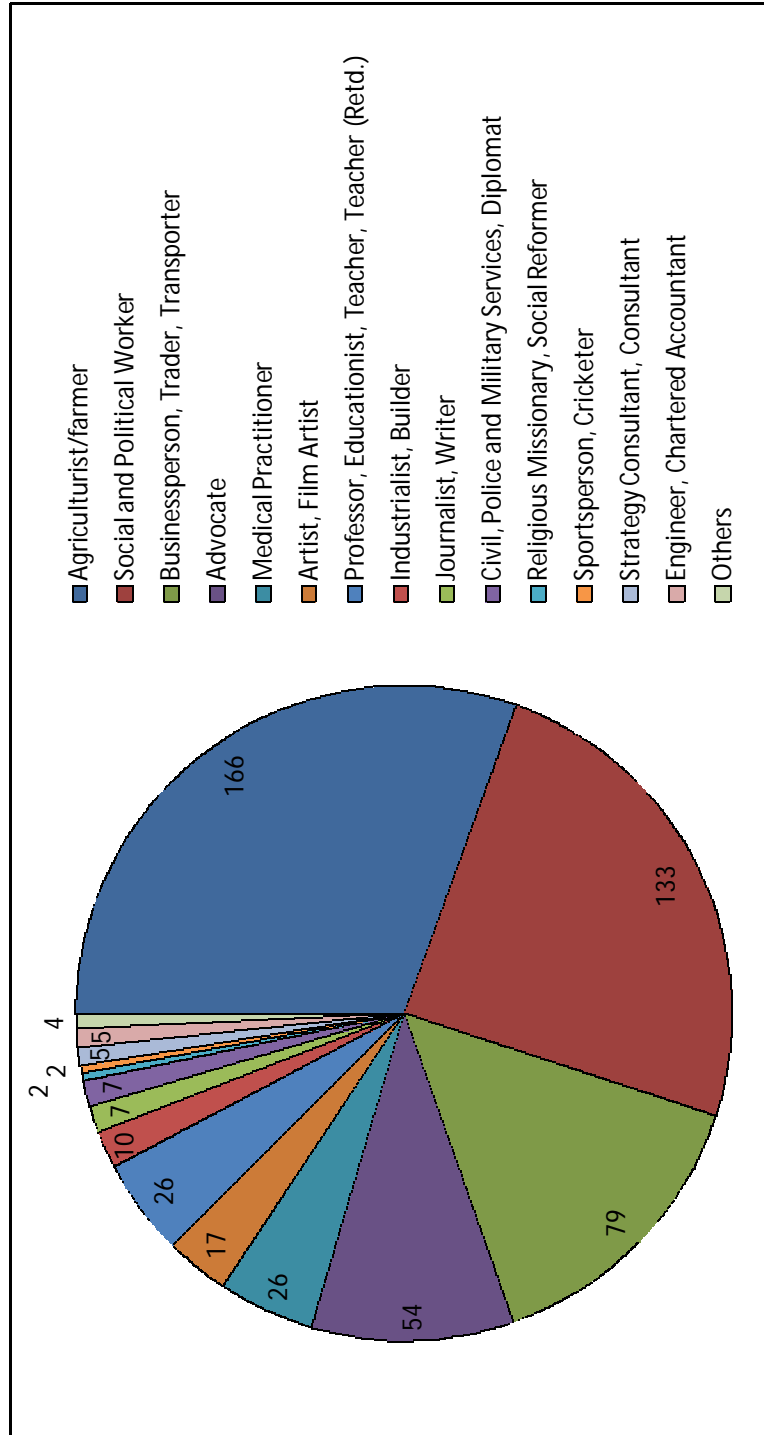
given in Table No.5 and Chart No.5. As per the information supplied by the members, agriculturists/farmers constitute the single largest group and as many as 166 members are engaged in this profession. The second largest category with 133 members belongs to the group of social or political workers. There are 79 business persons, 54 advocates and 26 medical practitioners in the Sixteenth Lok Sabha.

With regard to occupational background of the members, agriculturists were the second largest group in the First and Second Lok Sabha. It is interesting to observe that from the Third Lok Sabha onwards including the Sixteenth Lok Sabha, agriculturists/farmers have remained the largest group among occupational categories. From the Ninth Lok Sabha onwards, the political and social workers category of members has taken the second place among occupations. In the Fifteenth Lok Sabha, 193 members (35.54 per cent) and 147 members (27.07 per cent) declared their occupation as agriculturists and political and social workers, respectively. It is worth mentioning that Advocate/Lawyers constituted the single largest group in the First and Second Lok

TABLE 5
Occupational Background of Members

	No. of Members	Percentage
Agriculturist/farmers	166	30.57
Social and Political Worker	133	24.49
Businessperson, Trader, Transporter	79	14.54
Advocate	54	9.94
Medical Practitioner	26	4.78
Artist, Film Artist	17	3.13
Professor, Educationist, Teacher, Teacher (Retd.)	26	4.78
Industrialist, Builder	10	1.84
Journalist, Writer	7	1.28
Civil, Police and Military Services, Diplomat	7	1.28
Religious Missionary, Social Reformer	2	0.36
Sportsperson, Cricketer	2	0.36
Strategy Consultant, Consultant	5	0.92
Engineer/Chartered Accountant	5	0.92
Others	4	0.73

Chart 5
Occupation Pattern



Sabha as 153 (35.42 per cent) and 147 (30.25 per cent) members, respectively belonged to this profession. Lawyers formed the second largest group in the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Lok Sabha.

Legislative Experience of Members of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha: Key Highlights

Legislative experience is yet another important aspect of the profile of the members. The study of legislative experience pertaining to the members of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha includes membership of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council of States. One of the most striking features of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha is that 315 members have been elected for the first time to the Lok Sabha constituting 58 per cent of the total members. Some of the key highlights with respect to legislative experiences are as follows:

- i 315* members elected for the first time (58 per cent).
- i 40 women members elected for the first time (64.5 per cent) out of 62.
- i 190 members (60.31 per cent) out of 315 first-time members, have no legislative experience in Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, Legislative Assemblies and Legislative Councils in States.
- i 225 members elected have experience in the previous Lok Sabhas.
- i 169 members re-elected from 15th Lok Sabha (150 men and 19 women)
- i 30 members have experience of Rajya Sabha.
- i 211 members were members of Legislative Assembly in States.
- i 25 members were members of Legislative Council in States.
- i Shri Kamal Nath, a nine-term member is the senior most member of Lok Sabha. He was the Speaker Pro-tem of the present Lok Sabha.
- i Among women, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan has the distinction of being elected for eight consecutive terms from Ninth to Sixteenth Lok Sabha, from the same constituency – Indore (Madhya Pradesh). Smt. Mahajan has been elected unanimously to the office of Speaker of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha on 6 June 2014.

The number of first-time elected members to the Sixteenth Lok

* One member has been elected to the Sixteenth Lok Sabha for the first time from two constituencies – Vadodara and Varanasi.

Sabha, State-wise, has been given in Table 6. As evident from Table 6, Uttar Pradesh has sent 54 new members which is the largest in terms of number. 35 members have been elected from Tamil Nadu which is the second largest number.

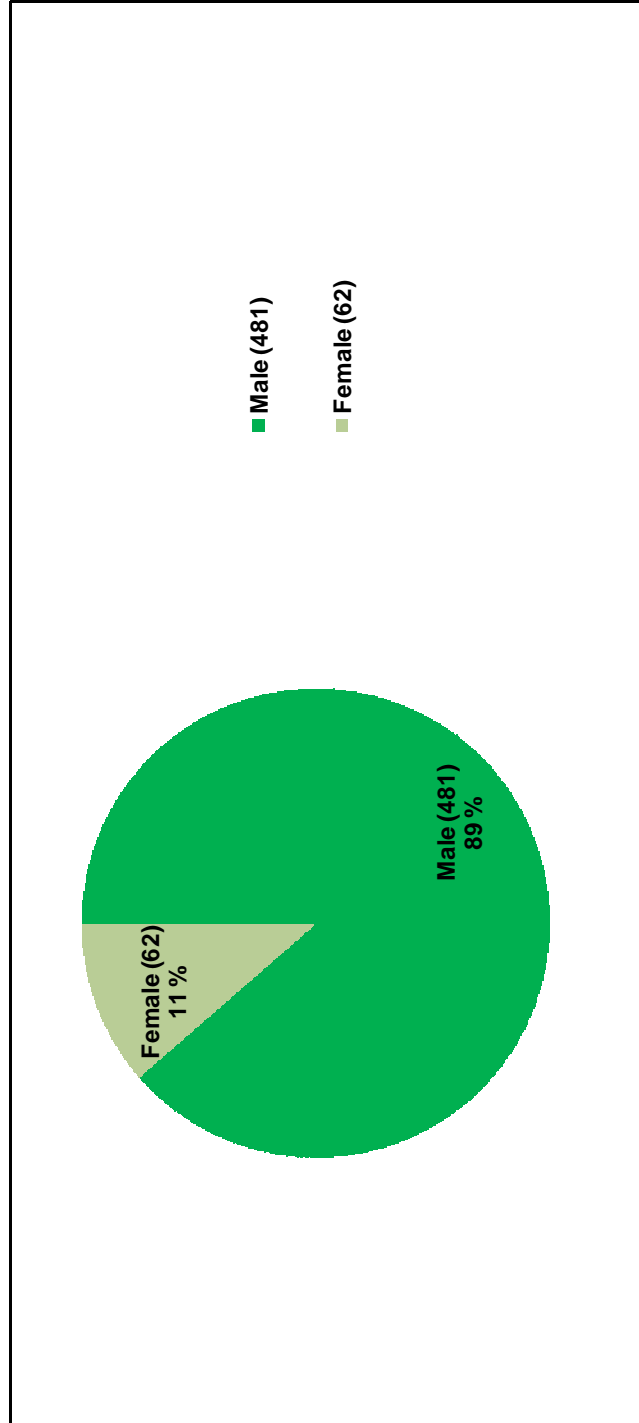
Women Members of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha

Sixty two women have been elected to the Sixteenth Lok Sabha, the highest number so far which is 11 per cent of the total strength 543 (Chart 6). The number of elected women members which was 22 in the First Lok Sabha and 27 in the Second Lok Sabha increased to

TABLE 6
First-time Elected Members (State-wise)

State Name	Number	Total Seats	Percentage
Andhra Pradesh	18	25	72
Assam	8	14	57.14
Bihar	17	40	42.5
Chandigarh	1	1	100
Chhattisgarh	6	11	54.54
Delhi	7	7	100
Goa	1	2	50
Gujarat	15	26	57.69
Haryana	7	10	70
Himachal Pradesh	1	4	25
Jammu and Kashmir	4	6	66.66
Jharkhand	6	14	42.85
Karnataka	11	28	39.28
Kerala	4	20	20
Lakshadweep	1	1	100
Madhya Pradesh	14	29	48.27
Maharashtra	29	48	60.41
Nagaland	1	1	100
Odisha	12	21	57.14
Puducherry	1	1	100
Punjab	6	13	46.15
Rajasthan	18	25	72
Tamil Nadu	35	39	89.74
Telangana	10	17	58.82
Tripura	2	2	100
Uttar Pradesh	54	80	67.5
Uttarakhand	3	5	60
West Bengal	23	42	54.76

Chart 6
Number and Percentage of Women Members in Sixteenth Lok Sabha



59 members in the Fifteenth Lok Sabha. The lowest number of women winners was 19 in the Sixth Lok Sabha in 1977.

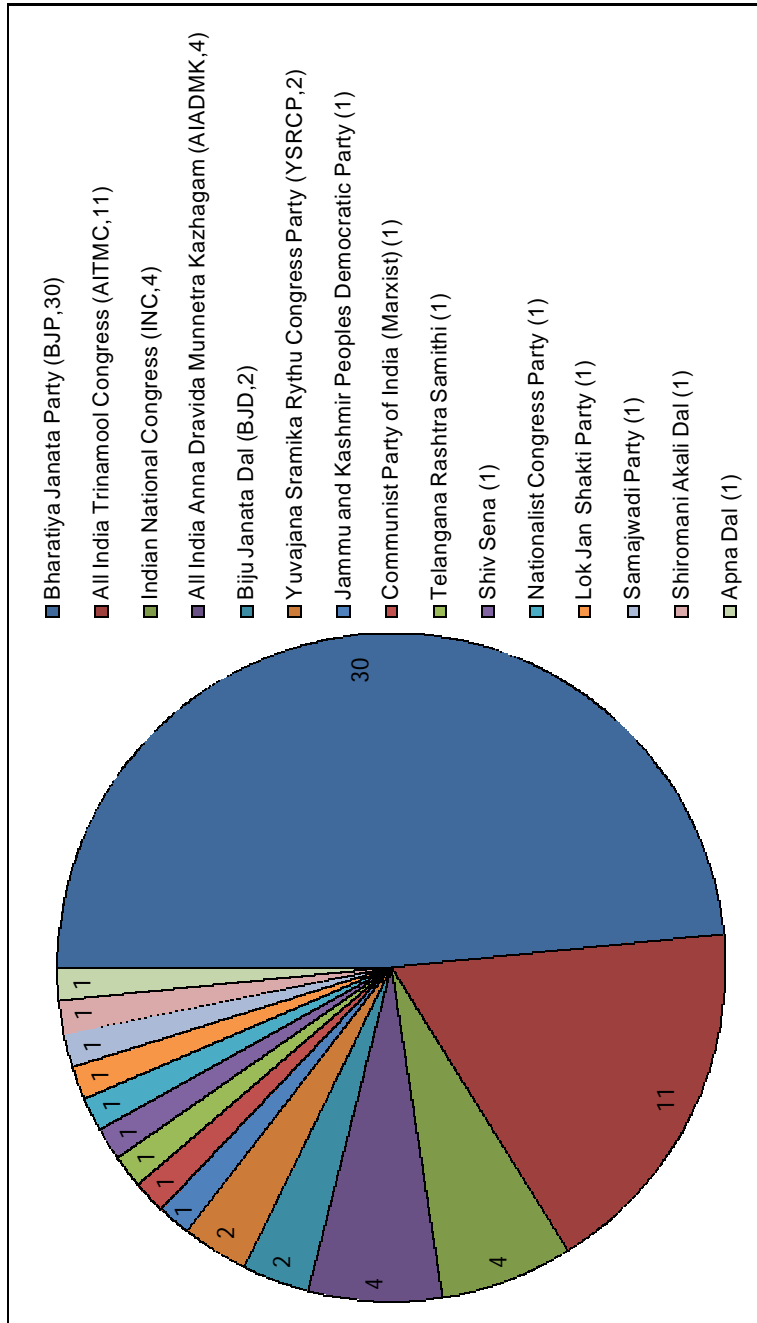
Table 7 gives details of women members elected to the Sixteenth Lok Sabha State-wise. It shows that 18 States and two Union territories, namely Delhi and Chandigarh have women representation in the Sixteenth Lok Sabha. In terms of percentage, West Bengal has the highest women representation (29 per cent). In this State 12 out of 42 members are women. In Uttar Pradesh 13 out of 80 are women, which is highest among all States in terms of number.

Chart 7 gives details of women members elected to the Sixteenth Lok Sabha, Party-wise. Fifteen Political Parties have women representation in the Sixteenth Lok Sabha. With 30 members, the Bhartiya Janata

TABLE 7
Number and Percentage of Women Members - State-wise

State	No. of Women MPs	Total No. of MPs	% of Women MPs
West Bengal	12	42	29
Uttarakhand	1	5	20
Madhya Pradesh	5	29	17
J&K	1	6	17
Uttar Pradesh	13	80	16
Gujarat	4	26	15
Delhi	1	7	14
Assam	2	14	14
Maharashtra	5	48	10
Tamil Nadu	4	39	10
Odisha	2	21	10
Bihar	3	40	8
Punjab	1	13	8
Andhra Pradesh	2	25	8
Telangana	1	17	6
Kerala	1	20	5
Rajasthan	1	25	4
Karnataka	1	28	4
Chandigarh	1	1	100
Chhattisgarh	1	11	9.09

Chart 7
Party-wise Strength of Women Members



Party has the highest representation and the All India Trinamool Congress has 11 women members which is the second highest. Nine Political Parties have one woman representative each in the Sixteenth Lok Sabha.

The average age of women members of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha is 47 years which is much lower in comparison to the average age of the total membership of this Lok Sabha which is 53.8 years. It is worth mentioning that the average age of the male members is 54.68 years. Table 8 and Chart 8 give age profile of all 62 women members, classifying them into 10 age groups with a span of 5 years. There are 5 women members in the lowest age group of 25-30 and there are 3 women members in the highest age group of 71-75. Ten members belong to 41-45 years age group while another 10 members belong to 46-50 age group which means one third of the total elected women members belong to the age group between 41 to 50. Out of 62 women members, 22 members (35.48 per cent) are above 50 years of age.

TABLE 8

**Distribution of Women Members in
Different age Groups**

Age Groups	Percentage
25-30	5
31-35	7
36-40	8
41-45	10
46-50	10
51-55	7
56-60	2
61-65	6
66-70	4
71-75	3
76-80	—

Chart 8
Distribution of Women Members in Different Age Groups

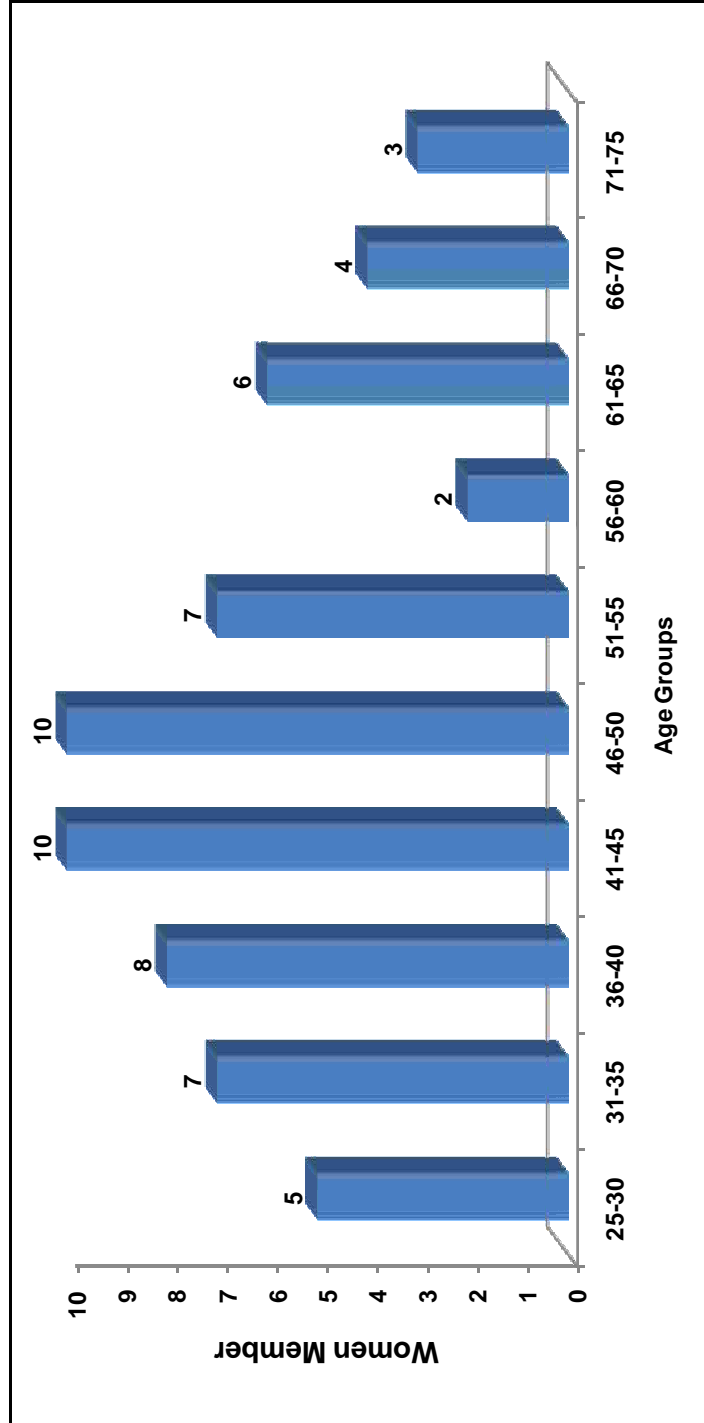


Table 9 and Chart 9 provide details of educational qualifications of all 62 women members. 27 women members (43.54 per cent) are Post-Graduates/Professional Post Graduates. 18 women members (29.03 per cent) are Graduates/Professional Graduates, 1 Woman member (1.61 per cent) is Under Graduate and 13 Women members (20.96 per cent) are matric. There are three under matric women members.

Chart 9
Educational Qualifications of Women Members

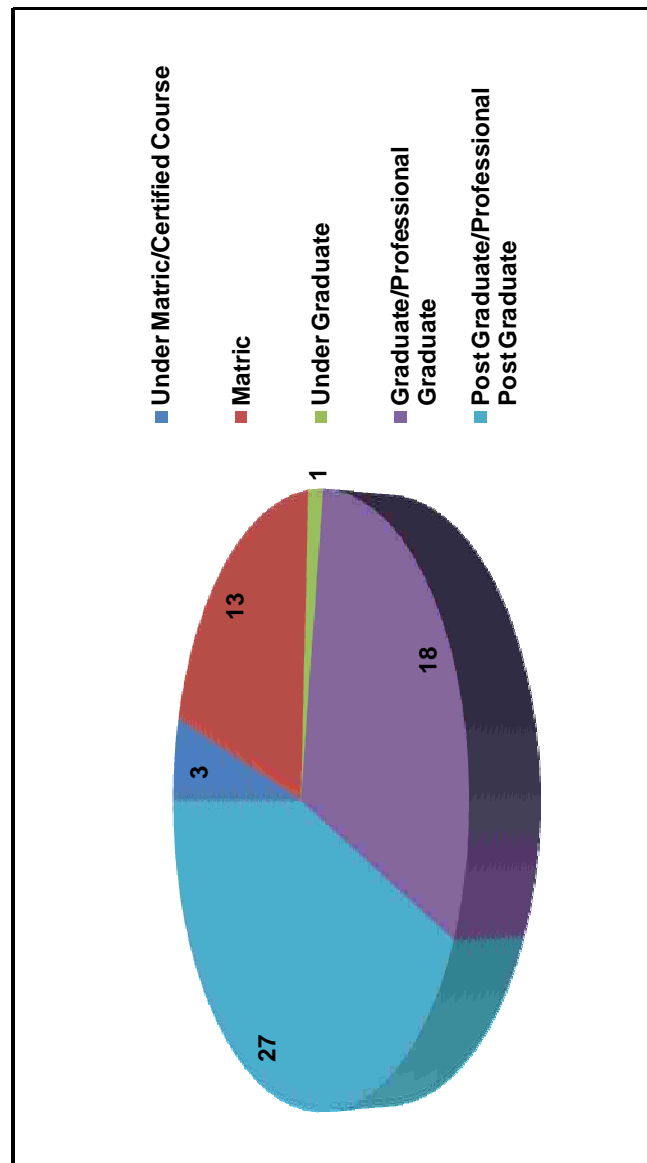


TABLE 9

Educational Qualifications of Women Members

Educational Qualification	No. of Members	Percentage
Under Matric/Certified Course	3	4.83
Matric	13	20.96
Under Graduate	1	1.61
Graduate/Professional Graduate	18	29.03
Post Graduate/Professional Post Graduate	27	43.54

Occupation of women members of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha has been given in Table 10 and Chart 10. Twenty one women members are social/political workers. There are 11 women member associated with agriculture while 6 are business women and 5 advocates. It is worth noting that out of 62 women members, 6 each belong to the categories of artists and medical practitioners, constituting about 20 per cent of the total women members.

