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THE JOURNAL OF PARLIAMENTARY INFORMATION

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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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EDITORIAL NOTE

The Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), established in 1889, fosters inter-parliamentary cooperation and provides an effective forum for discussion of common issues and challenges before Parliaments and parliamentarians. The 135th Assembly of the IPU was held in Geneva from 23 to 27 October 2016. Hon'ble Speaker of Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, actively participated in the Assembly. Addressing the Assembly on the theme '*Human Rights Abuses as Precursors of Conflict: Parliaments as Early Responders*', she said that the very idea of conceptualization of human rights is to protect and promote all aspects and dimensions of human dignity. Human rights are universal, non-violative, equal and non-discriminatory in nature. Discrimination and deprivation is also the infringement of human rights which are visible in many parts of the world. Millions of people are deprived of their human rights due to the challenge of terrorism and non-existence of democracy. Democracy, good governance, rule of law and access to justice, and civil society engagement are essential for safeguarding fundamental freedoms and promoting and protecting human rights for all. She further stated that Parliament, being the law making institution, shoulders the responsibility of safeguarding the interests of people in situations of human rights abuse by enacting various legislations and the Parliamentarians play a vital role in protection and promotion of human rights and also in preventing and responding to human rights abuse. Emphasizing the role of democratically elected bodies and their mechanisms, she stressed that human rights can be safeguarded through good governance only. Openness, transparency, responsibility, accountability, participation and meeting the needs of the people is necessary for protection and promotion of human rights. Mentioning terrorism as the most dangerous and biggest violation of human rights and a crime against humanity, Hon'ble Speaker urged the international community and all the member States of IPU to come up with a coherent policy and strategy against terrorism.

Hon'ble Speaker of Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan addressed on "*BRICS Parliamentary Cooperation in the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's)*" held on the side lines of 135th IPU Assembly in Geneva, Switzerland at the meeting of the BRICS Parliamentary Forum on 23rd October 2016. While addressing the meeting, She said that BRICS being an important association of the five major emerging economies, comprising 43 per cent of the world

population, having 37 per cent of the world GDP, and 17 per cent share in the world trade, the cooperation of BRICS nations, particularly the Parliaments and the members of Parliaments is very crucial in implementing the SDG's. Referring to the Meeting of BRICS Women Parliamentarians' Forum held in August 2016 at Jaipur, Rajasthan, for enhancing parliamentary cooperation in furthering the agenda of BRICS, which unanimously adopted the *Jaipur Declaration* and India's development agenda in achieving the SDGs, Hon'ble Speaker stated that the Government of India has launched various initiatives/programmes i.e., 'Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas', 'Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana', 'The Digital India Programme', issues relating to 'climate change' and to 'Protect and Promote Environment' etc., which focus on inclusive growth to ensure that no one is left out in the development process. She further said that parliaments, by ratifying international agreements, translating the SDGs into enforceable national laws, monitoring their implementation and ensuring government's accountability on SDGs, act as powerful agents of change. Parliamentarians use various parliamentary devices available to them to discuss and debate the subject matters concerning SDGs in the House, thereby, bringing the issues to the attention of public and the media. The success in achieving the goals of SDGs depends on how well and effectively the nations, and especially the regional associations, cooperate among themselves by sharing experiences, technology and finance, she stressed.

An article on Shri Rabi Ray, a Parliamentarian and former Speaker of Lok Sabha, who died on 6 March 2017, is also included in this issue.

We have included brief accounts of the above mentioned Conference and some other Conferences/Seminars under the feature 'Parliamentary Events and Activities'. We also carry in this issue the other regular features, viz. Privilege Issues, 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 look forward to suggestions for its further improvement. We also welcome informative, practice and problem oriented, non-partisan and original articles pertaining to parliamentary procedures and institutions from members of Parliament and State Legislatures, scholars and others interested in the field.