TABLE 10

Occupation of Women Members

Occupation	Number of Women Members	Percentage
Political and Social Worker	21	33.87
Agriculturist/Farmer	11	17.74
Business Women	6	9.67
Advocate	5	8.06
Artist	6	9.67
Medical Practitioner	6	9.67
Teacher/Educationist/Writer	5	8.06
Retd. State Govt. Employee	1	1.61
Housewife	1	1.61

Chart 10
Occupation of Women Members

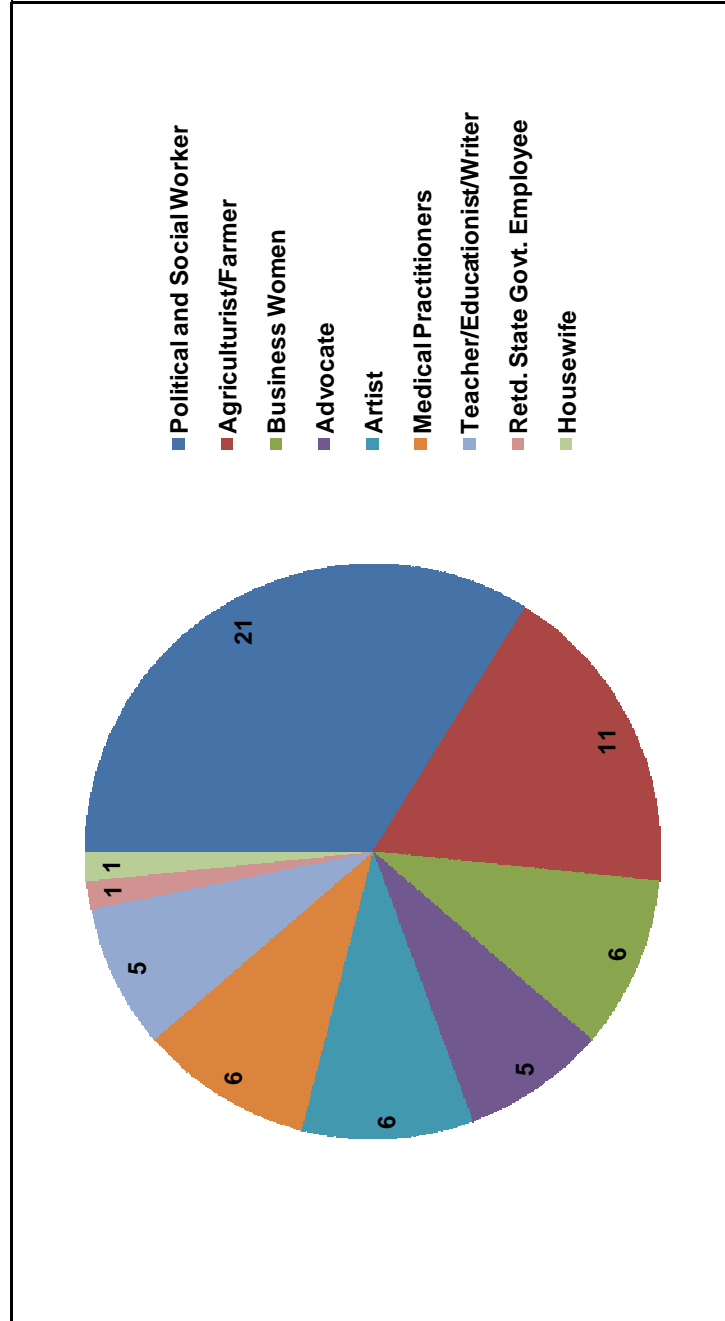


Table 11 gives the number of first-time women members (State-wise) elected to the Sixteenth Lok Sabha. Out of the total 40 first-time women members, 9 members have been elected from Uttar Pradesh while West Bengal has sent 8 first-time women members to the present Lok Sabha. It is worth mentioning that out of 62 women members, 40 have been elected for the first time, constituting 64.51 percent of the total women members.

TABLE 11
First-time Women Members (State-wise) in the
Sixteenth Lok Sabha

State Name	Number of Members	Number of Total Seats
Andhra Pradesh	2	25
Assam	1	14
Bihar	1	40
Chandigarh	1	1
Delhi	1	7
Gujarat	2	26
Karnataka	1	28
Kerala	1	20
Madhya Pradesh	2	29
Maharashtra	3	48
Odisha	2	21
Rajasthan	1	25
Tamil Nadu	4	39
Telangana	1	17
Uttar Pradesh	9	80
West Bengal	8	42

Some of the key findings *inter alia* indicate that the average age of the members of Sixteenth Lok Sabha is 53.8 which is the second oldest, while women's members average age at 47 years is much lower; 62 women members have been elected to the Sixteenth Lok Sabha which is the highest ever. It is worth noting that West Bengal has sent 12 women members out of 42 seats which is 29 per cent of the total membership from the State. One of the notable features of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha is that 315 members are first timers. Out of 481 male members, 275 are first-timer members which constitute 57.17 per cent. Out of 62 women members, 40 are first timers that is 64.51 per cent. 190 out of 315 new members (60.31 per cent) have entered into the legislative arena for the first time. The Sixteenth Lok Sabha has representation of members from a wide range of occupations but the agriculturists and social workers categories have the highest representation. In the present Lok Sabha, more than 77 per cent members are graduates and above, including 26 medical practitioners and 33 Doctorates.

THE ELECTION OF THE DEPUTY SPEAKER OF THE SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA*

Under the provisions of article 93 of the Constitution, the Lok Sabha chooses one of its members to be the Deputy Speaker thereof, in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Rule 8 of the *Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha*. The Deputy Speaker is elected by a simple majority of the members present and voting in the House.

The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, fixed 13 August 2014 as the date for holding of the election to the office of the Deputy Speaker of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha. The members were accordingly informed of the procedure and programme thereof through the Lok Sabha *Bulletin Part-II* on 11 August 2014. Members were required to give notices of motion for the election of the Deputy Speaker in the prescribed form before noon on 12 August 2014. The item 'Election of Deputy Speaker' was included in the Revised List of Business of 13 August 2014.

On 13 August 2014 when the item was taken up, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, who was in the Chair, called upon Shri Rajnath Singh to move the motion standing in his name. Accordingly, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Rajnath Singh moved the motion, "that Dr. M. Thambidurai, a member of this House be chosen as the Deputy Speaker of this House". The Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Overseas Indian Affairs, Smt. Sushma Swaraj seconded the motion. Ten other identical motions at Sl. Nos. 2 to 10 were also moved in favour of Dr. M. Thambidurai to be chosen as the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

The motion moved by Shri Rajnath Singh and seconded by Smt. Sushma Swaraj was unanimously adopted and Dr. M. Thambidurai was chosen as the Deputy Speaker of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha. The Deputy Speaker was later conducted to his seat by the Prime Minister,

* Compiled by the Parliament Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS)

Election of the Deputy Speaker of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha 379

Shri Narendra Modi, the Leader of the Indian National Congress Party in Lok Sabha, Shri Mallikarjun Kharge and the Leaders of other Parties and Groups.

Dr. M. Thambidurai was warmly felicitated on his election to the Office of the Deputy Speaker by the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Indian National Congress Party in the House and the Leaders of Parties and Groups. At the end, the Deputy Speaker replied to the felicitations.

Congratulating Dr. M. Thambidurai, the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi said that all the parties and all the Members of the House have unanimously elected Dr. M. Thambidurai as Deputy Speaker as per the highest traditions of the House. Expressing his heartfelt gratitude to the House, particularly to all the members of the Opposition, Shri Modi said that Dr. M. Thambidurai has held the Office of the Deputy Speaker earlier also and has been guiding and conducting the business of the House. The Prime Minister said that as an active member of the House, his knowledge and experience have benefitted the House and the nation as well. He further stated that besides being an academican, Dr. Thambidurai is an agriculturist and he is quite sure that his experience would come in very handy in conducting the business of the House. The Prime Minister assured that the Government would extend its full support to him in discharging his duties as Deputy Speaker.

The leader of the Indian National Congress (INC) party in Lok Sabha, Shri Mallikarjun Kharge said that Dr. Thambidurai is a very senior leader and has held the office of Minister of Law, Company Affairs and Surface Transport, besides the office of Deputy Speaker earlier and he has seen the House very closely and understands the functioning of the House very well. While congratulating him on his election, Shri Kharge expressed hope that whenever they would like to raise the voice of people, he would allow them to do so wholeheartedly.

Dr. P. Venugopal of All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK) congratulated Dr. Thambidurai on his unanimous election to the office of the Deputy Speaker of the House and said that it was a matter of great happiness that their parliamentary party leader has been elected as Deputy Speaker of the 16th Lok Sabha. Dr. Venugopal described him as an economist and an educationist and said that he has been an elected Member of this House for the fifth time now and

his impartiality in conducting the business of the House is known to all the Hon'ble Members.

Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay of All India Trinamool Congress (AITC) said that it was a good precedent that the Hon'ble Speaker was elected unanimously and it has been followed by the election of Dr. Thambidurai as the Deputy Speaker. He further said that they have been working together since the last many years in the House and expressed hope that objective and independent decisions would continue to be taken by him.

Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab of Biju Janata Dal (BJD) said that they have seen how articulate Dr. Thambidurai has been in putting forth specific points of view and how he has also been able to work with others. Shri Mahtab expressed his hope that in the future, as Deputy Speaker of the House, he will guide them and guide the House for better results.

The Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises and Shiv Sena (SS) Leader, Shri Anant Gangaram Geete, congratulated Dr. Thambidurai for being elected unanimously as the Deputy Speaker of the House on behalf of his Party and on his own behalf. Shri Geete further said that there are so many state level parties in the House who play an important role in the national politics, and hope that all the state level parties would get proper recognition in the House.

Shri A.P. Jithender Reddy of Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS) congratulated Dr. Thambidurai for being elected the Deputy Speaker of the House on his own behalf and on behalf of the leader of his Party, and hope that in future, he would give them more chance to speak.

Shri P. Karunakaran of Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI(M)) expressed happiness at Dr. Thambidurai being unanimously elected as the Deputy Speaker and said that they have been observing him as an eloquent and efficient Parliamentarian who intervened in almost all the issues. Stating that Dr. Thambidurai was not only raising the issues concerning Tamil Nadu, but also national and other issues too, he said as far as the number in the Opposition is concerned, it may be less but as a Member raising many of the issues, he would hope that sufficient time would be given to the Opposition.

Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav of Samajwadi Party (SP) congratulated Dr. Thambidurai on behalf of his party and on his own behalf, for having being elected to the Office of Deputy Speaker. Shri Yadav said

that everybody knows that Dr. Thambidurai is a scholar and experienced person, and so he will have no difficulty in conducting the business of the House smoothly.

Shri Muthamsetti Srinivasa Rao of Telugu Desam Party (TDP) congratulated Dr. M Thambidurai and said that a highly experienced parliamentarian and has been elected as the Deputy Speaker of the House. Shri Rao expressed hope that in the coming days, he would encourage all the new Members by giving them more opportunities to speak.

The Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution and Lok Jan Shakti Party Leader, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan congratulated Dr. M. Thambidurai for being elected unanimously to the Office of Deputy Speaker and recalled that when Dr. Thambidurai was elected as a member of the House for the first time, he held the Office of Deputy Speaker and conducted the business of the House smoothly and guided the House. As a fifth term member, Shri Paswan hoped that the House would be benefitted by his experience and the House would run smoothly under his guidance.

Shri Tariq Anwar of Nationalist Congress Party (NCP) congratulated Dr. Thambidurai and assured him their full co-operation for smooth running of the House. He also hoped that he will take all along in conducting the business of the House smoothly.

Shri Mekapati Raja Mohan Reddy of Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party (YSR Congress Party) complemented Dr. M. Thambidurai for having been elected as Deputy Speaker and said that his temperament and attitude suits the post and he would definitely be able to carry out his duties successfully.

The Minister of Food Processing Industries and Shiromani Akali Dal party leader Smt. Harsimrat Kaur Badal extended warm congratulations to Dr. Thambidurai on behalf of her Party, and said that it was a source of great pride for the democracy of India that a Member from the regional party of South India has been elected to this coveted post unanimously. She felt that his experience, leadership and guidance will lead the House to rise to new levels of debating and decorum.

Shri Bhagwant Mann of Aam Admi Party (AAP) congratulated Dr. M. Thambidurai on behalf of his Party and its leader, and said that he knew the pains and pangs of every class of society. He hoped that

while occupying the Chair, he would allow Members from the Opposition to speak for longer duration.

Shri Rajesh Ranjan @Pappu Yadav of Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD) described Dr. M. Thambidurai as an experienced, sensitive common man who lives for high moral values and understands the pain of the common man, the poor and the farmers and said that he strongly felt that he will provide protection and safety to smaller parties like the RJD.

Shri Dushyant Chautala of Indian National Lok Dal (INLD) extended his best wishes to Dr. M. Thambidurai and hoped that he would give opportunity to the smaller parties having 2 or 4 members to raise their points in the same way as to the bigger parties while he is in the Chair.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development, Minister of State in the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Minister of State in the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation and Rashtriya Lok Samata Party Leader, Shri Upendra Kushwaha congratulated and extended his best wishes to Dr. Thambidurai and said that he expect much from him on assuming the post of Deputy Speaker.

Shri Tariq Hameed Karra of Jammu and Kashmir Peoples' Democratic Party (J&K PDP) congratulated Dr. Thambidurai on being unanimously elected as the Deputy-Speaker of the Lok Sabha and said that the essence of democracy is accommodation which Dr. Thambidurai has been upholding in the House for quite some time.

Shri Kaushalendra Kumar of Janata Dal (U) extended his heartfelt best wishes to Dr. M. Thambidurai for getting elected as Deputy Speaker unanimously and expressed hope and believed that he would give time to the smaller parties.

Shrimati Anupriya Patel of Apna Dal said she was glad to congratulate the newly and unanimously elected Deputy Speaker, Dr. M. Thambidurai and hoped that his tenure in the Sixteenth Lok Sabha is going to be glorious.

Shri N.K. Premachandran of Revolutionary Socialist Party (RSP) conveyed his heartiest congratulations to the newly elected Deputy-Speaker, Dr. M. Thambidurai on behalf of his party and hoped that Dr. M. Thambidurai would render justice to smaller groups and smaller parties.



Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Dr. M. Thambidurai

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Dr. Anbumani Ramadoss of Pattali Makkal Katchi (PMK) congratulated Thiru M. Thambidurai and said that he was doubly happy that he, being a Tamilian as well and also one of the most experienced Member of the august House, will perform well and will live up to the confidence reposed on him from the entire House cutting across different parties and regions who have supported him to be elected as the Deputy Speaker of House.

Shri R. Radhakrishnan of All India N.R. Congress (AINRC) extended his warm congratulations to Dr. M. Thambidurai on being chosen as the Deputy-Speaker of the House on behalf of his party and people of Puducherry and added that with his vast experience, he will be able to conduct and contribute to the proceedings of this House effectively.

Shri H.D. Devegowda of Janata Dal (Secular) congratulated Dr. M. Thambidurai for having being elected as the Deputy Speaker of the House and said that his election shows the magnanimity of the Prime Minister to take the entire House into confidence to run the House smoothly. He further said that Dr. Thambidurai is one of the most seasoned and experienced parliamentarian, who has worked in various capacities.

Shri C.N. Jayadevan of Communist Party of India (CPI) congratulated Dr. M. Thambidurai for having been elected as the Deputy Speaker of the House on behalf of his party.

Shri Jose K. Mani of Kerala Congress (M) extended his congratulations to the newly and unanimously elected Deputy Speaker of the House, Dr. M. Thambidurai and added that his strength is his experience in this Parliament.

Congratulating Dr. M. Thambidurai, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan said:

Honourable Members, today, we all have elected Dr. Munisamy Thambidurai to the Office of Deputy Speaker of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha. I am glad to extend my heartfelt felicitations to him on being elected the Deputy Speaker. I also warmly congratulate the Leaders of Political Parties and Groups for keeping the time tested convention of this august House and facilitating the unanimous election of Dr. Munisamy Thambidurai as the Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha. Such a democratic spirit paves the way for the smooth and healthy functioning of the House.

The office of the Deputy Speaker has a very significant place

in our scheme of parliamentary system as the incumbent of the office acts as and discharges the duties of the Presiding Officer whenever the Speaker is not in a position to be present in the House. I heartily felicitate Dr. Thambidurai on his election as the Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha on my own behalf and on behalf of the House. I believe that this is a befitting tribute to his intellect and long standing experience with varied contributions throughout his political career. His election to the august Office of Deputy Speaker would certainly add to the dignity of the Office. I have full confidence that the House will be able to function in a smooth and efficient manner under his guidance.

Dr. Thambidurai has been a five-time member of this House. He was first elected to the Eighth Lok Sabha in 1984 and was also elected as the Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha. Since then, he has been re-elected four more times to the Ninth, Twelfth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Lok Sabha. Dr. Thambidurai has served as Union Cabinet Minister holding various portfolios, including Law and Justice, Company Affairs and Surface Transport. He has been a member in the Panel of Chairmen. He has greatly contributed to our parliamentary work as Chairman and Member of various parliamentary committees. I am sure that for this office too, Dr. Thambidurai would carve out a niche for himself with his political acumen and dexterity. At a personal level, I am very glad to have him as my Hon'ble colleague and one of the Presiding Officers of this august House. I am sure that it will be our common endeavour to uphold the traditions of parliamentary democracy and the legacy of this venerable institution, which is the House of the People.

Let me once again congratulate Dr. Munisamy Thambidurai on his election as the Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha.

Replying to the felicitations, the newly elected Deputy Speaker, Dr. M. Thambidurai, said:

Respected Madam Speaker, at the outset, let me quote Saint Thiruvalluvar, the great Poet's couplet: *Vinaikkurimai Nadiyapinrai avanai atharku uriyavanaga seyal*. Entrust a responsibility after evaluating thoroughly one's capability. It is the meaning of this short but great couplet.

Madam, I have to prove this. It is my responsibility to prove this. You have given me this kind of a work and I have to prove that.

Respected Madam Speaker, I express my deep sense of

gratitude to you and to the Hon'ble Members of this august House in electing me unanimously to the high Office of the Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha.

At the outset, I thank my leader *Puratchi Thalaivi* Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. Amma with immense gratitude for having given me this opportunity to serve as the Deputy Speaker for the second time. I thank Hon'ble Amma for reposing confidence in me by sponsoring me to this high office.

I am grateful to the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India Shri Narendrabhai Modi for giving this honour. I assure both my leader Hon'ble *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma* and the Hon'ble Prime Minister that I will prove worthy of their choice. The slogan of my leader Hon'ble *Puratchi Thalaivar Amma* is: *Makkalal Naan, Makkalukkaga Naan*. That means, I am by the people and the people are with me. That is how Hon'ble Amma created history and sent 37 Members of Parliament to this august House from Tamil Nadu out of the 39 seats contested. This made our Party, the AIADMK, the third largest Party in the current Lok Sabha.

I am also deeply indebted to the founder leader of our Party, the former Chief Minister, Bharat Ratna, *Puratchi Thalaivar* Dr. MGR. His slogan for success is: *uzhaippe uyarvu*. That means, hard work and efforts lead to success.

Madam, our great leader Perarignar Anna, the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had the great principles: *Kadamai, Kanniyam, Kattuppadu*. It means, Duty, Dignity and Discipline. It will always be my endeavour to follow those principles while discharging my duties as Deputy-Speaker of Lok Sabha.

The great political and social reformer of Tamil Nadu, Thanthai Periyar, fought against caste divisions and stood for empowering women. My leader, *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma* Hon'ble is making all the efforts to see that 33 per cent reservation for women becomes a reality. That Bill has to be passed. This is what we are expecting, and I think this House would take up quickly and pass the Women's Reservation Bill which gives 33 per cent reservation for women in Legislatures.

I am deeply overwhelmed by the warm references made by the Leader of the House, the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi, and other political leaders of this House, and other Hon'ble Members of this House.

Hon'ble Speaker, I am conscious of the fact that this Office as all along occupied by eminent predecessors, and I will follow

their footsteps. Their rich traditions would guide me in performing my duties and upholding the dignity of this House.

There will ever remain in thoughts when I sit in the House and it will be my endeavour to discharge my functions in an impartial manner as is expected of me. At the same time, I will seek the cooperation from all sections of this House, and I am sure, this will be forthcoming in abundant measures. I will keep the interests of all Parties, Groups, and individual Members in my mind while I discharge my duties, which most of the Members requested. Definitely, based on my experience, I would take care of that.

Hon'ble Speaker, I assure you that you will always have my fullest cooperation in running the House.

Hon'ble Speaker, once again, I thank Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Leaders of all Political Parties, and Hon'ble Members of this House, on behalf of my Leader, Hon'ble *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma*, on behalf of my Party, AIADMK, and on my own behalf, for electing me to this high Office.

Thank you very much.

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

Constitution of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha*: The General Elections for constituting the Sixteenth Lok Sabha were held on 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, 24 and 30 April 2014 and 7 and 12 May 2014. In the elections, the mandate emerged in favour of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)-led National Democratic Alliance. Following the General Elections, the Fifteenth Lok Sabha was dissolved by the President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee on 18 May 2014 and the Sixteenth Lok Sabha was constituted on the same day. On 26 May 2014, Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi was sworn in as the Prime Minister of India. Along with him, members of his Council of Ministers also took oath of office.

New Speaker of Lok Sabha**: On 6 June 2014, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan was unanimously elected as the Speaker of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha. As Speaker of the Lok Sabha, she is also the *ex-officio* President of the Indian Parliamentary Group and Chairperson of the Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India.

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

Pan-Commonwealth Conference of Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians: A Pan-Commonwealth Conference of Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians was held from 25 to 29 June, 2014 in London. The Conference was attended by Women Parliamentarians across Commonwealth countries. Smt. Meenakashi Lekhi, MP and Ms. Bhavana Pundlikrao Gawali, MP represented CPA India (Union) Branch in the Conference. Smt. Meenakashi Lekhi, also attended the CWP Steering Committee meeting in London on 28 June, 2014 as a Member of the CWP Steering Committee from CPA India Region. The following subjects were discussed in the Conference: (i) A Vision for the Future of Gender Equality; (ii) Negotiating a Better Position for Women and Girls after

* For details refer to "The Sixteenth Lok Sabha: Abiding Faith in Democracy", *Journal of Parliamentary Information*; Vol. LX, No. 2, June 2014, pp. 137-141

** For details see, "Election of the Speaker of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha", *Journal of Parliamentary Information*, Vol. LX, No. 2, June 2014, pp. 142-152

2015; (iii) Gender and Social Policy – Making Your Mark; (iv) The Role of Women in the Post-MDG era; and (v) The Gender Premium: Women in Leadership Across the Commonwealth.

BIRTH ANNIVERSARIES OF NATIONAL LEADERS

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

The birth anniversaries of the following leaders were celebrated during the period 1 April to 30 June 2014:

Babu Jagjivan Ram: The then Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; the then Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt Meira Kumar paid floral tributes at the statue of Babu Jagjivan Ram in Parliament House on his Birth Anniversary on 5 April 2014. Other dignitaries who paid floral tributes to Babu Jagjivan Ram included Union Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs and Planning, Shri Rajeev Shukla; sitting and former Members of Parliament; and the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar a function was held on 14 April 2014 in the Central Hall, Parliament House. The Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Prof. P.J. Kurien; Union Ministers; members of Parliament; former members of Parliament; Secretaries-General of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha; Senior Officers from the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha Secretariats paid floral tributes to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

Pandit Motilal Nehru: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Pandit Motilal Nehru a function was held on 6 May 2014 in the Central Hall, Parliament House. The then Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; the then Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar; the then Leader of the House in the Lok Sabha and Union Minister for Home Affairs, Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde; the then Chairman of BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani; Union Ministers; members of Parliament; former members of Parliament, and the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, paid floral tributes to Pandit Motilal Nehru.

Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore, a function was held on 9 May 2014 in

the Central Hall, Parliament House. The then Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; Union Ministers; Members of Parliament, former Members of Parliament, and the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha paid floral tributes to Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore.

Swatantryaveer Vinayak Damodar Savarkar: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Swatantryaveer Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, a function was held on 28 May 2014 in the Central Hall, Parliament House. The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi; Shri L.K. Advani, MP; Union Ministers; members of Parliament; former members of Parliament and the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha paid floral tributes to Swatantryaveer Vinayak Damodar Savarkar.

Shri K.S. Hegde: The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Prof. P.J. Kurien; Shri L.K. Advani, M.P.; Union Ministers; Members of Parliament; and former Members of Parliament paid floral tributes at the portrait of the former Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri K.S. Hegde, in the Central Hall of Parliament House, on the occasion of his Birth Anniversary on 11 June 2014. The Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha also paid tributes to Shri Hegde.

EXCHANGE OF PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS

Foreign Parliamentary Delegations Visiting India

Japan: A 6-Members Parliamentary Delegation of the Standing Committee of Rules and Administration of the House of Representatives of Japan led by Mr. Ichiro Aisawa called on Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha in Parliament House, New Delhi on 27 June 2014. During the meeting the issues of bilateral importance were discussed.

PARLIAMENT MUSEUM

During the period 1 April to 30 June 2014, a total of 6,748 visitors visited the Museum. Apart from general visitors, 3,002 students from 24 schools/colleges from all over the country visited the Museum. A number of present and former members of Parliament, members of State legislatures and foreign dignitaries/delegations also visited the Museum. Delegations from Afghanistan, Kenya, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, United States of America and Zambia visited the Museum. As many as 2,20,334 visitors have visited the Museum between 5 September 2006 (i.e. the date of opening of the Museum for general public) to 30 June 2014.

BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING

Orientation Programme: An 'Orientation Programme for the Newly elected Members of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha' was organized on 30 June and 1 July 2014 by the BPST in the Parliament House Annexe. The Programme was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan on 30 June 2014.

The Session on "How to be an Effective Parliamentarian?" was addressed by Smt. Sushma Swaraj, Union Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Overseas Indian Affairs. The other Session on "Question Hour in Parliament" witnessed presentations by Shri Oscar Fernandes, MP, and Shri Ram Naik, former Union Minister. Shri Ananth Kumar, Union Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers, and Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, MP, addressed members on the subject "Procedural Devices to Raise Matters in the House". The Secretary-General of Lok Sabha also made a power point presentation on "Support Services to Members" in the fourth Session. Later, a conducted Tour of Branches providing services and facilities available to Members in Parliament House, Parliament House Annexe and Parliament Library Building was organized for three separate groups of newly elected members of Parliament. The Programme was attended by 235 members on the first day and 206 members on the second day.

Call-on Meeting with Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha: 18 students from Sanskriti School, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi called on the then Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar on 28 April 2014.

Study Visits: During the period from 1 April to 30 June 2014, Study Visits were organized for: (i) 2-member Delegation of Members of Parliament of Kenya on 28 May 2014; (ii) 15 senior citizens from Mauritius on 9 April 2014; and (iii) 8-Member-Delegation from African Countries on 26 June 2014.

Besides, 9 other Study Visits (National) were conducted for the students, teachers and officials of various schools, and organizations in India. A total of 264 participants attended these visits.

Appreciation Courses: Appreciation Courses in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures were organized for the following participants: (i) 24 Probationers of the Indian Defence Estates Service and Officers of the Competition Commission of India, from 22 to 25 April 2014; and (ii) 20 Probationers of the Indian Postal Service, from 7 to 9 May 2014.

Training Programmes / Attachment Programmes: Training / Attachment Programmes were organized for (i) 40 Officers of Parliament

Security Service, from 1 to 3 April 2014; (ii) 22 Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attended a Training Programme in Power-Point Presentation, from 2 to 4 April 2014; (iii) 40 Officers of Parliament Security Service, from 15 to 17 April 2014; (iv) 4 Officers of Karnataka Legislative Assembly Secretariat, from 21 to 22 April 2014; (v) 39 Officers/ Assistants of Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats dealing with Questions and Legislative and Budgetary Processes, from 21 to 25 April 2014; (vi) 5 Officers of Karnataka Legislative Assembly Secretariat, on 22 April 2014; (vii) 7 Officers of Odisha Legislative Assembly Secretariat, on 23 April 2014; (viii) 24 Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attended a Training Programme in MS-Excel, from 5 to 7 May 2014; (ix) 32 Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attended a Training Programme in "Noting, Drafting and Office Procedure", from 16 to 19 June 2014; and (x) 11 Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attended a Training Programme in MS-Excel, from 16 to 18 May 2014.

Hindi Conference/Workshop: (i) 4 Officers from the Editorial and Translation Service attended the 76th Hindi Seminar-cum-Workshop organized by the Rajbhasha Sansthan at Nainital from 29 April to 1 May 2014; and (ii) 2 Officers from the Editorial and Translation Service attended the Hindi Conference and Workshop organized by the Rajbhasha Avam Prabandhan Sansthan at Kanyakumari from 21 to 23 May 2014.

Professional Development Programmes for/by Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat: (i) 20 Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attended a Training Programme on "*Public Financial Management and Accountability*" at International Centre for Information Systems and Audit (ICISA), Noida, from 21 to 25 April 2014; and (ii) 2 Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attended a Training Programme on RTI Act, 2005 organized by the Institute of Public Administration, Bengaluru, at Surajkund, Faridabad, from 2 to 4 June 2014.

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

LOK SABHA

Instance when Chair allowed Members to lay their written speeches on Table of House: On 11 June 2014, during discussion on Motion of Thanks on President's Address, the Chair permitted 37 members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

(1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2014)

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

—Editor

INDIA

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE UNION

Parliament Session: The First Session of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha and the Two Hundred and Thirty First Session of the Rajya Sabha commenced on 4 June and 9 June 2014, respectively. Both the Houses were adjourned *sine die* on 11 June 2014. The President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, prorogued both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 13 June 2014.

Sixteenth Lok Sabha Elections: The General Elections for constituting a new House of the People (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) were held in ten phases, *i.e.* on 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, 24 and 30 April and 7 and 12 May 2014. The party position following the elections is as follows: Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP): 282; Indian National Congress (INC): 44; All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK): 37; All India Trinamool Congress (AITC): 34; Biju Janata Dal (BJD): 20; Shiv Sena: 18; Telugu Desam Party (TDP): 16; Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS): 11; Communist Party of India (Marxist) [CPI(M)]: 9; Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party (YSRCP): 9; Lok Jan Shakti Party (LJSP): 6; Nationalist Congress Party (NCP): 6; Samajwadi Party (SP): 5; Aam Aadmi Party (AAP): 4; Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD): 4; Shiromani Akali Dal (SAD): 4; All India United Democratic Front (AIUDF): 3; Jammu & Kashmir People's Democratic Party (JKPDP): 3; Rashtriya Lok Samta Party (RLSP): 3; Apna Dal (AD): 2; Indian National Lok Dal (INLD): 2; Indian Union Muslim League (IUML): 2; Janata Dal (Secular) [JD(S)]: 2; Janata Dal (United)

[JD(U)]: 2; Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM): 2; Communist Party of India (CPI): 1; All India N.R. Congress (AINRC): 1; Kerala Congress (M) [KC(M)]: 1; Naga People's Front (NPF): 1; National People's Party (NPP): 1; Pattali Makkal Katchi (PMK): 1; Revolutionary Socialist Party (RSP): 1; Sikkim Democratic Front (SDF): 1; All India Majlis-E-Ittehadul Muslimeen (AIMIM): 1; Swabhimani Paksha: 1; and Independents: 3.

Resignation of Prime Minister: On 17 May 2014, the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh tendered his resignation and also of his colleagues from the Council of Ministers.

Dissolution of the Fifteenth Lok Sabha and Constitution of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha: On 18 May 2014, the President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, dissolved the Fifteenth Lok Sabha. On the same day, the Sixteenth Lok Sabha was constituted with the Election Commission issuing a notification under Section 73 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

Appointment of Narendra Modi as Prime Minister: On 20 May 2014, the President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee appointed Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi of the BJP as the new Prime Minister.

Prime Minister Sworn in: On 26 May 2014, Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi of the BJP was sworn in as the Prime Minister. Along with him, 23 other Cabinet Ministers, 10 Ministers of State with Independent Charge and 12 Ministers of State also took oath of office.

The names of Council of Ministers and their portfolios* were as under: Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi, Prime Minister, *Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Department of Atomic Energy, Department of Space*, all other portfolios not allocated to any Minister; Shri Raj Nath Singh, *Home Affairs*; Smt. Sushma Swaraj, *External Affairs, Overseas Indian Affairs*; Sarvashri Arun Jaitley, *Finance, Corporate Affairs, Defence*; M. Venkaiah Naidu, *Urban Development, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Parliamentary Affairs*; Nitin Jairam Gadkari, *Road Transport and Highways, Shipping*; D.V. Sadananda Gowda, *Railways*; Sushri Uma Bharati, *Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation*; Dr. Najma A. Heptulla, *Minority Affairs*; Sarvashri Gopinathrao Munde®, *Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Drinking Water and Sanitation*; Ramvilas Paswan, *Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution*; Kalraj Mishra, *Micro,*

* As on 27 May 2014

® Passed away on 3 June 2014

Small and Medium Enterprises; Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, *Women and Child Development*; Sarvashri Ananthkumar, *Chemicals and Fertilizers*; Ravi Shankar Prasad, *Communications and Information Technology, Law and Justice*; Ashok Gajapathi Raju Pusapati, *Civil Aviation*; Anant Geete, *Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises*; Smt. Harsimrat Kaur Badal, *Food Processing Industries*; Sarvashri Narendra Singh Tomar, *Mines, Steel, Labour and Employment*; Jual Oram, *Tribal Affairs*; Radha Mohan Singh, *Agriculture*; Thaawar Chand Gehlot, *Social Justice and Empowerment*; Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, *Human Resource Development*; and Dr. Harsh Vardhan, *Health and Family Welfare*.

The Ministers of State were: General V.K. Singh, Development of North Eastern Region (Independent Charge), External Affairs, Overseas Indian Affairs; *Sarvashri Inderjit Singh Rao*, Planning (Independent Charge) Statistics and Programme Implementation (Independent Charge), Defence; *Santosh Kumar Gangwar*, Textiles (Independent Charge) Parliamentary Affairs, Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation; *Shripad Yesso Naik*, Culture (Independent Charge), Tourism (Independent Charge); *Dharmendra Pradhan*, Petroleum and Natural Gas (Independent Charge); *Sarbananda Sonowal*, Skill Development, Entrepreneurship, Youth Affairs and Sports (Independent Charge); *Prakash Javadekar*, Information and Broadcasting (Independent Charge) Environment, Forest and Climate Change (Independent Charge), Parliamentary Affairs; *Piyush Goyal*, Power (Independent Charge), Coal (Independent Charge), New and Renewable Energy (Independent Charge); *Dr. Jitendra Singh*, Science and Technology (Independent Charge), Earth Sciences (Independent Charge), Prime Minister Office, Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Department of Atomic Energy, Department of Space; and *Smt. Nirmla Sitharaman*, Commerce and Industry (Independent Charge), Finance, Corporate Affairs.

Other Ministers of State were: Sarvashri G.M. Siddeshwara, *Civil Aviation*; Manoj Sinha, *Railways*; Nihalchand, *Chemicals and Fertilizers*; Upendra Kushwaha, *Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Drinking Water and Sanitation*; Radhakrishnan P., *Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises*; Kiren Rijju, *Home Affairs*; Krishan Pal, *Road Transport and Highways, Shipping*; Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Balyan, *Agriculture, Food Processing Industries*; Sarvashri Mansukhbhai Dhanjibhai Vasava, *Tribal Affairs*; Raosaheb Dadarao Danve, *Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution*; Vishnu Deo Sai, *Mines, Steel, Labour and Employment*; and Sudarshan Bhagat, *Social Justice and Empowerment*.

Vacation of Seats: Shri Narendra Modi, elected to Lok Sabha from two constituencies viz. Varanasi and Vadodara Parliamentary Constituencies of Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat respectively, resigned his seat in Lok Sabha from Vadodara constituency. Shri K. Chandra Sekhar Rao, elected to Lok Sabha from Medak Parliamentary Constituency of Andhra Pradesh resigned his seat in Lok Sabha, and Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, elected to Lok Sabha from two constituencies viz. Azamgarh and Mainpuri Parliamentary Constituencies of Uttar Pradesh, resigned his seat in Lok Sabha from Mainpuri constituency. Their resignations were accepted by the Speaker with effect from 29 May 2014.

Speaker Pro tem: On 29 May 2014, the President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, appointed Shri Kamal Nath, as the Speaker *Pro tem* in exercise of the powers conferred upon her by clause (1) of article 95 of the Constitution of India. Shri Kamal Nath performed the duties of the Office of Speaker until the Speaker of the 16th Lok Sabha was chosen.

Election of Speaker: On 6 June 2014, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, a member of the BJP was elected as the Speaker of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha.

Death of Union Minister: On 3 June 2014, the Union Minister for Rural Development, Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water and Sanitation, Shri Gopinath Munde died in a car accident in New Delhi.

On 4 June 2014, the Minister of Road Transport and Highways and Shipping, Shri Nitin Jairam Gadkari was given additional charge of the Ministries of Rural Development, Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water and Sanitation.

Elections to Rajya Sabha: Following is the list of members elected to the Rajya Sabha in biennial or bye-election during the period from 1 April to 30 June 2014.

Sl. No.	Name and Party affiliation	Date of Commencement of term	Date of Election	Date of taking oath
ANDHRAPRADESH				
1.	Shri Mohd. Ali Khan, INC	10/4/2014	7/2/2014	22/4/2014
2.	Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, INC	-do-	-do-	9/6/2014
3.	Dr. K. Keshava Rao, TRS	-do-	-do-	-do-
4.	Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, BJP	26/6/2014	26/6/2014	7/7/2014
ARUNACHALPRADESH				
5.	Shri Mukut Mithi, INC	24/6/2014	19/6/2014	7/7/2014
ASSAM				
6.	Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita, INC	10/4/2014	7/2/2014	28/4/2014
7.	Dr. Sanjay Singh, INC	-do-	-do-	9/6/2014
8.	Shri Biswajit Daimary, BPF	-do-	-do-	28/4/2014
BIHAR				
9.	Shrimati Kankashan Perween, JD(U)	10/4/2014	31/1/2014	9/6/2014
10.	Shri Ram Nath Thakur, JD(U)	-do-	-do-	-do-
11.	Shri Hari Bansh Narayan Singh, JD(U)	-do-	-do-	-do-
12.	Dr. C.P. Thakur, BJP	-do-	-do-	22/4/2014

					Yet to take oath
13.	Shri R.K. Sinha, BJP	-do-			7/7/2014
14.	Shri Sharad Yadav, JD(U)	13/6/2014		12/6/2014	
15.	Shri Gulam Rasool Balyawi, JD(U)	23/6/2014		19/6/2014	-do-
16.	Shri Pavan Kumar Varma, JD(U)	-do-		-do-	-do-
CHHATTISGARH					
17.	Shri Ranvijay Singh Judev, BJP	10/4/2014		31/1/2014	28/4/2014
18.	Shri Motilal Vora, INC	-do-		-do-	-do-
GUJARAT					
19.	Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai Gohel, BJP	10/4/2014		31/1/2014	9/6/2014
20.	Shri Lal Singh Vadodia, BJP	-do-		-do-	22/4/2014
21.	Shri Shambhuprasad Baldevdasji Tundiya, BJP	-do-		-do-	9/6/2014
22.	Shri Madhusudan Mistry, INC	-do-		-do-	22/4/2014
HARYANA					
23.	Shri Ram Kumar Kashyap, INLD	10/4/2014		31/1/2014	22/4/2014
24.	Kumari Selja, INC	-do-		-do-	9/6/2014
HIMACHALPRADESH					
25.	Shrimati Viplove Thakur, INC	10/4/2014		31/1/2014	22/4/2014
JHARKHAND					
26.	Shri Parimal Nathwani, IND	10/4/2014		31/1/2014	9/6/2014

27. Shri Prem Chand Gupta, RJD	-do-	-do-	-do-
KARNATAKA			
28. Shri D. Kupendra Reddy, JD(S)	26/6/2014	12/6/2014	9/7/2014
29. Dr. Prabhakar Kore, BJP	-do-	-do-	-do-
30. Shri Rajeev Gowda M.V., INC	-do-	-do-	7/7/2014
31. Shri B.K. Hariprasad, INC	-do-	-do-	-do-
MADHYA PRADESH			
32. Shri Digvijaya Singh, INC	10/4/2014	31/1/2014	9/6/2014
33. Shri Prabhat Jha, BJP	-do-	-do-	-do-
34. Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya, BJP	-do-	-do-	28/4/2014
35. Shri Prakash Javadekar, BJP	13/6/2014	12/6/2014	7/7/2014
MAHARASHTRA			
36. Shri Husain Dalwai, INC	3/4/2014	31/1/2014	9/6/2014
37. Shri Murlidhar Deora, INC	-do-	-do-	28/4/2014
38. Shri Rajkumar Dhoot, SS	-do-	-do-	23/4/2014
39. Shri Sharad Pawar, NCP	-do-	-do-	28/4/2014
40. Shri Majeed Memon, NCP	-do-	-do-	-do-
41. Shri Ramdas Athawale, RPI(A)	-do-	-do-	9/6/2014
42. Shri Sanjay Dattatraya Kakade, IND.	-do-	-do-	22/4/2014
43. Shri Praful Patel, NCP	13/6/2014	12/6/2014	7/7/2014

	MANIPUR			
44.	Haji Abdul Salam, INC	10/4/2014	31/1/2014	28/4/2014
	MEGHALAYA			
45.	Shrimati Wansuk Syiem, INC	13/4/2014	31/1/2014	22/4/2014
	ODISHA			
46.	Shri Kalpataru Das, BJD	3/4/2014	7/2/2014	22/4/2014
47.	Shrimati Sarojini Hembram, BJD	-do-	-do-	-do-
48.	Shri Ranjib Biswal, INC	-do-	-do-	23/4/2014
49.	Shri Anubhav Mohanty, BJD	13/6/2014	13/6/2014	7/7/2014
50.	Shri A. U. Singh Deo, BJD	26/6/2014	26/6/2014	8/7/2014
51.	Shri Bhupinder Singh, BJD	-do-	-do-	7/7/2014
	RAJASTHAN			
52.	Shri Narayan Lal Panchariya, BJP	10/4/2014	31/1/2014	9/6/2014
53.	Shri Ram Narain Dudi, BJP	-do-	-do-	28/4/2014
54.	Shri Vijay Goel, BJP	-do-	-do-	9/6/2014
	TAMIL NADU			
55.	Shrimati Sasikala Pushpa, AIADMK	3/4/2014	31/1/2014	28/4/2014
56.	Shri A.K. Selvaraj, AIADMK	-do-	-do-	-do-
57.	Shri S. Muthukaruppan, AIADMK	3/4/2014	31/1/2014	28/4/2014
58.	Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth, AIADMK	-do-	-do-	-do-
59.	Shri Tiruchi Siva, DMK	-do-	-do-	9/6/2014

60.	Shri T.K. Rangarajan, CPI(M)	-do-	-do-	-do-
61.	Shri A. Navaneethkrishnan, AIADMK	26/6/2014	26/6/2014	10/7/2014
TELANGANA				
62.	Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao, INC	10/4/2014	7/2/2014	23/4/2014
63.	Shri Garikapati Mohan Rao, TDP	-do-	-do-	9/6/2014
64.	Shrimati Thota Seetharama Lakshmi, TDP	-do-	-do-	23/4/2014
UTTAR PRADESH				
65.	Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad, SP	13/6/2014	12/6/2014	7/7/2014
WEST BENGAL				
66.	Shri Ritabrata Banerjee, CPI(M)	3/4/2014	7/2/2014	9/6/2014
67.	Prof. Jogen Chowdhury AITC	-do-	-do-	-do-
68.	Dr. Kanwar Deep Singh, AITC	-do-	-do-	-do-
69.	Shri Mithun Chakraborty, AITC	-do-	-do-	-do-
70.	Shri Ahamed Hassan, AITC	-do-	-do-	-do-

* Elected from Andhra Pradesh and allotted Telangana later

Resignation of Rajya Sabha Members: Sarvashri Shashi Bhusan Behera and Rabinarayan Mohapatra, both BJD members from Odisha, resigned from the Rajya Sabha on 28 May and 30 May 2014, respectively.

Death of Rajya Sabha Member: On 9 May 2014, Dr. N. Janardhana Reddy, INC member from Andhra Pradesh died.

Disqualification of Rajya Sabha Member: Consequent upon his conviction under sub-section (2) of section 13 read with clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (49 of 1988) by the Court of IX Additional Special Judge for CBI cases, Chennai in Case C.C. No.25/2001 in R.C. 29(A)/97 on 17 April 2014, followed by an award of sentence of two years rigorous imprisonment along with a fine of Rs. 25,000/- (in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment of four months); Shri T. M. Selvaganapathi, DMK Rajya Sabha member from Tamil Nadu was disqualified from the House from the date of conviction, *i.e.*, 17 April 2014, for the period of his sentence and shall continue to be disqualified for a further period of six years since his release in terms of the existing section 8 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

Seat Declared Vacant: In pursuance of the provisions of clause(2) of article 101 of the Constitution, read with Rule 2 of the Prohibition of Simultaneous Membership Rules, 1950, the seat of Shri Anang Uday Singh Deo, an elected member of the Rajya Sabha from the State of Odisha, was declared vacant in the Rajya Sabha *w.e.f.* 17 April 2014, consequent upon his not resigning from the membership of the Odisha Legislative Assembly within the period of 14 days from the date of publication of the declaration of his election to the Rajya Sabha in the Gazette of India, *i.e.*, 3 April 2014.