Anoop Mishra
—Editor

**ADDRESS BY THE SPEAKER OF LOK SABHA,
SMT. SUMITRA MAHAJAN AT THE 135TH INTER
PARLIAMENTARY UNION (IPU) HELD IN GENEVA,
SWITZERLAND**

On 23 October 2016, Hon'ble Speaker of Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, Addressed on "*Human Rights Abuses as Precursors of Conflict: Parliaments as Early Responders*" at the 135th IPU Assembly held in Geneva from 23 to 27 October 2016.

We reproduce the translated English version of the Address of Hon'ble Speaker, which was originally delivered in Hindi.

—Editor

Mr. President and distinguished Delegates:

The idea of human rights is rooted in human dignity and dignity is the identity of any individual. The very idea of conceptualization of human rights is to protect and promote all aspects and dimensions of human dignity. Human rights are universal, non-violative, equal and non-discriminatory in nature. Discrimination and deprivation is also the infringement of human rights which are visible in many parts of the world. Millions of people are deprived of their human rights due to the challenge of terrorism and non-existing of democracy. Democracy, good governance, rule of law and access to justice and civil society engagement are essential for safeguarding fundamental freedom and promoting and protecting human rights for all.

The Parliament is the law making institution and therefore shoulders the responsibility of safeguarding the interests of people in situations of human rights abuse. The Parliamentarians are mandated to work for welfare of the people and they play a vital role in protection and promotion of human rights and also in preventing and responding to human rights abuse.

The Constitution of India guarantees sacrosanct fundamental rights to all our citizens. Our Parliament has enacted a number of legislations for promoting and protecting human rights especially those relating to women, children, differently abled, aged people and poor. Some such legislations are: The Child Labour (Prohibition and Restraint) Act, 1986

the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 etc. We have a National Human Rights Commission at the Centre, State Human Rights Commissions in States and Human Rights Courts for protection of human rights.

Ladies and Gentlemen, we have a system of Departmentally Related Standing Committees for ensuring specific scrutiny and oversight of executive by the Legislature. We have a Parliamentary Committee on Petitions which can be approached by any individuals and associations for filing petitions on any matter. There is a Parliamentary Committee on welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and another Committee on the welfare of other backward classes to look after the interests of weaker sections. Besides, we have the National Commission for Women for safeguarding the interests of the women and National Commissions for Minorities and other Backward Classes.

Distinguished Delegates, our citizens get ample opportunities to raise various issues through democratically elected bodies right from local bodies to national Parliament. The diverse interests of different sections and groups of our society get due attention in such bodies which reduces the scope for conflicts. Many of my distinguished colleagues may be aware that one-third of seats in our rural and urban local bodies are reserved for women. In fact many of our States have already raised such reservation in rural local bodies to fifty per cent. Our Parliament is committed for promoting gender equality in social, economic and political arenas.

Distinguished Delegates will agree that human rights can be safeguarded through good governance only. Openness, transparency, responsibility, accountability, participation and meeting the needs of the people is necessary for protection and promotion of human rights. Today, e-governance has emerged as a means to further transparent, accountable and speedy governance.

We all know that violation of human rights is both the cause and outcome of violent conflicts. All the countries should strive to prevent human rights violation and should find out a way to diffuse the situation to check such violation turning into conflicts. Strengthening the grievances redressal mechanisms, including the justice delivery system and making the democratic institutions truly representative will go a long way in protecting human rights. Moreover, we should also aim at evolving a culture of respect for human rights at all levels so that a situation of conflict does not arise. An independent and impartial judiciary, free and independent media, a robust civil society together can play a pivotal role in protecting human rights.

Parliament as the highest body can also play a pivotal role in transforming the structural and systematic conditions that give rise to violence. Parliament can take appropriate measures to target social and economic inequality, disparity and discrimination. Beside, awareness campaigns and programmes can be used to evolve an informed society in which a rightful place is accorded to human rights. We need to strengthen Parliamentary surveillance over the executive and call it to account for any violation of human rights so as to increase people's trust in the system.

In this era of globalization, other countries get affected by success or failure of any country. In this backdrop, the responsibility to protect that was unanimously endorsed by all United Nations member States in paragraphs 138 and 139 of the 2005 World Summit outcome documents looks promising. Accepting collective responsibility to assist each other in protecting populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity is a very responsible concept. Together we can overcome the challenges in transforming the right to protection principle into a successful practice.