Six Rajya Sabha Members Elected to 16th Lok Sabha: Consequent upon their election to the 16th Lok Sabha on 16 May 2014, the following six ceased to be members of the Rajya Sabha: Sarvashri Rajiv Pratap Rudy and Ram Kripal Yadav both of the BJP; Ram Vilas Paswan of the LJP (Bihar); Faggan Singh Kulaste of the BJP (Madhya Pradesh); Tariq Anwar of the NCP (Maharashtra); and Bhagat Singh Koshyari of the BJP from Uttarakhand.

Telangana Comes into Existence as 29th State: Following the enactment of the Andhra Pradesh (Reorganisation) Act, 2014, on 2 June 2014, Telangana came into existence as the 29th State of Union of India.

AROUND THE STATES**ANDHRA PRADESH**

Dissolution of State Legislative Assembly: On 25 April 2014, the Union Cabinet recommended dissolution of the Andhra Pradesh Assembly and extension of President's rule beyond 30 April 2014.

Legislative Assembly Election Results: Assembly elections to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly were held on 30 April and 7 May 2014. The party position following the elections was as follows: Telugu Desam Party: 117; Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party: 70; Telangana Rashtra Samithi: 63; Indian National Congress: 21; Bharatiya Janata Party: 9; All India Majlis-E-Ittehadul Muslimeen: 7; Bahujan Samaj Party: 2; Communist Party of India: 1; Communist Party of India (Marxist): 1; Navodyam Party: 1; and Independent: 2.

The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act 2014, with effect from 2 June 2014, bifurcated Andhra Pradesh into Andhra Pradesh (Seemandhra) and Telangana. Under the provisions of the Act, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly was given 175 seats out of 294 undivided Andhra Pradesh State Assembly.

The party position of the Andhra Pradesh as on 2 June 2014 was as follows: Telugu Desam Party: 102; Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party: 67; Bharatiya Janata Party: 4; Navodyam Party: 1; and Independent: 1.

First Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh: On 8 June 2014, Shri Chandrababu Naidu of the Telugu Desam Party was sworn in as the first Chief Minister of the reorganised Andhra Pradesh. Along with him, 19 other Ministers also took oath of office.

The names of Council of Ministers with their portfolios were as follows*: Shri Nara Chandrababu Naidu, Chief Minister, *General Administration Department, Law and Justice, Energy, Infrastructure, Investment, Industries and Commerce, Public Enterprises, Cinematography, Tourism* and all other portfolios not allocated; Sarvashri K.E. Krishna Murthy, Deputy Chief Minister, *Revenue, Stamps and Registration*; N. Chinrajappa, Deputy Chief Minister, *Home Disaster Management*; Yanamala Ramakrishnu, *Finance and Planning Commercial Taxes, Legislative Affairs*; CH. Ayyannapatrudu, *Panchayat Raj, Rural Water Supply, NREGS*; B. Gopala Krishna Reddy, *Environment and Forests, Science and*

* As on 11 July 2014

Technology, Cooperation; Devineni Uma Maheswara Rao, Irrigation, Command Area Development and Water Resources Management; Dr. P. Narayana, Municipal Administration and Urban Development, Urban Water Supply and Urban Planning; Smt. Paritala Sunithamma, Price Monitoring, Consumer Affairs, Food and Civil Supplies; Sarvashri Prathipati Pulla Rao, Agriculture, Agri-Processing, Marketing and Warehousing, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development and Fisheries; Kamineni Srinivas, Health and Medical Education; Ganta Srinivasa Rao, Human Resources Development (Primary Education, Secondary Education, Higher and Technical Education); Palle Raghunatha Reddy, Information and Public Relations, Information Technology and Communications, Non-Resident Indian Empowerment and Relations, Telugu Language and Culture, Minority Welfare and Empowerment; Smt. Peethala Sujatha, Women Empowerment, Child Welfare and Disabled and Senior Citizens Welfare, Mines and Geology; Sarvashri Atchannaidu Kinjarapu, Labour and Employment, Factories, Youth and Sports, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship; Raghava Rao Sidda, Transport, Roads and Buildings; Smt. Kimidi Mrunalini, Rural Development, Housing, Sanitation; Sarvashri Kollu Ravindra, BC Welfare and Empowerment, Handlooms and Excise; Ravela Kishore Babu, Social Welfare and Empowerment, Tribal Welfare and Empowerment; and Pydikondala Manikyala Rao, Endowments.

Election of Speaker: On 10 June 2014, Shri Madhusudana Chary Sirikonda was elected as the Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly.

Election of Deputy Speaker: On 12 June 2014, Smt. M. Padma Devender Reddy was elected as the Deputy Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Legislative Assembly Election Results: Assembly elections to the 60-seat State Legislative Assembly were held on 9 April 2014. The party position following the elections was as follows: INC: 42; BJP: 11; People's Party of Arunachal: 5; and Independent: 2.

Chief Minister Sworn in: On 18 May 2014, Shri Nabam Tuki was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh for the second consecutive term.

The names of Council of Ministers with their portfolios were as follows*: Shri Nabam Tuki, Chief Minister, Department not assigned to

* As on 10 July 2014

any Cabinet Minister; Sarvashri Tanga Byaling, *Home (excluding Vigilance), Power (Electrical) and Non-conventional Resources of Energy*; Chowna Mein, *Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development*; Kalikho Pul, *Social Justice Empowerment and Tribal Affairs, Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare and Parliamentary Affairs*; Kamlung Mossang, *Food and Civil Supplies, Geology and Mines and Water Resources Department*; Tapang Taloh, *Education, Libraries, Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts*; Pema Khandu, *Tourism, Urban Development, Town Planning, Housing and Municipal Affairs and Art and Culture*; Gojen Gadi, *Public Work Department*; Kumar Waii, *Rural Works Department*; and Takam Pario, *Public Health Engineering and Water Supply*.

Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker: On 3 June 2014, Shri Nabam Rebia and Shri Tsering Norbu Thongdok were elected as the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker, respectively, of the State Legislative Assembly.

BIHAR

Resignation of Chief Minister: On 17 May 2014, the Chief Minister, Shri Nitish Kumar resigned as the Chief Minister.

New Chief Minister: On 20 May 2014, Shri Jitan Ram Manjhi was sworn in as the new Chief Minister. Along with him, 17 other Ministers also took oath of office. The Ministers who took oath were: Sarvashri Vijay Kumar Chaudhary, Bijendra Prasad Yadav, Narendra Singh, Brishen Patel, Ramai Ram, Bhim Singh, Damodar Raut, Narendra Narayan Yadav, P.K. Shahi, Shahid Ali Khan, Shyam Rajak, Nitish Mishra, Awadhesh Prasad Kushwaha, Gautam Singh, Lesie Singh besides Dulalchand Goswami and Vinay Bihari.

The names of Council of Ministers with their portfolios were as follows*: Shri Jitan Ram Manjhi, Chief Minister; Sarvashri Vijay Kumar Chaudhary, *Water Resources*; Bijendra Prasad Yadav, *Finance and Commercial Taxes*; Narendra Singh, *Agriculture*; Brishen Patel, *Education*; Ramai Ram, *Transport*; Narendra Narayan Yadav, *Revenue and Land Reforms*; Dr. Bhim Singh, *Industry*; Smt. Lesie Singh, *Social Welfare*; Sarvashri Damodar Raut, *Building Construction*; P. K. Shahi, *Forest and Environment, Planning and Development*; Shahid Ali Khan, *Science and Technology*; Shyam Rajak, *Food and Consumer Protection*; Nitish

* As on 18 July 2014

Mishra, *Rural Development*; Awadhesh Prasad Kushwaha, *Registration, Excise and Prohibition*; Lalan Singh, *Road Construction*; Dulal Chandra Goswami, *Labour Resources*; Vinay Bihari, *Art, Culture and Youth Affairs*; Naushad Alam, *Minority Welfare*; Shrawan Kumar, *Rural Works and Parliamentary Affairs*; Ramlakhan Ram Raman, *Mines and Geology*; Ramdhani Singh, *Health*; Samrat Choudhary, *Urban Development and Housing*; Mahachandra Prasad Singh, *PHED*; Jai Kumar Singh, *Cooperative*; Manoj Kumar Singh, *Minor Irrigation*; Javed Iqbal Ansari, *Tourism*; Bima Bharti, *Backward and EBC Welfare*; Ranju Gita, *Cane Industry*; Baidyanath Sahni, *Animal Husbandry and Fisheries*; and Vinod Prasad Yadav, *Panchayati Raj*.

CHHATTISGARH

Resignation of Governor: On 23 June 2014, the Governor, Shri Shekhar Dutt resigned. The Governor of Madhya Pradesh, Shri Ram Naresh Yadav was given additional charge of Governor of Chhattisgarh.

GUJARAT

Resignation of Narendra Modi as Chief Minister: On 21 May 2014, Shri Narendra Modi resigned as the Chief Minister, after he was declared Prime Minister-designate.

New Chief Minister: On 22 May 2014, Smt. Anandiben Patel was sworn in as the new Chief Minister. Along with her, six Cabinet Ministers and 20 Ministers of State were also sworn in.

The names of Council of Ministers with their portfolios were as follows*: Smt. Anandiben Patel, Chief Minister, *General Administration, Administrative Reforms and Training, Industries, Home, Climate Change, Ports, Information and Broadcasting, Narmada, Kalpsar, Revenue, Disaster Management, Urban Development, Urban Housing*, all policies and subject matters not allotted to other Ministers; Sarvashri Nitinbhai Patel, *Health, Medical Education, Family Welfare, Road and Building, Capital Project, Transport*; Ramanlal Vora, *Social Justice and Empowerment (including Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes)*; Bhupendrasinh Manubha Chudasma, *Education (Primary, Secondary and Adult), Higher and Technical Education, Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs, Science–Technology*; Saurabh Patel, *Finance, Energy and Petrochemicals, Mines Minerals, Cottage Industries, Salt Industries, Printing and Stationery, Planning, Tourism,*

* As on 10 July 2014

Civil Aviation, Labour and Employment; Ganpatbhai V estabhai Vasava, Forest and Environment, Tribal Development, Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs; and Babubhai B. Bokhriya, Water Resources (excluding Kalpasar), Water Supply, Agriculture, Co-operation, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Cow Breeding.

The Ministers of State were: Shri Dilipkumar V iraji Thakore, *Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes, Labour and Employment; Smt. V asuben Narendrabhai Trivedi, Women and Child Welfare (Independent Charge), Higher and Technical Education; Sarvashri Shankarbhai Lagdhirbhai Chaudhari, Health and Family Welfare, Transport, Urban Housing; Pradeepsinh Bhagwatsinh Jadeja, Law and Justice, Devsthan, Pilgrimage Development, Co-ordination of Voluntary Organizations, Non-resident Gujaratis Division, Protocol (all Independent Charge) and Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs; Chhatrasinh Punjabhai Mori, Food and Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs; Tarachand Jagshibhai Chheda, Cottage Industry, Salt Industry and Cow Breeding; Jaydrathsinhji Chandrasinhji Parmar, Road and Building, Capital Project; Rajanikant Somabhai Patel, Home, Police Housing, Border Security, Civil Defence, Home Guards, Gram Rakshak Dal, Prison, Prohibition, Excise; Govindbhai Patel, Agriculture and Water Supply, Forest and Environment; Nanubhai Bhagavanbhai Vanani, Sports, Youth Cultural Activities (Independent Charge), Water Resources (excluding Kalpasar), Education (Primary, Secondary and Adult); Jayantibhai Ramjibhai Kavadiya, Panchayat, Rural Housing and Rural Development (All Independent Charge); Jayeshkumar Vitthalbhai Radadiya, Tourism, Civil Aviation; and Bachubhai Maganbhai Khabad, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries.*

HARYANA

Resignation of MLA: On 1 May 2014, Shri Venod Sharma, MLA from Ambala City, who was recently expelled by the INC, resigned as member of the State Legislative Assembly.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 16 May 2014, Shri Narendra Thakur of the BJP was declared elected from Sujampur Assembly Constituency, bye-election to which was held on 7 May 2014.

KARNATAKA

End of Governor's Term: On 28 June 2014, the Governor, Shri H.R. Bhardwaj, completed his tenure. The Governor of Tamil Nadu, Shri K. Rosaiah was given additional charge as the Governor of Karnataka.

MAHARASHTRA

Expansion of Cabinet: On 2 June 2014, the Chief Minister, Shri Prithviraj Chavan inducted Shri Abdul Sattar and Shri Amit Deshmukh as the Cabinet Ministers into his Council of Ministers.

NAGALAND

New Chief Minister: On 24 May 2014, Shri T.R. Zeliang of the Naga People's Front was appointed as the new Chief Minister of Nagaland following the resignation of Shri Neiphiu Rio.

Resignation of Governor: On 27 June 2014, the Governor, Dr. Ashwani Kumar resigned. The Governor of Meghalaya, Dr. Krishan Kant Paul was given additional charge of Governor of Nagaland.

ODISHA

Legislative Assembly Election Results: Assembly elections to the 147-seat State Legislative Assembly were held on 10 and 17 April 2014. The party position following the elections is as follows: Total Seats: 147; BJD: 117; INC: 16; BJP: 10; CPI(M): 1; Samata Kranti Dal: 1; and Independent: 2.

Chief Minister Sworn in: On 21 May 2014, the BJD President, Shri Naveen Patnaik was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Odisha for the fourth consecutive term. Along with him, Sarvashri Pradip Kumar Amat, Damodar Rout, Debi Prasad Mishra, Badrinarayan Patra, Smt. Usha Devi, Sarvashri Bijayshree Routray, Bikram Keshari Arukha, Pradeep Maharathy, Lalbihari Himirika, Puspendra Singh Deo, and Jogendra Behera were sworn in as the Cabinet Ministers.

The Ministers of State sworn in were: Sarvashri A tanu Sabyasachi Nayak, Ramesh Chandra Majhi, Arun Kumar Sahu, Sanjay Kumar Das Burma, Ashok Chandra Panda, Prafulla Kumar Mallick, Snehangini Chhuria, Pranab Prakash Das, Sudam Marandi and Pradeep Kumar Panigrahi.

The names of Council of Ministers with their portfolios were as follows*: Shri Naveen Patnaik, Chief Minister, and also in-charge of the Ministries/ Departments not specifically allocated to the charge of any Minister *viz.:* *General Administration, Home, Water Resources, Works* and any other Department specifically not assigned; Shri Pradip Kumar

* As on 9 July 2014

Amat, *Finance, Public Enterprises*; Dr. Damodara Rout *Co-operation, Excise*; Sarvashri Debi Prasad Mishra, *Industries, School and Mass Education*; Pradeep Maharathy, *Agriculture, Fisheries and Animal Resources Development*; Bijayashree Routray, *Revenue and Disaster Management*; Bikram Keshari Arukha, *Forest and Environment, Parliamentary Affairs*; Smt. Usha Devi *Women and Child Development, Planning and Co-ordination*; Sarvashri Lalbihari Himirika, *S.T. and S.C. Development, Minorities and Backward Classes Welfare*; Jogendra Behera, *Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Public Grievances and Pension Administration*; Badri Narayan Patra, *Rural Development*; Pushpendra Sing Deo, *Housing and Urban Development*.

The Ministers of State (Independent Charge) were: Sarvashri Prafulla Kumar Mallik, *Steel and Mines, Labour and Employees' State Insurance*; Ramesh Chandra Majhi, *Commerce and Transport*; Atanu Sabyasachi Nayak, *Health and Family Welfare, Information and Public Relations*; Arun Kumar Sahoo, *Panchayati Raj, Law*; Sanjay Kumar Das Burma, *Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare, Employment and Technical Education and Training*; Sudam Mamdi, *Sports and Youth Services*; Ashok Chandra Panda, *Tourism and Culture*; Pranab Prakash Das, *Energy, Information Technology*; Dr. Pradeep Kumar Panigrahy, *Higher Education, Science and Technology*; and Smt. Snehangini Chhuria, *Handlooms, Textiles and Handicrafts*.

The Ministers of State were: Shri Sudam Marndi, *S.T. and S.C. Development (Tribal Welfare)*; Smt. Snehangini Chhuria, *S.T. and S.C. Development (Scheduled Caste Welfare), W. and C. D. (Mission Shakti)*; Dr. Pradeep Kumar Panigrahy, *Rural Development (Rural Water Supply)*; and Shri Pranab Prakash Das, *W. and C. D. (Disability Welfare)*.

PUNJAB

Resignation of Minister: On 22 May 2014, the Minister for Jails, Tourism and Cultural Affairs, Shri Sarwan Singh Phillaur resigned from the Council of Ministers.

TAMIL NADU

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 16 May 2014, Shri V.N.P. Venkataraman, of the AIADMK was declared elected from Alandur Assembly Constituency, bye-election to which was held on 24 April 2014.

Expansion of Cabinet: On 20 May 2014, the Chief Minister, Ms. J. Jayalalitha inducted Sarvashri S.S. Krishnamoorthy, S.P. Velumani

and S. Gokula Indira as Cabinet Ministers into her Council of Ministers.

TELANGANA

Acting Governor: On 28 May 2014, the Governor of Andhra Pradesh, Shri E.S.L. Narasimhan was given additional charge to discharge the functions of the Governor of Telangana until a permanent arrangement is made. The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 envisages a common Governor for a period determined by the President.

Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Election Results: Assembly elections to the Andhra Pradesh were held on 30 April and 7 May 2014. The party position following the elections was as follows: TDP: 117; YSRCP: 70; TRS: 63; INC: 21; BJP: 9; All India Majlis-E-Ittehadul Muslimeen: 7; Bahujan Samaj Party: 2; CPI: 1; CPI(M): 1; Navodyam Party: 1; and Independent: 2.

New State of Telangana: The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act 2014, with effect from 2 June 2014, bifurcated Andhra Pradesh into Andhra Pradesh (Seemandhra) and Telangana. The State of Telangana comprised the following territories of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh, namely:—Adilabad, Karimnagar, Medak, Nizamabad, Warangal, Rangareddi, Nalgonda, Mahbubnagar, Khammam and Hyderabad districts, the said territories ceased to form part of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh.

First Telangana Legislative Assembly: Under the provisions of the Act, Telangana Legislative Assembly was given 119 seats out of 294 undivided Andhra Pradesh State Assembly. The party position of the First Telangana Legislative Assembly as on 2 June 2014 was as follows: Total seats: 119; TRS: 63; INC: 21; TDP: 15; All India Majlis-E-Ittehadul Muslimeen: 7; BJP: 5; YSRCP: 3; BSP: 2; CPI: 1; CPI(M): 1; and Independent: 1.

K. Chandrasekhar Rao Sworn in as the First Chief Minister: On 2 June 2014, Shri K. Chandrasekhar Rao was sworn in as the first Chief Minister of Telangana. Along with him, 11 Cabinet Ministers also took oath of office.

The Cabinet Ministers were: Sarvashri K. Taraka Rama Rao, T. Harish Rao Mohammed Mahmood Ali, T. Rajaiah, Naini Narasimha Reddy, Etela Rajender, Pocharam Srinivas Reddy, T. Padma Rao, P. Mahender Reddy, Jogu Ramanna and G. Jagadeeshwar Reddy are the other Cabinet Ministers.

The names of Council of Ministers with their portfolios were as follows*: Shri K. Chandrasekhar Rao, Chief Minister, *SC, ST, BC, Minorities Welfare, Municipal Administration and Urban Development, Energy, Coal, GAD* and all other portfolios not allotted; Md. Mohamood Ali, Deputy Chief Minister, *Revenue, Relief and Rehabilitation, ULC, Stamps and Registration*; Dr. T. Rajaiah, Deputy Chief Minister, *Medical and Health*; Sarvashri Naini Narshimha Reddy, *Home, Prisons, Fire Services, Sainik Welfare, Labour and Employment*; Etela Rajendra, *Finance and Planning, Small Savings, State Lotteries, Consumer Affairs, Legal Metrology, Civil Supplies*; Pocharam Srinivas Reddy, *Agriculture, Horticulture, Sericulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Dairy Development Corp., Seeds Corporation*; T. Harish Rao, *Irrigation, Marketing and Legislative Affairs*; T. Padma Rao Goud, *Excise and Prohibition*; P. Mahender Reddy, *Transport*; K.T. Rama Rao, *Panchayat Raj and IT*; Jogu Ramanna, *Forest and Environment*; and G. Jagadish Reddy, *Education*.

TRIPURA

End of Governor's Term: On 28 June 2014, the Governor, Shri Devanand Konwar, completed his tenure. The Governor of Mizoram, Shri Vakkom Purushothaman was given additional charge as the Governor of Tripura.

UTTAR PRADESH

Resignation of Governor: On 17 June 2014, the Governor, Shri B.L. Joshi resigned. The Governor of Uttarakhand, Dr. Aziz Qureshi, was given additional charge of Governor of Uttar Pradesh.

Death of Minister: On 18 May 2014, the Minister of State (without Portfolio), Shri Satai Ram Yadav died.

EVENTS ABROAD

ALGERIA

Re-election of President: The incumbent President, Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika was re-elected as the President in the elections held to the post on 17 April 2014.

COLOMBIA

Re-election of President: The incumbent President, Mr. Juan Manuel Santos was declared elected in the second round of elections held on 15 June 2014. The first round of elections were held on 25 May 2014.

* As on 9 July 2014

COSTA RICA

New President: Mr. Luis Guillermo Solís Rivera was declared elected in the second round of elections held on 6 April 2014. The first round of elections were held on 2 February 2014. Since no candidate received 50 per cent of the vote in the first round, a run-off was held on 6 April 2014.

EGYPT

New President: Mr. Abdel Fattah el-Sisi was declared elected as the President of Egypt. The elections were held on 26 to 28 May 2014.

HUNGARY

Legislative Elections: Legislative elections to the 199-seat National Assembly were held on 6 April 2014. The party position following the elections were as follows: Fidesz: 117; Christian Democratic People's Party: 16; Hungarian Socialist Party: 29; Together 2014: 3; Democratic Coalition: 4; Dialogue for Hungary: 1; Hungarian Liberal Party: 1; Jobbik: 23; and Politics Can Be Different: 5;

ISRAEL

New President: Mr. Reuven Rivlin was elected as the President in the elections held for the post on 10 June 2014. He was sworn in on 27 July 2014.

LIBYA

Resignation of Interim Prime Minister: On 13 April 2014, the Interim Prime Minister, Mr. Abdallah al-Thinni resigned as the interim Prime Minister.

On 5 May 2014, the President of Parliament, Mr. Nouri Abu Sahmain, confirmed Mr. Ahmed Maiteeq as the country's new Prime Minister.

LITHUNIA

Re-election of President: The incumbent President, Mr. Dalia Grybauskaitė was re-elected as the President in the second round of elections held to the post on 25 May 2014. The first round of elections were held on 11 May 2014.

MACEDONIA

President Re-elected: The incumbent President, Mr. Gjorge Ivanov

was re-elected in the second round of elections held on 27 April 2014. The first round of the presidential elections were held on 13 April 2014.

Legislative Elections: Elections to the 123-seat Parliament were held on 27 April 2014. The party position following the elections is as follows: VPMO-DPMNE Coalition: 61; Social Democratic Union Coalition: 34; Democratic Union for Integration: 19; Democratic Party of Albanians: 7; Citizen Option for Macedonia Coalition: 1; and National Democratic Revival: 1.

MALTA

President Sworn in: On 4 April 2014, Ms. Marie-Louise Coleiro Preca was sworn in as the President of Malta.

SOUTH AFRICA

Legislative Elections: Elections to the 400-seat National Assembly were held on 7 May 2014. The party position following the elections were as follows: African National Congress: 249; Democratic Alliance: 89; Economic Freedom Fighters: 25; Inkatha Freedom Party: 10; National Freedom Party: 6; United Democratic Movement: 4; Freedom Front Plus: 4; Congress of the People: 3; African Christian Democratic Party: 3; African Independent Congress: 3; A gang SA: 2; Pan Africanist Congress: 1; and African People's Convention: 1.

SOUTH KOREA

Resignation of Prime Minister: On 27 April 2014, the Prime Minister, Mr. Chung Hong-won resigned from his post.

SYRIA

President Re-elected: The incumbent President, Mr. Bashar al-Assad was re-elected as the President in the elections held to the post on 5 June 2014.

THAILAND

New Prime Minister: On 7 May 2014, Thailand's Constitutional Court dismissed Prime Minister, Ms. Yingluck Shinawatra from her post.

The Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Niwattumrong Boonsongpaisan was appointed as the new Prime Minister.

UKRAINE

New President: Mr. Petro Poroshenko was declared elected as the President in the elections held to the post on 25 May 2014.

DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

The Whistle Blowers Protection Act, 2011: Corruption is a social evil which prevents proper and balanced social growth and economic development. One of the impediments felt in eliminating corruption in the Government and the public sector undertakings was lack of adequate protection to the complainants reporting the corruption or wilful misuse of power or wilful misuse of discretion which caused demonstrable loss to the Government or commission of a criminal offence by a public servant.

The Law Commission of India had in its 179th Report, *inter alia*, recommended formulation of a specific legislation titled "The Public Interest Disclosure (Protection of Informers) Bill, 2002" to encourage disclosure of information regarding corruption or maladministration by public servants and to provide protection to such complainants. The Second Administrative Reforms Commission in its 4th Report on "Ethics in Governance" had also recommended formulation of a legislation for providing protection to whistle-blowers. The Government of India had issued a Resolution No. 89, dated 21 April 2004 authorising the Central Vigilance Commission as the designated agency to receive written complaints from whistle-blowers. The said Resolution also, *inter alia*, provided for the protection to the whistle-blowers from harassment, and keeping the identity of whistle-blowers concealed. It had been felt that the persons who reported the corruption or wilful misuse of power or wilful misuse of discretion which caused demonstrable loss to the Government or commission of a criminal offence by a public servant needed statutory protection as protection given to them by the said Resolution of the Government of India would not suffice.

In view of the position stated above, it was decided to enact a stand alone legislation to, *inter alia*, provide—

(a) for bringing within the scope of the Bill, public servants being the employees of the Central Government or the State Government or any corporation established by or under any Central Act or any State Act, Government Companies, Societies or local authorities owned or controlled by the Central Government or the State Government and such other categories of employees as may be notified by the Central Government or, as the case may be, the State Government, from time to time, in the Official Gazette;

(b) adequate protection to the persons reporting corruption or wilful misuse of power or wilful misuse of discretion which causes demonstrable loss to the Government or commission of a criminal offence by a public servant;

(c) a regular mechanism to encourage such person to disclose the information

on corruption or wilful misuse of power or wilful misuse of discretion by public servants or commission of a criminal offence;

(d) the procedure to inquire or cause to inquire into such disclosure and to provide adequate safeguards against victimisation of the whistle-blower, that is the person making such disclosure;

(e) safeguards against victimisation of the person reporting matters regarding the corruption by a public servant;

(f) punishment for revealing the identity of a complainant, negligently or *mala fide*; and

(g) punishment for false or frivolous complaints.

The Whistle Blowers Protection Bill, 2011, which sought to achieve the above-mentioned objectives was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 27 December 2011 and 21 February 2014, respectively. The President assented to it on 9 May 2014. [The Bill was introduced as the Public Interest Disclosure and Protection to Persons Making the Disclosures Bill, 2010. The Short Title of the Bill was changed to the Whistle Blowers Protection Bill, 2011 by the Lok Sabha through an amendment to clause 1].

We reproduce here the text of the above Act.

—Editor

THE WHISTLE BLOWERS PROTECTION BILL, 2011

An Act to establish a mechanism to receive complaints relating to disclosure on any allegation of corruption or wilful misuse of power or wilful misuse of discretion against any public servant and to inquire or cause an inquiry into such disclosure and to provide adequate safeguards against victimization of the person making such complaint and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

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

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.* (1) This Act may be called the Whistle Blowers Protection Act, 2011.

(2) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint; and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act and any

reference in any provision to the commencement of this Act shall be construed as a reference to the coming into force of that provision.

2. Provisions of this Act not to apply to Special Protection Group. The provisions of this Act shall not apply to the armed forces of the Union, being the Special Protection Group constituted under the Special Protection Group Act, 1988.

3. Definitions. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “Central Vigilance Commission” means the Commission constituted under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003;

(b) “Competent Authority” means—

- (i) in relation to a Member of the Union Council of Ministers, the Prime Minister;
- (ii) in relation to a Member of Parliament, other than a Minister, the Chairman of the Council of States if such Member is a Member of the Council of States or the Speaker of the House of the People if such Member is a Member of the House of the People, as the case may be;
- (iii) in relation to a Member of the Council of Ministers in a State or Union territory, the Chief Minister of the State or Union territory, as the case may be;
- (iv) in relation to a Member of Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly of a State or Union territory, other than a Minister, the Chairman of the Legislative Council if such Member is a Member of the Council or the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly if such Member is a Member of the Assembly, as the case may be;
- (v) in relation to—
 - (A) any judge (except a Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court) including any person empowered by law to discharge, whether by himself or as a member of any body of persons, any adjudicatory functions; or
 - (B) any person authorised by a court of justice to perform any duty, in connection with the administration of justice, including a liquidator, receiver or commissioner appointed by such court; or
 - (C) any arbitrator or other person to whom any cause or matter has been referred for decision or report by a court of justice or by a competent public authority.

the High Court;

(vi) in relation to—

- (A) any person in the service or pay of the Central Government or remunerated by the Central Government by way of fees or commission for the performance of any public duty [except Ministers, Members of Parliament and members or persons referred to in clause (a) or clause (b) or clause (c) or clause (d) of article 33 of the Constitution], or in the service or pay of a society or local authority or any corporation established by or under any Central Act, or an authority or a body owned or controlled or aided by the Central Government or a Government company as defined in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956, owned or controlled by the Central Government; or
- (B) any person who holds an office by virtue of which he is empowered to prepare, publish, maintain or revise an electoral roll or to conduct an election or part of an election in relation to elections to Parliament or a State Legislature; or
- (C) any person who holds an office by virtue of which he is authorised or required to perform any public duty (except Ministers and Members of Parliament); or
- (D) any person who is the president, secretary or other office-bearer of a registered co-operative society engaged in agriculture, industry, trade or banking, receiving or having received any financial aid from the Central Government or from any corporation established by or under a Central Act, or any authority or body or a Government company as defined in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956 owned or controlled or aided by the Central Government; or
- (E) any person who is a chairman, member or employee of any Central Service Commission or Board, by whatever name called, or a member of any selection committee appointed by such Commission or Board for the conduct of any examination or making any selection on behalf of such Commission or Board; or
- (F) any person who is a Vice-Chancellor or member of any governing body, professor, associate professor, assistant professor, reader, lecturer or any other teacher or employee, by whatever designation called, of any University established by a Central Act or established or controlled or funded by the Central Government or any person whose services

have been availed of by such University or any such other public authority in connection with holding or conducting examinations; or

- (G) any person who is an office-bearer or an employee of an educational, scientific, social, cultural or other institution, in whatever manner established, receiving or having received any financial assistance from the Central Government or any local or other public authority,

the Central Vigilance Commission or any other authority, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf under this Act;

(vii) in relation to—

- (A) any person in the service or pay of the State Government or remunerated by the State Government by way of fees or commission, for the performance of any public duty (except Ministers, Members of Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly of the State), or in the service or pay of a society or local authority or any corporation established by or under a Provincial or State Act, or an authority or a body owned or controlled or aided by the State Government or a Government company as defined in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956, owned or controlled by the State Government; or
- (B) any person who holds an office by virtue of which he is empowered to prepare, publish, maintain or revise an electoral roll or to conduct an election or part of an election in relation to municipality or Panchayats or other local body in the State; or
- (C) any person who holds an office by virtue of which he is authorised or required to perform any public duty in relation to the affairs of the State Government (except Ministers and members of Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly of the State); or
- (D) any person who is the president, secretary or other office-bearer of a registered co-operative society engaged in agriculture, industry, trade or banking, receiving or having received any financial aid from the State Government or from any corporation established by or under a Provincial or State Act, or any authority or body or a Government company as defined in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956 owned or controlled or aided by the State Government; or
- (E) any person who is a chairman, member or employee of

any State Service Commission or Board, by whatever name called, or a member of any selection committee appointed by such Commission or Board for the conduct of any examination or making any selection on behalf of such Commission or Board; or

(F) any person who is a Vice-Chancellor or member of any governing body, professor, associate professor, assistant professor, reader, lecturer or any other teacher or employee, by whatever designation called, of any University established by a Provincial or State Act or established or controlled or funded by the State Government and any person whose services have been availed of by such University or any such other public authority in connection with holding or conducting examinations; or

(G) any person who is an office-bearer or an employee of an educational, scientific, social, cultural or other institution, in whatever manner established, receiving or having received any financial assistance from the State Government or any local or other public authority,

the State Vigilance Commission, if any, or any officer of the State Government or any other authority, as the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf under this Act;

(viii) in relation to members or persons referred to in clause (a) or clause (b) or clause (c) or clause (d) of article 33 of the Constitution, any authority or authorities as the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, *having jurisdiction in respect thereof*, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf under this Act;

(c) "complainant" means any person who makes a complaint relating to disclosure under this Act;

(d) "disclosure" means a complaint relating to,—

(i) an attempt to commit or commission of an offence under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988;

(ii) wilful misuse of power or wilful misuse of discretion by virtue of which demonstrable loss is caused to the Government or demonstrable wrongful gain accrues to the public servant or to any third party;

(iii) attempt to commit or commission of a criminal offence by a public servant,

made in writing or by electronic mail or electronic mail message,

against the public servant and includes public interest disclosure referred to in sub-section (2) of section 4;

(e) "electronic mail" or "electronic mail message" means a message or information created or transmitted or received on an computer, computer system, computer resource or communication device including attachments in text, image, audio, video and any other electronic record, which may be transmitted with the message;

(f) "Government company" means a company referred to in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956;

(g) "notification" means a notification published in the Gazette of India or, as the case may be, the Official Gazette of a State;

(h) "public authority" means any authority, body or institution falling within the jurisdiction of the Competent Authority;

(i) "public servant" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (c) of section 2 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 but shall not include a Judge of the Supreme Court or a Judge of a High Court;

(j) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made by the Central Government and the State Government, as the case may be, under this Act;

(k) "regulations" means the regulations made by the Competent Authority under this Act.

CHAPTER II

PUBLIC INTEREST DISCLOSURE

4. Requirements of public interest disclosure. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the provisions of the Official Secrets Act, 1923, any public servant or any other person including any non-governmental organisation, may make a public interest disclosure before the Competent Authority.

(2) Any disclosure made under this Act shall be treated as public interest disclosure for the purposes of this Act and shall be made before the Competent Authority and the complaint making the disclosure shall, on behalf of the Competent Authority, be received by such authority as may be specified by regulations made by the Competent Authority.

(3) Every disclosure shall be made in good faith and the person

making disclosure shall make a personal declaration stating that he reasonably believes that the information disclosed by him and allegation contained therein is substantially true.

(4) Every disclosure shall be made in writing or by electronic mail or electronic mail message in accordance with the procedure as may be prescribed and contain full particulars and be accompanied by supporting documents, or other materials, if any.

(5) The Competent Authority may, if it deems fit, call for further information or particulars from the person making the disclosure.

(6) No action shall be taken on public interest disclosure by the Competent Authority if the disclosure does not indicate the identity of the complainant or public servant making public interest disclosure or the identity of the complainant or public servant is found incorrect or false.

CHAPTER III

INQUIRY IN RELATION TO PUBLIC INTEREST DISCLOSURE

5. Powers and functions of Competent Authority on receipt of public interest disclosure. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Competent Authority shall, on receipt of a public interest disclosure under section 4,—

- (a) ascertain from the complainant or the public servant whether he was the person or the public servant who made the disclosure or not;
- (b) conceal the identity of the complainant unless the complainant himself has revealed his identity to any other office or authority while making public interest disclosure or in his complaint or otherwise.

(2) The Competent Authority shall, upon receipt of the complaint and concealing the identity of the complainant, or the public servant in the first instance, make discreet inquiry, in such manner and within such time as may be prescribed, to ascertain whether there is any basis for proceeding further to investigate the disclosure.

(3) If the Competent Authority, either as a result of the discreet inquiry, or on the basis of the disclosure itself without any inquiry, is of the opinion that the disclosure requires to be investigated, it shall seek comments or explanation or report from the Head of the Department of the organisation or authority, board or corporation concerned or office concerned within such time as may be specified by it.

(4) While seeking comments or explanations or report referred to in sub-section (3), the Competent Authority shall not reveal the identity of the complainant or the public servant and direct the Head of the Department of the organisation concerned or office concerned not to reveal the identity of the complainant or public servant:

Provided that if the Competent Authority is of the opinion that it has, for the purpose of seeking comments or explanation or report from them under sub-section (3) on the public disclosure, become necessary to reveal the identity of the Complainant or public servant to the Head of the Department of the organisation or authority, board or corporation concerned or office concerned, the Competent Authority may, with the prior written consent of the Complainant or public servant, reveal the identity of the complainant or public servant to such head of the Department of the organisation or authority, board or corporation concerned or office concerned for the said purpose:

Provided further that in case the complainant or public servant does not agree to his name being revealed to the Head of the Department, in that case, the complainant or public servant, as the case may be, shall provide all documentary evidence in support of his complaint to the Competent Authority.

(5) The Head of the organisation or office concerned shall not directly or indirectly reveal the identity of the complainant or public servant who made the disclosure.

(6) The Competent Authority, if after conducting an inquiry, is of the opinion that—

- (a) the facts and allegations contained in the disclosure are frivolous or vexatious; or
- (b) there are no sufficient grounds for proceeding with the inquiry,

it shall close the matter.

(7) After receipt of the comments or explanations or report referred to in sub-section (3), if the Competent Authority is of the opinion that such comments or explanations or report reveals either wilful misuse of power or wilful misuse of discretion or substantiates allegations of corruption, it shall recommend to the public authority to take any one or more of the following measures, namely:—

- (i) initiating proceedings against the concerned public servant;
- (ii) taking appropriate administrative steps for redressing the loss caused to the Government as a result of the corrupt practice

or misuse of office or misuse of discretion, as the case may be;

- (iii) recommend to the appropriate authority or agency for initiation of criminal proceedings under the relevant laws for the time being in force, if so warranted by the facts and circumstances of the case;
- (iv) recommend for taking of corrective measures;
- (v) take any other measures not falling under clauses (i) to (iv) which may be necessary for the purpose of this Act.

(8) The public authority to whom a recommendation is made under sub-section (7) shall take a decision on such recommendation within three months of receipt of such recommendation, or within such extended period not exceeding three months, as the Competent Authority may allow on a request made by the public authority:

Provided that in case the public authority does not agree with the recommendation of the Competent Authority, it shall record the reasons for such disagreement.

(9) The Competent Authority shall, after making an inquiry, inform the complainant or public servant about the action taken on the complaint and the final outcome thereof:

Provided that in a case where, after making an inquiry the Competent Authority decides to close the case, it shall, before passing the order for closure of the case, provide an opportunity of being heard to the complainant, if the complainant so desires.

6. *Matters not to be inquired by Competent Authority.* (1) If any matter specified or an issue raised in a disclosure has been determined by a Court or Tribunal authorised to determine the issue, after consideration of the matters specified or issue raised in the disclosure, the Competent Authority shall not taken notice of the disclosure to the extent that the disclosure seeks to reopen such issue.

(2) The Competent Authority shall not entertain or inquire into any disclosure—

- (a) in respect of which a formal and public inquiry has been ordered under the Public Servants (Inquiries) Act, 1850; or
- (b) in respect of a matter which has been referred for inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952.

(3) The Competent Authority shall not investigate any disclosure involving an allegation, if the complaint is made after the expiry of

seven years from the date on which the action complained against is alleged to have taken place.

(4) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as empowering the Competent Authority to question, in any inquiry under this Act, any *bona fide* action or *bona fide* discretion (including administrative or statutory discretion) exercised in discharge of duty by the employee.

CHAPTER IV

POWERS OF COMPETENT AUTHORITY

7. *Powers of Competent Authority.* (1) Without prejudice to the powers conferred upon the Competent Authority under any other law for the time being in force, the Competent Authority, may require, for the purpose of any inquiry any public servant or any other person who in its opinion shall be able to furnish information or produce documents relevant to the inquiry or assist in the inquiry, to furnish any such information or produce any such document as may be necessary for the said purpose.

(2) For the purpose of any such inquiry (including the preliminary inquiry), the Competent Authority shall have all the powers of a civil court while trying a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, in respect of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;
- (b) requiring the discovery and production of any document;
- (c) receiving evidence on affidavits;
- (d) requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any Court or office;
- (e) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses or documents;
- (f) such other matters as may be prescribed.

(3) The Competent Authority shall be deemed to be a Civil Court for the purpose of section 195 and Chapter XXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, and every proceeding before the Competent Authority shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of sections 193 and 228 and for the purposes of section 196 of the Indian Penal Code.

(4) Subject to the provisions of section 8, no obligation to maintain secrecy or other restriction upon the disclosure of information obtained

by or furnished to the Government or any public servant, whether imposed by the Official Secrets Act, 1923 or any other law for the time being in force, shall be claimed by any public servant in the proceedings before the Competent Authority or any person or agency authorised by it in writing and the Government or any public servant shall not be entitled in relation to any such inquiry, to any such privilege in respect of the production of documents or the giving of evidence as is allowed by any enactment or by any rules made thereunder:

Provided that the Competent Authority, while exercising such powers of the Civil Court, shall take steps as necessary to ensure that the identity of the person making complaint has not been revealed or compromised.

8. *Certain matters exempt from disclosure.* (1) No person shall be required or be authorised by virtue of provisions contained in this Act to furnish any such information or answer any such question or produce any document or information or render any other assistance in the inquiry under this Act if such question or document or information is likely to prejudicially affect the interest of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign State, public order, decency or morality or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence,—

(a) as might involve the disclosure of proceedings of the Cabinet of the Union Government or any Committee of the Cabinet;

(b) as might involve the disclosure of proceedings of the Cabinet of the State Government or any Committee of that Cabinet,

and for the purpose of this sub-section, a certificate issued by the Secretary to the Government of India or the Secretary to the State Government, as the case may be, or, any authority so authorised by the Central or State Government certifying that any information, answer or portion of a document is of the nature specified in clause (a) or clause (b), shall be binding and conclusive.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1), no person shall be compelled for the purposes of inquiry under this Act to give any evidence or produce any document which he could not be compelled to give or produce in proceedings before a court.

9. *Superintendence of Competent Authority over appropriate machinery.* (1) Every public authority shall, for the purposes of dealing

or inquiry into the disclosures sent to it under sub-section (3) of section 5, create an appropriate machinery for the said purpose.

(2) The Competent Authority shall exercise superintendence over the working of machinery created under sub-section (1) for the purposes of dealing or inquiry into the disclosures and give such directions for its proper functioning, from time to time, as it may consider necessary.

10. Competent Authority to take assistance of police authorities, etc., in certain cases. For the purpose of making discreet inquiry or obtaining information from the organisation concerned, the Competent Authority shall be authorised to take assistance of the Delhi Special Police Establishment or the police authorities, or any other authority as may be considered necessary, to render all assistance to complete the inquiry within the prescribed time pursuant to the disclosure received by the Competent Authority.

CHAPTER V

PROTECTION TO THE PERSONS MAKING DISCLOSURE

11. Safeguards against victimisation. (1) The Central Government shall ensure that no person or a public servant who has made a disclosure under this Act is victimised by initiation of any proceedings or otherwise merely on the ground that such person or a public servant had made a disclosure or rendered assistance in inquiry under this Act.

(2) If any person is being victimised or likely to be victimised on the ground that he had filed a complaint or made disclosure or rendered assistance in inquiry under this Act, he may file an application before the Competent Authority seeking redress in the matter, and such authority shall take such action, as deemed fit and may give suitable directions to the concerned public servant or the public authority, as the case may be, to protect such person from being victimised or avoid his victimisation:

Provided that the Competent Authority shall, before giving any such direction to the public authority or public servant, give an opportunity of hearing to the complainant and the public authority or public servant, as the case may be:

Provided further that in any such hearing, the burden of proof that the alleged action on the part of the public authority is not victimisation, shall lie on the public authority.

(3) Every direction given under sub-section (2) by the Competent Authority shall be binding upon the public servant or the public authority against whom the allegation of victimisation has been proved.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, the power to give directions under sub-section (2), in relation to a public servant, shall include the power to direct the restoration of the public servant making the disclosure, to the status *quo ante*.

(5) Any person who wilfully does not comply with the direction of the Competent Authority under sub-section (2), shall be liable to a penalty which may extend up to thirty thousand rupees.

12. *Protection of witnesses and other persons.* If the Competent Authority either on the application of the complainant, or witnesses, or on the basis of information gathered, is of the opinion that either the complainant or public servant or the witnesses or any person rendering assistance for inquiry under this Act need protection, the Competent Authority shall issue appropriate directions to the concerned Government authorities (including police) which shall take necessary steps, through its agencies, to protect such complainant or public servant or persons concerned.

13. *Protection of identity of complainant.* The Competent Authority shall, notwithstanding any law for the time being in force, conceal, as required under this Act, the identity of the complainant and the documents or information furnished by him, for the purposes of enquiry under this Act, unless so decided otherwise by the Competent Authority itself or it became necessary to reveal or produce the same by virtue of the order of the court.

14. *Power to pass interim orders.* The Competent Authority, at any time after the making of disclosure by the complainant or public servant, if it is of the opinion that any corrupt practice required to be stopped during the continuation of any inquiry for the said purpose may pass such interim orders as it may deem fit, to prevent the immediate stoppage of such practice.

CHAPTER VI

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

15. *Penalty for furnishing incomplete or incorrect or misleading comments or explanation or report.* Where the Competent Authority, at the time of examining the report or explanations or report referred

to in sub-section (3) of section 5 on the complaint submitted by organization or official concerned, is of the opinion that the organization or official concerned, without any reasonable cause, has not furnished the report within the specified time or *mala fidely* refused to submit the report or knowingly given incomplete, incorrect or misleading or false report or destroyed record or information which was the subject of the disclosure or obstructed in any manner in furnishing the report, it shall impose—

(a) where the organization or official concerned, without any reasonable cause, has not furnished the report within the specified time or *mala fidely* refused to submit the report, a penalty which may extend to two hundred fifty rupees for each day till report is furnished, so however, the total amount of such penalty shall not exceed fifty thousand rupees;

(b) where the organization or official concerned, has knowingly given incomplete, incorrect or misleading or false report or destroyed record or information which was the subject of the disclosure or obstructed in any manner the furnishing of the report, a penalty which may extend to fifty thousand rupees:

Provided that no penalty shall be imposed against any person unless he has been given an opportunity of being heard.

16. *Penalty for revealing identity of complainant.* Any person, who negligently or *mala fidely* reveals the identity of a complainant shall, without prejudice to the other provisions of this Act, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend up to three years and also to fine which may extend up to fifty thousand rupees.

17. *Punishment for false or frivolous disclosure.* Any person who makes any disclosure *mala fidely* and knowingly that it was incorrect or false or misleading shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend up to two years and also to fine which may extend up to thirty thousand rupees.

18. *Punishment to Head of department in certain cases.*
(1) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by any Department of Government, the Head of the Department shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly unless he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where

an offence under this Act has been committed by a Department of Government and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable, such officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

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

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

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

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section,—

- (a) “company” means any body corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals; and
- (b) “director”, in relation to a firm, means a partner in the firm.

20. Appeal to High Court. Any person aggrieved by any order of the Competent Authority relating to imposition of penalty under section 14 or section 15 or section 16 may prefer an appeal to the High Court within a period of sixty days from the date of the order appealed against:

Provided that the High Court may entertain the appeal after the expiry of the said period of sixty days, if it is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from preferring the appeal in time.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, the “High Court”

means the High Court within whose jurisdiction the cause of action arose.

21. *Bar of jurisdiction.* No civil court shall have jurisdiction in respect of any matter which the Competent Authority is empowered by or under this Act to determine and no injunction shall be granted by any court or other authority in respect of any action taken or to be taken in pursuance of any power conferred by or under this Act.

22. *Court to take cognizance* (1) No court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Act or the rules or regulations made thereunder, save on a complaint made by the Competent Authority or any officer or person authorized by it.

(2) No court inferior to that of a Chief Metropolitan Magistrate or a Chief Judicial Magistrate shall try any offence punishable under this Act.

CHAPTER VII

MISCELLANEOUS

23. *Report on disclosures.* (1) The Competent Authority shall prepare a consolidated annual report of the performance of its activities in such form as may be prescribed and forward it to the Central Government or State Government, as the case may be.

(2) On receipt of the annual report under sub-section (1), the Central Government or State Government, as the case may be, shall cause a copy thereof to be laid before each House of Parliament, or the State Legislature, as the case may be:

Provided that where any other law for the time being in force provides preparing of such annual report by the Competent Authority, then the said annual report shall contain a separate part on the performance of activities under this Act by the Competent Authority.

24. *Protection of action taken in good faith.* No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against the Competent Authority or against any officer, employees, agency or person acting on its behalf, in respect of anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

25. *Power of Central Government to make rules.* (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

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

- (a) the procedure for disclosure by writing or appropriate electronic means under sub-section (4) of section 4;
- (b) the manner in which and the time within which the discreet inquiry shall be made by the Competent Authority under sub-section (2) of section 5;
- (c) the additional matter in respect of which the Competent Authority may exercise the powers of a civil court under clause (f) of sub-section (2) of section 7;
- (d) the form of annual report under sub-section (1) of section 23;
- (e) any other matter which is required to be, or may be, prescribed.

26. Power of State Government to make rules. The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

27. Powers to make regulations. The Competent Authority may, with the previous approval of the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, by notification in the Official Gazette, make regulations not inconsistent with the provision of the Act and the rules made thereunder to provide for all matters for which provision is expedient for the purposes of giving effect to the provisions of this Act.

28. Notification and rules to be laid before Parliament. Every notification issued and every rule made by the Central Government and every regulation made by the Competent Authority under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is issued or 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 notification or the rule or the regulation, or both Houses agree that the notification or the rule or the regulation should not be made, the notification or the rule or the regulation 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 notification or rule or regulation.

29. Notification issued and rules made by State Government to be laid before State Legislature. Every notification issued by a State Government and every rule made by a State Government and every regulation made by the Competent Authority under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is issued, before the State Legislature.

30. Power to remove difficulties. (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of the Act, the Central Government may, by order, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, remove the difficulty:

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

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

31. Repeal and savings. (1) The Government of India, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) Resolution No. 371/12/2002-AVD-III dated the 21st April, 2004 as amended *vide* Resolution of even number, dated the 29th April, 2004 is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the said Resolution be deemed to have been done or taken under this Act.

SESSIONAL REVIEW

SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

FIRST SESSION

The Sixteenth Lok Sabha was constituted on 18 May 2014. The First Session of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha, which commenced on 4 June 2014, was adjourned *sine die* on 11 June 2014. The House was prorogued by the President on 13 June 2014. In all, there were six sittings during the period.

The first two sittings of the House held on 5 and 6 June 2014 were mainly devoted to the members making and subscribing the oath or affirmation. The Speaker *pro tem*, Shri Kamal Nath was assisted in this task by the members on the Panel of Chairmen. As many as 530 members made and subscribed the oath or affirmation and took their seats in the House during these two days. Some more members took the oath or made the affirmation in the subsequent days making the total 536.

A resume of some of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the period is given below. (There was no Question Hour and Legislative Business during this period.)

A. DISCUSSIONS/STATEMENTS

*Election of Speaker**: Smt. Sumitra Mahajan was elected as the Speaker of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha on 6 June 2014.

Motion of Thanks to the President's Address[#]: On 9 June 2014, the President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee addressed the members of both the Houses of Parliament assembled together in the Central Hall of Parliament House at the commencement of the First Session

* For details of the election of the Speaker see, Short Note "The Election of the Speaker of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha", Journal of Parliamentary Information, Vol. LX, No. 2, June 2014, pp. 142-152

[#] For the text of the Address, see Feature, "Address by the President to Parliament", Journal of Parliamentary Information, Vol. LX, No. 2, June 2014, pp. 121-131

of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha. The discussion on the Motion of Thanks to the President for his Address took place on 10 and 11 June 2014.

The Motion of Thanks to the President for his Address was moved by Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) on 10 June 2014. Moving the Motion, Shri Rudy spelt out the priorities and policies intended to be followed by the new government and said that they are here to work for nation building during the next five years and would take along all the parties in this direction. He further said that the people have given mandate to BJP in this election in order to meet their hopes and fulfill their aspirations. He lamented that despite the passage of 65 years since Independence, we have not been able to provide even the basic facilities like toilets to the people. Urban women want security. The lower middle class is pinning its hope on the Members to fight inflation. Workers want their wages to be paid on time while businessmen are hoping for the creation of a system in which they are not harassed in matters of taxation and find proper ambience for doing their business. Rich people want to create and increase their wealth and contribute to the nation building by adding to the government revenue. Spelling out the many challenges, Shri Rudy said that even today 40 crore people of the country are living below the poverty line and approximately 40 crore people are bereft of the facility of electricity. Therefore, target has to be set in respect of electricity generation in the country for the next ten years by tapping non-conventional energy sources hydel power or conventional means of power generation. Shri Rudy noted that the country is producing 10 lakh unemployed youth every month and people expect them to provide employment either to them or to their family members. As far as education is concerned, he lamented that there is not a single university in India which can be reckoned as one of the best hundred universities of the world and appeal to all to think over this situation. He also said that there is dearth of water for irrigation purpose and called upon all to collectively find solution for this problem.

Shri Rudy further stated that it is for the first time in the history of the country that the heads of state of ten countries including those of SAARC countries arrived to participate in the oath taking ceremony of the Prime Minister. This cordial meeting translated as a matter of goodwill gesture when Sri Lanka made an announcement to set Indian fishermen and their boats free from their captivity. While lamenting that a country of 120 crore people could win only a few medals, he said the

Government is committed to launch a national talent search scheme under which talented players from rural areas would be identified and trained to represent India on world fora. About the Railways, Shri Rudy said that there is no significant achievement to boast of except addition of a few thousand kilometers of railway line to what the Britishers had left for us and added that the Government has a very clear cut vision for the Railways and is talking about rail corridors, freight corridor and the Golden Quadrilateral Network. He felt that it is the long standing misgovernance which has resulted in blurring of roles and responsibilities of the bureaucrats and the politicians leading to confusion and added that the Government is committed to change the situation. While admitting that the present political system is suffering from several lacunae, he assured that the present Government intends to plug these loopholes.

Seconding the motion, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan (LJSP) said that the President's Address is the vision of the Government and reflects the intention of the Government. India has a unique Parliamentary democracy and we are proud that our democracy is continuously gaining strength for the last sixty seven years and we also want to establish more robust democracy in the coming years. Shri Paswan said that the present mandate is unique and has to be respected by all. While pointing out that the Address speaks of eradicating poverty instead of alleviation of poverty, he said there are no two opinions that India is divided into haves and have not. He said that the condition of the poor is worse and they do not get proper food or medicines. Shri Paswan said that the education system needs total revamping for the purpose of putting uniform education system for all in place. Recalling that it was the Poona Pact through which the *dalits* got various rights as well as reservation, he expressed hope that this new Government will convert this Government Order into an Act. He also said that as far as the minority is concerned, the Government is committed to bring them into the main stream and to have zero tolerance for riots.

Shri Paswan said that the younger generation has peculiar hopes and aspirations and demanded that a commission for youth be constituted. The Government has set forth the concept of linking of rivers. The country is facing flood on the one hand and drought conditions on the other. Once the work of linking of rivers is completed, no field will remain unirrigated and India will not be dependent on others. The Government of India provides subsidized ration to the poor. In spite of all these efforts, the poor are not able to get rations. In addition to that,

he said the government is committed to provide ration to the poor and the cooperation of the State Governments is very important for this purpose.

Participating in the discussion*, Shri Mallikarjun Kharge, Leader of the Indian National Congress (INC) in Lok Sabha said that he welcomed and support the motion of thanks on President's Address moved by Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy and seconded by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan. At the same time, he wondered as to how the Government is going to implement the schemes announced in the President's Address? He said that it would have been better if this was discussed and expressed his regret that the Government skipped all that. While welcoming the election of Shri Narendra Modi as the Prime Minister of India by the people of the country, Shri Kharge said that the ruling party got only 31.32 per cent of votes. This means that 69 per cent of the people of this country do not subscribe to Government's ideology. Shri Kharge said the country which could not even make a needle is now in a position, due to them, to send rocket to Mars. Whereas, the people once did not even have food to eat is now in a position to get food grains at Rs. 3 per kg due to the Food Security Act passed by them. All these Public Sector Undertakings were established by the Congress Government itself. The Green Revolution as well as the White Revolution in Gujarat is due to the

* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Prataprao Jadhav, Narasimham Thota, Devji Patel, Vincent H. Pala, Naranbhai Bhikabhai Kachhadia, Sushil Kumar Singh, Rahul Ramesh Shewale, Krishna Raj, Yogi Adiyath, Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav, Ninong Ering, Purno Agitok Sangma, Rahul Kaswan, B.S. Yediyurappa, Pralhad Joshi, Mekapati Rajamohan Reddy, P.P. Choudhari, Tariq Anwar, Shivkumar Udasi, Kapil Moreshwar Patil, Ramchandra Hansdah, Kamlesh Paswan, Ravindra Kumar Pandey, Prasanna Kumar Patasani, Mulayam Singh Yadav, R. Dhruv narayan, Dadan Mishra, Prem Singh Chandumajra, D.K. Suresh, Sugata Bose, B. Shriramulu, Bishnu Pada Ray, Kiren Rijiju, Ramen Deka, Rajiv Shankarrao Satav, Badruddin Ajmal, Ramsinh Rathwa, Jayadev Galla, Arvind Sawant, Arjun Ram Meghwal, E. Ahmad, Anto Antony, Anil Shirole, Hansraj Gangaram Ahir, Angadi Suresh, Rajendra Agrawal, M.I. Shanavas, P.K. Biju, Kaushalendra Kumar, Dushyant Chautala, Ganesh Singh, Jagdambika Pal, Kadiyam Srihari, Kunwar Bhartendra, Asaduddin Owaisi, Neiphiu Rio, Prem Das Rai, Jose K. Mani, Virender Kashyap, Raju Shetty, Rattan Lal Kataria, Ajay Misra Teni, N.K. Premachandran, Sharad Tripathi, C.N. Jayadevan, Bhagwant Mann, A.T. Nana Patil, Adv. Joice George, Captain Amrinder Singh, Dr. Arun Kumar, Dr. Yashwant Singh, Dr. Kirit P. Solanki, Dr. A. Sampath, Dr. Dharam Vira Gandhi, Dr. P. Venugopal, Dr. (Smt.) Ratna De (Nag), Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar, Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank, Dr. Thokchom Meinya, Smt. K. Kavitha, Ms. Mehbooba Mufti, Smt. Sushma Swaraj, Smt. P.K. Sreemathi Teacher, Smt. Darshana Vikram Jardosh, Km. Shoba Karandlaje, Smt. Jayshreeben Patel, Smt. Rama Devi, Smt. Poonamben Maadam, Smt. Kamla Devi Patle, Smt. Jyoti Dhurve, Smt. Rakshatai Khadse, Smt. Kothapalli Geetha and Smt. Ranjeet Ranjan.

Congress Government. We gave employment to 4.75 crore of families through MNREGA. Annual growth rate which was 5.9 per cent during NDA regime was on an average 7.5 per cent during UPA rule. Food production during NDA years till 2004 was 213 million tonnes now stands at 263 million tonnes. Power capacity which was 1,12,700 MW now after ten years is 2,34,600 MW. Shri Kharge said that before the election, it was published in the newspapers that the Prime Minister had termed MNREGA as useless. He hoped that the Prime Minister will come out with the clarification in this regard. He asked if Gujarat is at the top in the matters of health, literacy and per capita income, and on what count is Gujarat the number one state in the country. Quoting statistics, Shri Kharge said that during the ten years of UPA rule, expenditure on health was Rs.36,322 crore as compared to Rs.7,248 crore. Till the end of NDA regime, the expenditure on minorities welfare stood at Rs.4,000 crore whereas UPA Government spent Rs.66,500 crore under this head. He further stated that it was their government that passed the Right to Information Act, The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, and Lokpal Act. He also pointed that there was no mention of doing away with untouchability in the Presidential Address, and said that several schemes mentioned in the President's Address were prevalent under the previous Government. He assured that they will support programmes which are in public interest and requested the Government to mention its targets to be achieved during one year. Supporting the motion of thanks, Shri Kharge said that his only desire is that the Government should work for the welfare of the people and that their stand will be based on peoples welfare.

Dr. M. Thambidurai (AIADMK) said that this is the first time since the last three decades that people of the country have given a clear majority for a single party. He congratulated the Prime Minister for that and conveyed his best wishes to the new Government. Recalling that the President appreciated the people for having voted for stability, honesty and development, where corruption has no place, Shri Thambidurai said that he had raised the issue of 2G spectrum scam many times. The people of Tamil Nadu have punished the perpetrators of 2G Scam in this general election. People have given their verdict and they hope that the new Government will take a serious action against the culprits and be punished. Dr. Thambidurai pointed out that the President talks about poverty elimination in paragraph 7 of his Address and said that the Supreme Court gave a judgment that the foodgrains which is lying in the godowns is

completely rotten and rats are eating it. He urged the Government to distribute it to the people free of cost. He also said that in Tamil Nadu, their leader, Jayalalithaaji gave foodgrains free of cost. As regards marriage assistance, there is a scheme under which four grams of gold and up to Rs.50,000 are given for marriage expenses. Dr. Thambidurai said that so many models of development are being quoted here and he requested that Tamil Nadu be taken as a model. He urged that the Minimum Support Price for agricultural produce has to be increased and said that if we fail to accord primacy to agriculture, our country is going to face a lot of problem. He further stated that the Government should allocate more funds for modernization of the police force and give top priority to recruit more intelligent service oriented and committed people in the police force. Pointing out that all the rivers of the country are polluted, he said that the Government should draw a master plan and see that any sort of materials causing pollution must not go to the rivers. He requested that Central Government should sanction sufficient funds since State Governments have no power to impose any tax. He demanded that education be placed in the State List and let it not remain under the Concurrent List, and asked as to why only one particular language is recognized as the national language of this country, saying that all the languages of the country have to be respected. He urged that the Central Government respect the resolution passed by the Tamil Nadu Assembly and respect the sentiments of the Tamil Nadu people.

Shri Kalyan Banerjee (AITC) welcomed the Address and assured that if the Government discharges its functions for betterment of the people, they will extend their cooperation. But, if any function of the Government is opposed to national interest, people's interest, more specifically poor people, harmony and peace of this country, they will oppose such action and policy tooth and nail. Stressing that unity in diversity is our origin, Shri Banerjee cautioned the Government not to try to sell out a particular political party's agenda or a religious organisation's agenda at the cost of betterment, peace and harmony of our country. He urged that this Government should take care of the interests of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the OBC, and the minorities. The benefit of all schemes for minorities must reach to the grassroots level. He also said that the time has come for a rethink about the Amendment of Constitution by setting up the circuit benches of the Supreme Court in different parts of the country. While appealing that the secular fabric of the country be maintained, Shri Banerjee said that as far as infiltration is concerned,

the Government should go in accordance with the law and not make it a political issue.

Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab (BJD) said that they welcome the address and would be happy to know the roadmap that this Government wants to lay before them. He requested that royalty rates of minerals should be revised and to introduce Mineral Resource Rent Tax for ensuring the gains from mineral exploitation accrued to the local areas and regarding social welfare. He further stated that Odisha contributes over Rs.14,000 crore annually to the revenue of Indian Railways and this makes a strong case for focusing on increasing the Railway coverage both from equity and return stand points. Shri Mahtab also said that this Government must rescue foreign policy from the outdated prism of routine ceremonials and develop a clear-cut security doctrine incorporating both foreign policy and defence.

Shri P. Karunakaran (CPI-M) said that the promises should be translated into action and regretted that this was absent from the Address of the President. He further stated that no concrete programmes are drawn and policy based analysis are not seen. Even there is contradiction of priority in various issues. He asked the Government as to what they are going to do with regard to the price rise issue, corruption, FDI in Defence, Railways, Newspaper and other industries, steps they are going to take for the youth of this country, education, *etc.* and lamented that there is no alternative policy or steps that have been mentioned in the Address. He congratulated the Government as it has come with single majority and also expressed his hope that the Government will safeguard the secular character of our country.

Shri Asaduddin Owaisi (AIMIM) opposed the Motion and questioned the Government talks about the inclusive development. He said that the diversity and pluralism is the ethos of this nation and asked how the inclusiveness can happen in the august House, and how many Muslim MPs are there? He agreed that the Kashmiri Pandits should go back to Srinagar. He also questioned the ruling party as to what about the 4.5 per cent reservation given to minorities, not to Muslims, which includes others also like Sikhs, Buddhists and Christians.

Shri Neiphiu Rio (NPF) supported the motion and said 98 per cent of the North Eastern States is international boundary and only two per cent is connecting the mainland. As such, they have multiple problems relating to international borders and also the inter-State borders, which need to be addressed along with the insurgency problems in the States, the ethnics and particularly the influx of illegal migrants. At the same

time, North East has huge potential, in the form of human resources, mineral deposits and other capacities. Shri Rio urged that these potentials of the North East be exploited and utilised.

Replying to the discussion, the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi said that more than 50 hon'ble Members have expressed their views on the President's Address. He noted that a concern has been raised as to how and when the Government would deliver on the promises made in the Address. Shri Modi said that he would like to dispel rather than dispute their apprehensions and assured the House that they shall leave no stone unturned to strive to achieve the roadmap envisaged in the President's Address. Noting that they were candidates till the voting was over, they have now assumed the role of the custodians of the hopes and aspirations of the people after being elected to the House. He assured that together, they shall come up to their expectations.

The Prime Minister also took the opportunity to convey his heartfelt greetings to the people of the country for having voted for stability, development and good governance, thereby putting the country on the path of development and progress for the next five years. He said that the first and foremost duty of a government is to listen to the poor and work for them. Shri Modi recalled that our great leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Lohiaji and Deendayalji championed the cause that the government should accord priority to the welfare of the deprived section of the society, and for that education is the most potent weapon and a tool for emancipation from superstitions. He said that the poor want to live a life of dignity and honour and therefore, the government should make all out effort to empower the poor.

Commenting on the rural segments of the country, the Prime Minister said that they have used a phrase, 'rurban' for the development of villages that will have the basic character of a village yet, will be equipped with all the facilities and amenities of a town. He wondered as to why a network of industries cannot be set up in the villages, and added that an emphasis needed to be laid on agro based industries. Citing Sikkim as fast becoming a pioneer state in the field of organic farming, he said that there is need to promote organic farming in the whole North-Eastern region and they also need to be supported financially so as to have access to the world market. This will bring about a great transformation in the farming sector as well as in the lives of people living in hilly terrains. Shri Modi felt that there is need to shed

off conventional methods of farming and bring in modernization in farming practices in the country, and urged that all the farmers should be given soil health cards. Through the network of information technology, the real time data of agro products can be gathered. Though there are enough food grains in the country, there is acute shortage of storage facility. He said that the Food Corporation of India needs to be revamped and modernized. The Prime Minister also stressed on the need to enhance the soil productivity since the poor get protein from the pulses, and if malnutrition is to be addressed, both the productivity and also the protein content in the pulses ought to be increased.

Referring to some recent incidents in which the dignity of women was violated, the Prime Minister said that women constitute 50 per cent of our population and we need to ensure their active participation, provide them safety and safeguard their dignity. The recent incidents have caused us pain and the Governments need to deal with such cases with an iron hand. While earnestly appealing to the political leaders not to conduct psychological analysis of rape, he said that we should not undermine the dignity of our mothers and sisters, and asked as to why we cannot refrain from speaking our mind on such sensitive issues.

The Prime Minister said that skill development should be our country's top priority, and *Shrimev Jayate* should be our motto. He said that since our country has earned a reputation for being scam India, we will have to transform it into a skilled India. Therefore, a new ministry, Entrepreneurship and Skill development has been set up. While acknowledging that the world needs workforce, the Prime Minister asked as to why we cannot export teachers from India? Appealing to all, Shri Modi said let us resolve to provide a house equipped with all necessary amenities like power, water, toilet etc. to all our citizens on the 75th year of India's Independence in 2022 in the memory of all the great heroes and martyrs of our country who laid down their lives for the motherland. The Central Government and all the State Governments should come together, chalk out a programme, make allocation of adequate funds to provide house to all on the solemn occasion of 75th year of our Independence. Shri Modi assured that though they enjoyed majority in the House yet they want to take everyone along in their journey to development.

Referring to the 'Gujarat Model', the Prime Minister said that these days Gujarat model has been at the centre stage of discussion. He explained that the Gujarat model of development implies to learn best practices from all over and implement these wherever necessary.

Welcoming the statement made during the discussion which stated that the model of Tamil Nadu is better than that of Gujarat, he said this is a good sign that now the states are competing with one another in the country. Shri Modi felt that this is perhaps, the greatest contribution of Gujarat model to have ushered in an era of competition among the states. He stated that their government would like that the states should compete on the development front with one another in the coming times, and there should also be a competition between the states and the centre in terms of development. He felt that this healthy trend would enable India to usher in a new age, and stated that they do not want to behave as big brother. Rather, they want to take everyone along and explained that this was the reason why they have talked of cooperative federalism.

The Prime Minister said that he was thankful and grateful to all the senior leaders for a meaningful debate on the Motion of Thanks and the criticisms that emanated were well intended. Welcoming the criticisms, the Prime Minister said that criticism is the food for the evolution of democracy. Criticism gives strength and is a guiding force. He felt that criticism should be taken in one's stride though allegations are not welcome. He would rather welcome intense yet healthy criticism of their policies and programmes so as to revisit these and make these flawless for the benefit of the people.

All the amendments moved were negative.

The motion was adopted.

B. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made to the passing away of Sarvashri Gopinath Rao Munde, the Union Minister of Rural Development; Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water and Sanitation, Shri G. Bhuvarahan, Shri S. Mallikarjuniah, Shri Ram Dhari Shastri, Shri Shrish Chandra Dikshit, Shri Ramnihore Rai, Shri Umakant Mishra, Dr. N. Janardhana Reddy, Shri Madan Tiwary, Shri Jayarama I.M. Shetty, Shri R. Umanath, Shri Tapan Sikdar and Shri A. Narendra, all former members.

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

RAJYA SABHA**TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY FIRST SESSION***

The Rajya Sabha met for its Two Hundred and Thirty First session on 9 June 2014 and adjourned *sine die* on 11 June 2014. The Rajya Sabha was prorogued by the President on 13 June 2014. In all, the House sat for three days during the session.

During the Session there was no Question Hour and no other discussion took place except Motion of Thanks to the President for his Address to Members of Parliament. A resume of the same is given below:

A. STATEMENTS/DISCUSSIONS

Motion of Thanks to the President's Address: On 9 June 2014, the President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee addressed the Members of both the Houses in the Central Hall of Parliament. The Motion of Thanks to the President's Address was moved by Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi, of the Bharatiya Janata Party. The discussion took place on 10 and 11 June 2014.

Moving the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address, Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi made reference to the statement of the President regarding clear mandate given by the people of India hoping to see a vibrant, progressing and prosperous India. He assured the Members that aspirations of the country would come true. He said that this Lok Sabha election had been historical in various aspects. It witnessed maximum voting of all elections held till date. Over 66 per cent of people casted their vote in the election. People had the option of selecting *None of the Above (NOTA)*, introduced for the first time in elections; however, they chose to give a clear mandate rejecting this option. Shri Naqvi, further stated that the government would face the challenges of the country in a positive and constructive manner through mutual co-operation without lamenting about problems inherited from the past. Referring to headlines published in dailies of neighbouring and other invited countries, he said that the government formed under the leadership of Shri Narendra Modi has generated a positive image of the country in the whole world. He congratulated the Prime Minister for his

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

initiative to invite heads of all South Asian Association of Regional Countries (SAARC) in his swearing in ceremony in which almost all invitees participated.

He stated that the President's Address was reflection of government's will to spread growth to last man of the country. He mentioned that the government was resolved to strive for growth of all sections of people whether they are minorities, backward classes or weaker sections of the country. While referring to the President's Address about need to strengthen the federal structure of the country, he said that in the past, States being ruled by their party had to face partial treatment from the Centre. To keep check on this, federal structure of the country would be strengthened in a constructive and formative way. Speaking on the issues of terrorism, maoism and naxalism, he said that the government was committed to make people of the country safe. He said that such matters should not be tackled from the point of view of religion or caste and instead justice should be delivered on the basis of such deeds. He affirmed that the people, who feel deprived, separated and victims of inequality would be given equal rights.

Seconding the Motion, Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda of the Bharatiya Janata Party, commended all citizens for having voted cutting across caste, creed, colour, community, region and religion. Referring to the highest mandate a single party had received since 1984 he mentioned that it was vote for development, for effective and good governance, for fight against the menace of corruption and for an effective leader. As mentioned by the President in his Speech, he said, efforts would be made to bring more accountability, responsibility and transparency in governance with minimum government interference. On Poverty, Shri Nadda said that the government believed in the principle of poverty elimination instead of poverty alleviation and expressed government's commitment to devise policies in this direction. Regarding food inflation he said that apart from enhancing supply of agricultural products, strict steps would be taken to prevent hoarding and black marketing. He further mentioned of strengthening the involvement of Panchayati Raj institutions, through financial powers, in infrastructure development in villages. To address the issue of farmers' suicide, he said that the government would increase investment in agriculture infrastructure and technology. To make agriculture a profitable venture, pricing and procurement policies would be reviewed. Also, impetus would be given to Crop Insurance schemes. Through *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sinchai Yojana*, he said, government would provide irrigation facility to all farmers

To make health facilities accessibility to all, he said that a holistic

approach would be followed. A *New Health Policy* will be devised which would take care of poor people, rural India, along with others. In every State, institutions like that of All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS) would be opened. He further mentioned about the need for capitalising large youth population of our country and bring a transition from youth development to youth-led development. He said that education would be made reachable to all by making education online and turning online courses into virtual classrooms. He felt the need for a radical change in the education policy to address lack of quality, research development and innovation in the field of education. He stated that government would set up institutes like Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) and Indian Institute of Management (IIM) in every State. For easy access to education, knowledge and information to teachers and students, he mentioned about developing the concept of e-library. The goal of Skilled India, he said, would be fulfilled through *National Multi-Skill Mission*. For minorities education, efforts would be made by opening modernised madaras. He said that the major reason of lack of education in naxalite affected tribal areas was lack of connectivity. To cope up with this situation, he mentioned about *Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana* which aimed for 100 per cent electrification and 100 per cent all-weather road connectivity in tribal areas.

Supporting the idea of equal participation of women in the development of the country, he said that very soon in Parliament and State legislatures, 33 per cent of Members would be women. For continuous development of girls and to bring them in mainstream society, he mentioned *Beti Bachao–Beti Padao* scheme. He said that the government was committed for zero tolerance regarding atrocities against women.

While making references of the past when the appeals of their State governments were neglected by the Central government, he said that to strengthen the federal structure of the country, the National Development Council and the Inter-State Council would be revitalised to make them meaningful forums for States. He further added that to empower India as a globally-competitive market, special attention would be given on skill, scale and speed. Domestic industries would be encouraged. Citing the example of Gujarat, where development and green belt area increased hand in hand, he said that through strict appraisal and compliance both development and environment conservation would be taken care of. He concluded by saying that government would work towards brand India through their commitment towards 'five Ts', namely tradition, talent, tourism, trade and technology.

Participating in the discussion*, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, the Leader of the Opposition congratulated the new government. He, however, said that their party though could not garner majority, they were proud of the work they did in the last ten years. He stated that they would work as a constructive opposition, supporting policies in the interest of the people of the country and pointing lacunae thereon. He further said that most of the schemes announced by the new government had already been covered and implemented through United Progressive Alliance (UPA) government's sixteen flagship programmes. Questioning the feasibility of the slogan of 'poverty elimination', he said that last year their government distributed job cards to 13 crore 13 lakh people out of which 23 per cent Schedule Castes, 17 per cent Schedule Tribes and 53 per cent women got jobs. This could be considered biggest step towards poverty alleviation and social transformation, leading towards poverty elimination. He enquired that what policies and strategies the government would pursue to achieve 'poverty elimination' and how resources would be arranged to accomplish it.

Speaking on government's proposal to promote Panchayati Raj institutions for rural development he said that the late Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi did it through the 73rd and 74th amendment of the constitution and also, introduced 33 per cent reservation for women in it. For power generation, two major schemes initiated by them *Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana* and *Jawaharlal Nehru Solar Mission* were already in place. He informed that 285 lakh villages were electrified and 2 crore Below Poverty Line (BPL) families were given free electricity connection. Apart from hydel projects and thermal projects other energy resources namely solar, wind and nuclear powers were also tapped, thus establishing a multi-pronged strategy in this direction. For education in rural areas, he informed, through *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* around 60 lakh schools were opened and 7 lakh teachers were appointed by the government. He also, claimed that the *National Rural Health Mission* had been the world's biggest programme to provide health amenities.

* Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Satish Chandra Misra, Derek O' Brien, Arun Jaitley, Sitaram Yechury, K.C. Tyagi, Devender Goud T., D.P. Tripathi, H.K. Dua, Sanjay Raut, Tarun Vijay, Jairam Ramesh, Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, Y.S. Chowdary, D. Raja, Ashwani Kumar, Vijay Goel, Rajeev Shukla, G.N. Ratanpuri, V.P. Singh Badnore, Madhusudan Mistry, Rajeev Chandrasekhar, Tiruchi Siva, Pramod Tiwari, Pyarimohan Mohapatra, Shantaram Naik, Biswajit Daimary, Ranbir Singh Parjapati, Mohammed Adeb, Prem Chand Gupta, Ramdas Athawale, A.V. Swamy, Baishnab Parida, Anand Sharma, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, Prof. Saifud-Din Soz, Dr. V. Maitreyan, Dr. Chandan Mitra, Smt. B. Jayashree and Smt. Rajani Patil.

On government's proposition to invigorate agriculture sector, the Leader of the Opposition recounted the achievements of the past Agriculture Minister in their government. He said that during United Progressive Alliance (UPA) government, the farmers got maximum Minimum Support Price (MSP) for their produce till date. This resulted to record production of food grains in 2012-13 and 2013-14.

Speaking on government's plan of higher education, he said that in last 10 years, the number of central universities increased from 17 to 44, Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) increased to 16 from 7, Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) increased to 13 from 6. He, however, requested government to concentrate on their faculty in the wake of its paucity. Regarding government's stress on a *National Skill Development Mission*, he stated that the Mission formulated by them was already in place and 1600 new Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), polytechnics, 10,000 vocational education schools and 50,000 Skill Development Centres were in various stages of implementation.

In respect of government's announcement to draft *New Health Policy*, he informed that during their tenure around 54,000 district hospitals, primary health centres and sub-centres were opened. On the aspect of universal health coverage, he said that the concept had already been initiated by their government two years back in a phased manner. They started providing free treatment to children from birth till the age of 18 years. In last three years 6 new (All India Institutes of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) were constructed and approval was given for establishment of 71 new cancer institutes last year. He added that to solve the problem of human resource they changed the rules of Medical Council of India Act, as a result 55 per cent seats increased for Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (M.B.B.S.) and around 80 per cent seats were increased for Post Graduate (PG) Medical degree courses. He, however, expressed concern over the news of Medical Council of India (MCI) that 16,000 M.B.B.S. seats were being reduced contrary to this government's claim to enhance human resource. He requested the government to ponder over this.

Referring to government's emphasis on addressing the problems of minorities, the Leader of the Opposition said that the government should follow their words in practice by including interest of all communities in their policies and decisions and only then a united India could be realised. He concluded by saying that for the unity and integrity of the country, it was necessary that borders of the country remain safe. He hoped that substantive talks would be initiated soon with neighbouring countries.

Supporting the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address, Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra, an independent Member of the Rajya Sabha, welcomed the emphasis given on e-governance, digitisation, manufacturing sector, tourism, agro industries, agriculture and emphasis on development as per the tradition and culture of a place. He appreciated the style of governance of the Prime Minister in Gujarat as a Chief Minister. In democracy when people give a clear mandate, it gives authority and authority should be exercised judiciously. He said that there had been too much indecision and country needed a decisive person. He, however, cautioned that same model could not work everywhere and there should be structural changes compatible with native culture and tradition of a place. He stated that governance should be given in the hands of villages through Panchayats. Instead of thrusting models and schemes he said, let every State decide its future.

He further spoke on government's idea of elimination of poverty and its subsequent criticism. He said that the idea of elimination of poverty was not going to help anybody. Instead, Minimum Prosperity Level (MPL) should be decided. Regarding job creation and strategic labour intensive manufacturing sector he said, manufacturing sector had never been and would never be labour intensive. Corporates would look for smaller and smaller work force. He requested the government to concentrate on micro, small and medium enterprises and particularly, small industries, artisans and craftsmen to enhance job avenues. He further requested that out of 50 tourism circuits mentioned in the President's address, five may be given to Odisha being a place of heritage, cultural tourism as well as anthropological tourism.

Replying to the discussion on 11 June 2014, the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi remarked that the discussion had been quite successful. Members of all political parties expressed their views, suggestions and expectations. He thanked the Members while assuring that the government would try to utilize their suggestions in a constructive manner in future. He also expressed gratitude to people of the country for giving priority to a stable government in their mandate.

The Prime Minister stressed on strengthening of federal structure of the country. He said that for country's prosperity it was necessary to empower States. He stated that he had been Chief Minister of Gujarat and hence understands the problems of States very well in case the government at Centre does not pay heed to them. Hence, through President's Address, the stress was laid on the idea of co-operative federalism. He said that the Prime Minister and all Chief Ministers should work as team India so that States could contribute in growth of

the nation. Speaking on inquisitiveness of people regarding Gujarat model, he explained, if a state government implements some good policy—to learn, accept and implement that policy in your own State is Gujarat model. He appreciated the fact that States were talking about development model. He said that such atmosphere of competition within States in this regard should be encouraged. He, however, said that the model of one State could not be imposed on other States. Development model of desert area like Kutch cannot be applied on green belt area like Valsad. Priorities and problems of a State should be taken care of in such matters.

Further, speaking on eastern States like Odisha, Bihar, West Bengal and North Eastern States, he said that special attention would be given to them as they lag behind in growth in comparison to western States. He stressed on all inclusive growth strategy. He further said that innovative policies and programmes should be devised for the growth and integration of north eastern States with other States. One of them could be frequent interaction of students/officials of north eastern States with other States to have better understanding of each other's problems, culture and other issues. This would strengthen the unity and integrity of the country. He spoke of the government's vision of 'One India-Great India' which would go beyond the barriers of caste, creed, language and region. He said that they yearn for a united India while keeping its diversity intact.

The Prime Minister said that a culture should be evolved wherein instead of tailor-made solutions, all States having similar characteristics and problems could develop a common system to resolve their issues. Like Himalayan States have different problems than lowland areas. Regarding coastal regions, he said that India's sea shores could become gateway to country's prosperity. As referred in President's Address, he said that separate mechanism would be made to develop the whole coastal belt. Land-locked States have separate problems *viz.* some States had been infected with Maoism. Hence, to resolve specific problems of States, state governments and central government should work together. As regards agriculture, he said that country was having agro-climate zones. However, wheat growing States have different problems than rice growing or sugarcane growing States. He, thus, advocated issue-centric focussed efforts to resolve issues.

Further, emphasizing on good governance, he said that first condition of democracy is that its governing body should be answerable to citizens. Poorest of poor should have hearing. He requested all to support them in their endeavour towards good governance. Speaking on rampant corruption in the country he said that before the world, country's

image had become of 'scam India' and this had given a jolt to India's progress. Referring towards the incidences of rapes, he said that country's tourism had suffered severely. He said that politics over matters like rapes, terrorism, naxalism should stop and urged all to rise above this and work with collective responsibility to bring a way out and save country's image. To stop corruption, he said that a State must be policy-driven. If policies are in black and white there is no scope for discrimination. To curb corruption, he said, technology could play a big role. He explained how online tracking of movement of files, installation of CCTV cameras, e-tendering, biometric system could bring transparency and keep check on corruption. He further said that of late the respect for Parliament by the people has declined. There had been a general perception that people having criminal background join Parliament. He said that it was their collective responsibility to remove this perception. In order to remove it, he suggested that Supreme Court could be requested to expedite all cases where FIR had been lodged against Members of Parliament so that justice could be delivered within a year. He said that guilty should be punished and innocents should be absolved. Similar order should be followed in State assemblies and thereafter in corporations. This way, with consensus, politics could be decriminalized. Regarding black money, he mentioned that as soon as they came to power they constitute Special Investigation Team (SIT) in this regard on priority basis, which was pending since 2 years.

He said that biggest crisis of the country today was that people had lost faith in government. He called upon Members of all parties to support them, to guide them in their effort to revive this faith. He urged everybody to leave behind bitterness of politics and to work with responsibility to fulfil aspirations of the country.

B. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Bangaru Laxman, Shri Bhuvnesh Chaturvedi, Shri Khushwant Singh, Shri Scato Swu, Shri Adhik Shirodkar, Shri R.N. Arya, all former Members; Dr. N. Janardhana Reddy, sitting Member and Shri Gopinathrao Munde, Minister of Rural Development, Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water and Sanitation.

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

STATE LEGISLATURE

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

The Twentieth Session of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council commenced on 21 June 2014 and was adjourned *sine die* on 24 June 2014. There were 3 sittings in all.

Address by the Governor: On 21 June 2014, the Governor, Shri E.S.L. Narasimhan addressed members of both the State Legislative Council and the State Legislative Assembly.

Legislative business: During the Session, the Andhra Pradesh Public Employment (Regulation of Age of Superannuation) (Amendment) Bill, 2014 (as passed by the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly) was passed by the State Legislative Council.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Dr. N. Janardhan Reddy, former member of the State Legislative Assembly and 24 students who lost their lives in a fatal incident in Beas River in Himachal Pradesh recently.

* Material contributed by the Andhra Pradesh Legislature Secretariat

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APPENDIX I**STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED
DURING THE FIRST SESSION OF THE SIXTEENTH
LOK SABHA**

1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	4 June 2014 to 11 June 2014	
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD		6
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	22 Hours 51 minutes	
4. TIME LOST DUE TO INTERRUPTIONS/ FORCED ADJOURNMENTS	0 hours 16 minutes	
5. GOVERNMENT BILLS		
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session		Nil
(ii) Introduced		Nil
(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		Nil
(vi) Passed		Nil
(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		Nil
6. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS		
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session		Nil
(ii) Introduced		Nil
(iii) Discussed		Nil
(iv) Passed		Nil
(v) Withdrawn		Nil
(vi) Negatived		Nil
(vii) Part-discussed		Nil
(viii) Pending at the end of the Session		Nil
7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 184		
(i) Notice received		Nil
(ii) Admitted		Nil

Appendices

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(iii) Discussed	Nil
8. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED UNDER RULE 377	34
9. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED ON URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE DURING ZERO HOUR	1
10. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193	Nil
(i) Notice received	1
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Discussion held	Nil
(iv) Part-discussed	Nil
11. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197	Nil
12. STATEMENTS MADE BY MINISTERS	Nil
13. ADJOURNMENT MOTION	
(i) Notice received	Nil
(ii) Brought before the House	Nil
(iii) Admitted	Nil
14. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED BY WAY OF CALLING ATTENTION	Nil
15. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notice received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Part-discussed	Nil
16. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notice received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Part-discussed	Nil
17. 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
18. PRIVILEGES MOTIONS	
(i) Notice received	Nil
(ii) Brought before the House	Nil
(iii) Consent withheld by Speaker	Nil
(iv) Observation made by Speaker	Nil
19. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITOR PASSES ISSUED DURING THE SESSION	3,678
20. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	Nil
21. NUMBER OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN-IN WITH DATE	513 Members on 5 June 2014 17 Members on 6 June 2014 4 Members on 9 June 2014 1 Member on 10 June 2014 1 Member on 11 June 2014

22. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held during the period 4 June to 14 June 2014	No. of Reports presented
1	2	3	4
i)	Business Advisory Committee	—	—
ii)	Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House	—	—
iii)	Committee on Empowerment of women	—	—
iv)	Committee on Estimates	—	—
v)	Committee on Ethics	—	—
vi)	Committee on Government Assurances	—	—
vii)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	—	—
viii)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	—	1
ix)	Committee on Petitions	—	—
x)	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	—	—
xi)	Committee of Privileges	—	—
xii)	Committee on Public Accounts	—	—
xiii)	Committee on Public Undertakings	—	—

xiv)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	—	—
xv)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	—	—
xvi)	General Purposes Committee	—	—
xvii)	House Committee		
	(a) Accommodation Sub-Committee	—	—
	(b) Sub-Committee on Amenities	—	—
xviii)	Library Committee	—	—
xix)	Railway Convention Committee	—	—
xx)	Rules Committee	—	—

JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEE

1	2	3	4
i)	Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	—	—
ii)	Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament	—	—

DEPARTMENTALLY RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES

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

CELL ON PARLIAMENTARY FORUM

Sl. No.	Name of Forum	No. of Meetings held during the period	No. of lectures held
1.	Water Conservation and Management	—	—
2.	Children	—	—
3.	Youth	—	—
4.	Population and Public Health	—	—
5.	Global Warming and Climate Change	—	—
6.	Diaster Management	—	—
7.	Artisans and Crafts People	—	—
8.	Millennium Development Goals	—	—

CELL ON PARLIAMENTARY FORUM

Sl. No.	Name of Forum	No. of Meetings held during the period
1.	Parliamentary Forum on Children	—
2.	Parliamentary Forum on Water Conservation and Mangement	—
3.	Parliamentary Forum on Youth	—
4.	Parliamentary Forum on Population & Public Health	—

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

1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	9.6.2014 to 11.6.2014
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	3
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	15 Hours and 28 minutes
4. NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	Nil
5. GOVERNMENT BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	60
(ii) Introduced	Nil
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	Nil
(iv) Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment	Nil
(v) Referred to Select Committee by the Rajya Sabha	Nil
(vi) Referred to Joint Committee by the Rajya Sabha	Nil
(vii) Referred to the Department-related Standing Committees	Nil
(viii) Reported by Select Committee	Nil
(ix) Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
(x) Reported by the Department-related Standing Committees	Nil
(xi) Discussed	Nil
(xii) Passed	Nil
(xiii) Withdrawn	Nil
(xiv) Negatived	Nil
(xv) Part-discussed	Nil
(xvi) Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation	Nil
(xvii) Discussion postponed	Nil
(xviii) Pending at the end of the Session	60
6. PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	71
(ii) Introduced	Nil
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	Nil

(iv) Returned by the Lok Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table	Nil
(v) Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
(vi) Discussed	Nil
(vii) Withdrawn	Nil
(viii) Passed	Nil
(ix) Negatived	Nil
(x) Circulated for eliciting opinion	Nil
(xi) Part-discussed	Nil
(xii) Discussion postponed	Nil
(xiii) Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	Nil
(xiv) Referred to Select Committee	Nil
(xv) Lapsed due to retirement/death of Member-in-charge of the Bill	Nil
(xvi) Pending at the end of the Session	71
7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE)	
(i) Notices received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Discussions held	Nil
NUMBER OF STATEMENT MADE UNDER RULE 180 (CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE)	
8. STATEMENT MADE/LAID ON THE TABLE BY MINISTERS	Nil
9. HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD	Nil
10. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notices received	1
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
11. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notices received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
12. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION	
(i) Received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil

(iii) Discussed	Nil
(iv) Withdrawn	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Adopted	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
(viii) Discussion Postponed	Nil
13. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
(i) Notices received	1
(ii) Admitted	1
(iii) Moved & discussed	1
(iv) Adopted	1
(v) Part-discussed	Nil
14. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS	
(i) Received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Part-discussed	Nil
(vi) Negatived	Nil
(vii) Withdrawn	Nil
15. MOTIONS REGARDING MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE	
(i) Received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
(viii) Lapsed	Nil
16. NUMBER, NAME AND DATE OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE CREATED, IF ANY	NIL
17. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED	2,264
18. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS	5,325
19. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	11 on 1.3.2013
20. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE	356 on 23.4.2013
21. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
(i) Starred	Nil
(ii) Unstarred	Nil
(iii) Short-Notice Questions	Nil

22. DISCUSSIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES Nil

23. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Name of Committee	No. of meetings held during the period from 1 April 2014–30 June 2014	No. of Reports presented during the 231 st Session
(i) Business Advisory Committee	1	Nil
(ii) Committee on Subordinate Legislation	1	Nil
(iii) Committee on Petitions	1	Nil
(iv) Committee of Privileges	Nil	Nil
(v) Committee on Rules	Nil	Nil
(vi) Committee on Government Assurances	3	Nil
(vii) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	Nil	Nil
(viii) General Purposes Committee	Nil	Nil
(ix) House Committee	1	Nil
Department-related Standing Committees:		
(x) Commerce	Nil	Nil
(xi) Home Affairs	Nil	Nil
(xii) Human Resource Development	2	1
(xiii) Industry	1	Nil
(xiv) Science and Technology, Environment and Forests	1	Nil
(xv) Transport, Tourism and Culture	Nil	Nil
(xvi) Health and Family Welfare	Nil	Nil
(xvii) Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice	Nil	Nil
Other Committees		
(xviii) Committee on Ethics	Nil	Nil
(xix) Committee on Provision of Computer Equipment to Members of Rajya Sabha	Nil	Nil
(xx) Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme	Nil	Nil
24. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE	Nil	
25. PETITIONS PRESENTED	Nil	

26. NAME OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN-IN WITH DATES

Sl. No.	Name of Members sworn	Party Affiliation	Date on which sworn
1	2	3	4
1	AITC	-do-	
25.	Dr. Kanwar Deep Singh	AITC	-do-

27. OBITUARY REFERENCES

Sl. No.	Name	Sitting Member/ Ex-Member
1.	Shri Bangaru Laxman	Ex-Member
2.	Shri Bhuvnesh Chaturvedi	-do-
3.	Shri Khushwant Singh	-do-
4.	Shri Scato Swu	-do-
5.	Shri Adhik Shirodkar	-do-
6.	Dr. N. Janardhana Reddy	Sitting Member
7.	Shri Gopinathrao Munde	Minister of Rural Development, Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water and Sanitation
8.	Shri R.N. Arya	Ex-Member

APPENDIX III
STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND
UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2014

Legislature	Duration	Sittings	Govt. Bills [Introduced (Passed)]	Private Bills [Introduced (Passed)]	Starred Questions [Received (admitted)]	Unstarred Questions [Received (admitted)]	Short Notice Questions [Received (admitted)]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATES							
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	19.6.2014-24.6.2014	5	1	—	—	—	—
Andhra Pradesh L.C.	21.6.2014-24.6.2014	3	1	—	—	—	—
Atunachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.A.	23.5.2014-27.6.2014 & 23.5.2014-1.8.2014	1,822	—	—	2,083(30)	48(40)	339(1)
Bihar L.C.	27.6.2014-1.8.2014	22	6	—	926(794)	9	347(272)
Chhattisgarh L.A.##	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goa L.A.##	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat L.A.##	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana L.A.##	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.	10.2.2014-4.3.2014	1	25	9	309	436(423)	Nil
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.A.	23.6.201-28.7.2014	27	15(15)	—	390	4,286	—

Karnataka L.C.	23.6.2014-30.7.2014	28	16(16)	—	405	1,758	—
Kerala L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.A.	2.6.2014-14.6.2014	12	17	1	8,094(575)	303(172)	9(3)
Maharashtra L.C.	8.5.2014-2.6.2014 & 8.5.2014-14.6.2014	1(12)	2	2	3,034(967)	36	3
Manipur L.A.#	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram L.A.#	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Odisha L.A.	12.6.2014-28.7.2014	25	1	—	2,742(2,246)	3,496(4,624)	6(1)
Punjab L.A.#	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim L.A.	28.5.2014-23.6.2014	18	3	—	13(13)	38(37)	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.	—	—	—	—	172	997	—
Telangana L.C.	9.6.2014-14.6.2014	6	—	—	—	—	—
Telangana L.A.	9.6.2014-14.6.2014	6	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttarakhand L.A.	9.6.2014-11.6.2014	3	6	—	61(16)	107(50)	29(6)
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	19.6.2014-7.7.2014	13	9	—	690(470)	1,780(1,393)	470(3220)
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	19.6.2014-14.7.2014	11	6	—	715(682)	248(244)	174(160)
West Bengal L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNION TERRITORIES							
Delhi L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puduchery L.A.#	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

Information received from the State/Union Territory Legislature contained NIL report.

- (i) Hill Areas Committee-1 and Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-1
- (j) Standing Committee-I-3(4), Standing Committee-II-3(3), Standing Committee-III-2(4), Standing Committee-IV-2(5), Standing Committee-V-3(2), Standing Committee-VI-3(3), Standing Committee-VII-3(7), Standing Committee-VIII-2(4), Standing Committee-IX-3(2) and Standing Committee-X-2(3)
- (k) Committee on Papers Laid / to be laid on the Table of the House-2 and Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions-2
- (l) Committee Relating to Examination of Audit Reports of the Local Bodies of the State-(4), Inquiry Committee on Sting Operation-3 and Panchayati Raj Committee-5
- (m) Committee on Reference and Question-1, Committee on Financial and Administrative Delayed-3, Committee on Rules Revision-2, Committee on Parliamentary Study-1, Committee on Enquiry of Housing Complaints of U.P. Legislature-1, Parliamentary and Social Welfare Committee-2, Committee on Control of Irregularities in Development Authorities, Housing Board, Jila Panchayats and municipal Corporation-1, Committee on Enquiry of Provincial Electricity Arrangement-1, Committee on Regulation Review-1 and Vidhai Samadhikar Samiti-1

APPENDIX IV**LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF
PARLIAMENT AND ASSENTED TO BY THE
PRESIDENT DURING THE PERIOD****1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2014**

Sl. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of assent by the President
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NIL

APPENDIX V**LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES
OF THE STATES AND THE UNION TERRITORIES
DURING THE PERIOD****1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2014****ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

1. The Andhra Pradesh Public Employment (Regulation of Age of Superannuation) (Amendment) Bill, 2014

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Andhra Pradesh Public Employment (Regulation of Age of Superannuation) (Amendment) Bill, 2014

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. Bihar Viniyog (Sankhya-2) Vidheyak, 2014
2. Bihar Viniyog (Sankhya-3) Vidheyak, 2014
3. Bihar Vitt Vidheyak, 2014
4. Bihar Takniki Karamchari Chayan Aayog Vidheyak, 2014
5. Bihar Chikitsa Sewa Sansthan aur Vyakti Suraksha (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2014
6. Bihar Panchayat Raj (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2014

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Karnataka State Commission for Backward Classes (Amendment) Bill, 2014
2. The Karnataka Land Revenue (Second Amendment) Bill, 2012
3. The Karnataka Sakaala Services (Amendment) Bill, 2014
4. The Karnataka Tank Conservation and Development Authority Bill, 2014
5. The Karnataka Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2014
6. The Karnataka Sugarcane (Regulation of Purchase and Supply) (Amendment) Bill, 2014
7. The Karnataka Home Guards (Amendment) Bill, 2014
8. The Karnataka Professional Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admission and Fixation of Fee) (Special Provisions) Bill, 2014
9. The Karnataka Land Reforms and Certain other Law (Amendment) Bill, 2014
10. The Universities of Agricultural Sciences (Amendment) Bill, 2014
11. The Karnataka Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2014
12. Sri Malai Mahadeshwaraswamy Kshethra Development Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2014
13. The Karnataka Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2014

14. The Karnataka Souharda Sahakari (Amendment) Bill, 2014
15. The Karnataka Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Drug-offenders, Gamblers, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders, Slum-Grabbers and Video or Audio Pirates (Amendment) Bill, 2014
16. The Karnataka Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 2012

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Karnataka State Commission for Backward Classes (Amendment) Bill, 2014
2. The Karnataka Sakaala Services (Amendment) Bill, 2014
3. The Karnataka Tank Development Authority Bill, 2014
4. The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2014
5. The Karnataka Sugarcane (Regulation of Purchase and Supply) (Amendment) Bill, 2014
6. The Karnataka Home Guards (Amendment) Bill, 2014
7. The Karnataka Professional Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admission and Fixation of Fee) (Special Provisions) Bill, 2014
8. The Karnataka Land Reforms and Certain other Law (Amendment) Bill, 2014
9. The Universities of Agricultural Sciences (Amendment) Bill, 2014
10. The Karnataka Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2014
11. Sri Malai Mahadeshwaraswamy Kshethra Development Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2014
12. The Karnataka Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2014
13. The Karnataka Souharda Sahakari (Amendment) Bill, 2014
14. The Karnataka Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Drug-offenders, Gamblers, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders, Slum-Grabbers and Video or Audio Pirates (Amendment) Bill, 2014
15. The Karnataka Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 2014

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill, 2014
2. The Maharashtra Forest Produce (Regulation of Trade) (Amendment) Bill, 2014
3. The City of Mumbai Primary Education, the Maharashtra Primary Education, the Hyderabad Compulsory Primary Education and the Madhya Pradesh Primary Education (Repeal) Bill, 2013
4. The Indian Forest (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2013
5. Maharashtra Agricultural Pests and Diseases (Amendment) Bill, 2014
6. The Maharashtra Village Panchayats (Amendment and Continuance) Bill, 2014
7. The Maharashtra Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2014
8. Maharashtra Police (Amendment and Continuance) Bill, 2014
9. The Maharashtra Employment Guarantee (Amendment) Bill, 2014
10. The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations and Municipal Councils Temporary Postponement of Elections (of the Mayors and Deputy Mayors of Certain Municipal Corporations and Presidents of Certain Municipal Councils due to ensuing general elections to the State Legislative Assembly) Bill, 2014
11. The Maharashtra Government Servants Regulation of Transfers and Prevention of Discharge of Official Duties (Amendment) Bill, 2014

12. The Maharashtra Tax Laws (Lavy, Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2014
13. The Maharashtra Medical Practitioners (Amendment) Bill, 2014
14. The Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Technological University Bill, 2014
15. The Maharashtra Homeopathic Practitioners and the Maharashtra Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2014
16. The Maharashtra Police (Second Amendment) Bill, 2014
17. The Maharashtra Money-Lending (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2014
18. Amity University Bill, 2014
19. Spicer Adventist University Bill, 2014
20. The Maharashtra Appropriation Bill, 2014
21. The Maharashtra (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2014

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The City of Mumbai Primary Education, the Maharashtra Primary Education, the Hyderabad Compulsory Primary Education and the Madhya Pradesh Primary Education (Repeal) Bill, 2013
2. The Indian Forest (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2014
3. The Maharashtra Agricultural Pests and Diseases (Amendment) Bill, 2014
4. The Maharashtra Village Panchayats (Amendment and Continuance) Bill, 2014
5. The Maharashtra Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2014
6. The Maharashtra Police (Amendment Continuance) Bill, 2014
7. The Maharashtra Entertainments Duty (Amendment and Continuance) Bill, 2014
8. The Maharashtra Employment Guarantee (Amendment) Bill, 2014
9. The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations and Municipal Councils Temporary Postponement of Elections (of the Mayors and Deputy Mayors of Certain Municipal Corporations and Presidents of Certain Municipal Councils due to ensuing general elections to the State Legislative Assembly) Bill, 2014
10. The Maharashtra Government Servants Regulation of Transfers and Prevention of Discharge of Official Duties (Amendment) Bill, 2014
11. The Maharashtra Tax Laws (Lavy, Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2014
12. The Maharashtra Appropriation Bill, 2014
13. The Maharashtra Medical Practitioners (Amendment) Bill, 2014
14. The Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Technological University Bill, 2014
15. The Maharashtra Homeopathic Practitioners and the Maharashtra Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2014
16. The Maharashtra Police (Second Amendment) Bill, 2014
17. The Maharashtra (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2014
18. The Maharashtra Money-Lending (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2014
19. Amity University Bill, 2014
20. Spicer Adventist University Bill, 2014
21. The Maharashtra Land Improvement Schemes (Amendment) Bill, 2013
22. The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill, 2014
23. The Maharashtra Forest Produce (Regulation of Trade) (Amendment) Bill, 2014

ODISHA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Odisha Appropriation Bill, 2014

SIKKIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Sikkim Appropriation Bill, 2014
2. The Sikkim Appropriation Bill, 2014
3. The Sikkim Police (Amendment) Bill, 2014*

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Uttar Pradesh Higher Education Services Commission (Second Amendment) Bill, 2014
2. The Uttar Pradesh Krishi Evam Prodyogik Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2014
3. The Uttar Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2014
4. The Uttar Pradesh Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2014
5. The Uttar Pradesh Sahkari Gram Vikas Banks (Amendment) Bill, 2014
6. The Uttar Pradesh Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) (Amendment) Bill, 2014
7. The Uttar Pradesh State Universities (Second Amendment) Bill, 2014
8. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 2014

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Uttar Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2014
2. The Uttar Pradesh Sahkari Gram Vikas Banks (Amendment) Bill, 2014
3. The Uttar Pradesh Higher Education Services Commission (Second Amendment) Bill, 2014
4. The Uttar Pradesh Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) (Amendment) Bill, 2014
5. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 2014
6. The Uttar Pradesh State Universities (Second Amendment) Bill, 2014

UTTARAKHAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. Uttarakhand Appropriation (first supplementary of 2014-15) Bill, 2014
2. Uttarakhand State Legislature (removal of disqualification) (Amendment) Bill, 2014
3. Uttarakhand State Legislature (Salary and Allowances of Officers) (Amendment) Bill, 2014
4. Uttarakhand Subordinate Service Commission Bill, 2014
5. Uttarakhand Sanskrit Education Bill, 2014
6. Uttarakhand Society Registration (Uttarakhand Amendment) Bill, 2014

* Bills awaiting assent.

APPENDIX VI
ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS
DURING THE PERIOD 1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2014

Sl. No.	Title of Ordinance	Date of Promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of Cessation	Remarks
UNION GOVERNMENT					
1.	The Telecom Regulatory Authority (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014	28.5.2014	9.6.2014	—	Replaced by an Act of Parliament
2.	The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014	29.5.2013	9.6.2014	—	Replaced by an Act of Parliament
MAHARASHTRA					
1.	The Maharashtra Value Added Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014	3.3.2014	2.6.2014	12.7.2014	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Maharashtra Police (Amendment and Continuance) Ordinance, 2014	5.4.2014	2.6.2014	12.7.2014	Replaced by Legislation
3.	The Maharashtra Village Panchayats (Amendment and Continuance) Ordinance, 2014	5.4.2014	2.6.2014	12.7.2014	Replaced by Legislation
4.	The Maharashtra Entertainment Duty (Amendment and Continuance) Ordinance, 2014	5.4.2014	2.6.2014	12.7.2014	Replaced by Legislation
5.	The Maharashtra Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014	5.4.2014	2.6.2014	12.7.2014	—

6.	The Maharashtra Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014	9.5.2014	2.6.2014	12.7.2014	—
			UTTAR PRADESH		
1.	The Uttar Pradesh Higher Education Services Commission (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014	26.5.2014	19.6.2014	—	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Uttar Pradesh Value Added Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014	26.5.2014	19.6.2014	—	Replaced by Legislation
3.	The Uttar Pradesh Subordinate Services Selection Commission Ordinance, 2014	2.6.2014	19.6.2014	—	Replaced by Legislation
			UTTARAKHAND		
1.	Uttarakhand State Legislature (removal of disqualification) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014	12.5.2014	9.6.2014	—	Replaced Legislation
2.	Uttarakhand State Legislature (removal of disqualification) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014	13.5.2014	9.6.2014	—	Replaced Legislation

APPENDIX VII
A. PARTY POSITION IN 16TH LOK SABHA (STATE-WISE), (AS ON 30.6.2014)

States	No. of Seats	BJP	INC	AIA DMK	AITC	BJD	SS	TDP	TRS	CPI (M)	YSR CP	LJSP	NCP	SP	AAP	RJD	SAD	AIU DF	JKP DP	RLSP	AD
Andhra Pradesh	25	2	1	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	14	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Bihar	40	22	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	3
Chhattisgarh	11	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	26	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	10	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	14	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	28	17	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	20	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	29	26*	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	48	22	2	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	21	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	13	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	39	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana	17	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	80	71	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
West Bengal	42	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNION TERRITORIES																					
A & N Islands	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NCT of Delhi	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	543	279*	44	37	34	20	18	16	10	9	9	6	6	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	2

* Excluding Speaker, LS

APPENDIX VII (CONTD.)

States	INL	IUML	JD(S)	JD(U)	JMM	CPI	AINRC	KC (M)	NPF	NPP	PMK	RSP	SDI	AIM EIM	Sw.P	IND	Total	Vacancies
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Assam	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	1
Haryana	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
Karnataka	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-
Kerala	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	20	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28*	-
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	47	1
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	39	-
Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	16	1
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	1
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-
UNION TERRITORIES																		
A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
NCT of Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	538*	4

* Excluding Speaker, LS

ABBREVIATIONS USED FOR PARTIES:

BHARATIYA JANATA PARTY (BJP); INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (INC); ALL INDIA ANNA DRAVIDA MUNNETRA KAZHAGAM (AIADMK); ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS (AITC); BIJU JANATA DAL (BJD); SHIV SENA (SS); TELUGU DESAM PARTY (TDP); TELANGANA RASHTRA SAMITHI (TRS); COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (MARXIST) [CP(M)]; YUVAJANA SRAMIKA RYTHU CONGRESS PARTY (YSRCP); LOK JAN SHAKTI PARTY (LJP); NATIONALIST CONGRESS PARTY (NCP); SAMAJWADI PARTY (SP); AAM ADMI PARTY (AAP); RASHTRIYA JANATA DAL (RJD); SHIROMANI AKALI DAL (SAD); ALL INDIA UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT (AUIDF); JAMMU & KASHMIR PEOPLES DEMOCRATIC PARTY (JKPDP); RASHTRIYA LOK SAMTA PARTY (RLSP); APNA DAL (AD); INDIAN NATIONAL LOK DAL (INDL); INDIAN UNION MUSLIM LEAGUE (IUML); JANATA DAL (SECULAR) [JD(S)]; JANATA DAL (UNITED) [JD(U)]; JHARKHAND MUKHTI MORCHA (JMM); COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (CPI); ALL INDIA N.R. CONGRESS (AINRC); KERALA CONGRESS (M) [KC(M)]; NAGA PEOPLES FRONT (NPF); NATIONAL PEOPLES PARTY (NPP); PATTALI MAKKAL KATCHI (PMK); REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALIST PARTY (RSP); SIKKIM DEMOCRATIC FRONT (SDF); ALL INDIA MAJLIS-E-ITTEHADUL MUSLIMEEN (AIMEIM); SWABHIMANI PAKSHA (S.w.P) & INDEPENDENTS (IND)

B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA (AS ON 20 AUGUST 2014)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Seats	INC	BJP	SP	CPI (M)	JD (U)	AIA-DMK	BSP	CPI	*Others	IND	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
STATES														
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 ^(a)	-	11	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
3.	Assam	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ^(b)	-	7	-
4.	Bihar	16	-	4	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	16	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
6.	Goa	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
7.	Gujarat	11	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
8.	Haryana	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 ^(c)	-	5	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 ^(d)	-	4	-
11.	Jharkhand	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 ^(e)	1	5	1
12.	Karnataka	12	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ^(f)	2	12	-
13.	Kerala	9	3	3	-	4	-	-	-	1	1 ^(g)	-	9	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 ^(h)	1	10	1
15.	Maharashtra	19	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	19	-
16.	Manipur	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
17.	Meghalaya	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
18.	Mizoram	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
19.	Nagaland	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ⁽ⁱ⁾	-	1	-
20.	Odisha	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 ^(j)	2	10	-
21.	Punjab	7	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 ^(k)	-	7	-
22.	Rajasthan	10	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	-
23.	Sikkim	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ^(l)	-	1	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	18	1	-	-	1	-	11	-	1	4 ^(m)	-	18	-
25.	Telangana	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 ⁽ⁿ⁾	-	7	-
26.	Tripura	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
27.	Uttarakhand	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	31	2	3	10	-	-	-	14	-	-	2	31	-
29.	West Bengal	16	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	12 ^(o)	-	16	-
Union Territories														
30.	The NCT of Delhi	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
31.	Puducherry	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
32.	Nominated	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 ^(p)	-	12	-
TOTAL		245	69	42	10	9	12	11	14	2	64	9	242	3

- Others
(Break-up of Parties/Groups)
- (a) TDP-3, TRS-1
 - (b) BPF-1
 - (c) INLD-2
 - (d) J&KNC-2
 - (e) RJD-1, JMM-1
 - (f) JD(S)-1
 - (g) KC(M)-1
 - (h) NCP-6, SS-3, RPI(A)-1
 - (i) NPF-1
 - (j) BJD-7
 - (k) SAD-3
 - (l) SDF-1
 - (m) DMK-4
 - (n) TDP-3
 - (o) AITC-12
 - (p) Nominated-10

Punjab L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttarakhand L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNION TERRITORIES																			
Delhi L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puducherry L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

- (a) Telegu Desam Party-101; Yuvajana Sramika Rythy Congress Party-66; Novadaya Party-1
 (b) Telegu Desam Party-7; Yuvajana Sramika Rythy Congress Party-1; Progressive Democratic Front-5; Progressive Regognised Teachers Union-2; Nominated-6
 (c) All India United Democratic Front-17; Bodoland Peoples Front-12; Asom Gana Parishad-9; All India Trinamool Congress-1
 (d) Rashtriya Janata Dal-21
 (e) Rashtriya Janata Dal-4, Chairman-1, Deputy Chairman-1
 (f) Nominated
 (g) Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party-3; Goa Vikas Party-2
 (h) Indian National Lok Dal-30; Speaker-1
 (i) Badavara Sramikara Raitara Congress Party—3; Karnataka Janata Party-2; Sarvodaya Karnataka Paksha-1; Karnataka Makkala Paksha-1; Speaker-1
 (j) Chairman-1
 (k) Shiv Sena Party-43; Maharashtra Navnirman Sena-12; Peasant's and Workers Party-4; Samajwadi Party-3; Jan Surajya Shakti-2; Bahujan Vikas Aghadi-2; Bharip Bahujan Mahasangh-1; Loksangram-1; Rashtriya Samaj Party-1; Swabhimani Party-1; Nominated-1
 (l) Shiv Sena Party-6; Peasants and Workers Party of India-1; People Republican Party-1; Lokbharti-1
 (m) All India Trinamool Congress-7; Manipur State Congress Party-5; Naga People Front-1; Lok Jan Shakti Party-1
 (n) Mizo National Front-5; Mizo Peoples' Convention-1
 * Information received from the State/Union territory Legislatures contained NIL report
 ** Information not received from the State/Union territory Legislatures



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