Ladies and gentlemen, crimes against humanity and other gross violations of human rights undermine the fabric of our society. Such things destabilizes nations and even the entire region and poses threat to international peace and security. Distinguished delegates may agree that today terrorism has emerged as the most dangerous and biggest violation of human rights and it is a crime against humanity. I call upon the international community to come up with a coherent policy and strategy against terrorism. In order to mitigate human rights violation it has become imperative to have the policy and strategy against terrorism in black and white. Women and children suffer the most due to war. Children are our depository. We will have to protect human rights with all might because the future of our children and society depends on them.

A comprehensive mapping of the human rights and humanitarian law violation is required to determine as to what combination of law, regulations and policy is best suited for redressal of the situation. Member States of IPU can benefit from the data base and knowledge about comparative experiences and lessons learnt from such occurrences. Careful analysis of this knowledge base can enable IPU to give technical advice, material support to Governments. National Human Rights Institutions and civil society can empower the affected States to take considered decisions. IPU can help in setting up of such institutions

and implementation of programmes in the affected countries to guarantee safety and dignity to victims of human rights violation.

Human rights abuses are indeed precursors of conflict and violence which can threaten peace, prosperity and progress of a nation. A timely and appropriate response from Parliament can prevent the abuse of human rights and thus help in maintaining peace which is essential for development.

In India we see the promotion of Human Rights an effective means to achieve the ultimate goal of promoting economic and social advancement of all people on this planet.

Thank you.

**ADDRESS BY THE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA, ON
'BRICS PARLIAMENTARY COOPERATION IN THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF SDGs' AT THE MEETING OF
BRICS PARLIAMENTARY FORUM HELD ON THE
SIDELINES OF THE 135TH IPU ASSEMBLY, GENEVA,
23 OCTOBER 2016**

A meeting of Speakers and Presiding Officers of parliaments of the BRICS Parliamentary Forum was held on the sidelines of the 135th IPU Assembly, in Geneva on 23 October 2016. Hon'ble Speaker of Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, attended the meeting and made the opening remark on 'BRICS Parliamentary Cooperation in the Implementation of SDGs' at the Meeting.

We reproduce below the text of the Address.

—Editor

Honourable Chairperson and Distinguished Delegates:

It is indeed a matter of great pleasure for me to associate myself with you all today at this Meeting of BRICS Parliamentary Forum to discuss and deliberate on one of the most important topical global issues 'Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)'. The question before us is how we, the Members of BRICS Parliamentary Forum can deliver effectively in the process of the implementation of the seventeen SDGs.

The post-2015 development Agenda which represents a comprehensive list of global goals integrating the social, economic and environmental dimensions of development is notable and relevant for many reasons. It emphasizes *inter alia* ending poverty and hunger, ensuring health, quality education while promoting inclusive growth. It also seeks to achieve gender equality and empower women everywhere. Building on the success and momentum of the SDGs, in fact, cover more grounds, with ambitious plans to address various developmental issues, in particular environmental hazards. Under Goal 13, the imperative to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts has been especially highlighted. Needless to say, addressing such huge tasks needs concerted efforts at national, regional and global levels to

succeed in our endeavours. The success in achieving the goals of SDGs depends on how well and effectively the nations, and especially the regional associations, cooperate among themselves by sharing experiences, technology and finance.

In this context, I would like to underscore that practices, problems and experiences thereon are country specific. Every country faces peculiar challenges and may follow different approaches, visions, models and tools as available to them, in accordance with the national circumstances and priorities. As far as achieving these goals are concerned, right from the beginning, India has its own vision of development which is now mirrored perfectly in the SDGs. The focus of our development is on inclusive growth to ensure that no one is left out in development process. We have the mission '*Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas*' means participation of all and development of all. One of the important initiatives taken by the government for financial inclusion is '*Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana*' providing for opening of accounts even with zero balance. '*The Digital India Programme*' has been started to transform the country into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. So far protecting and promoting of the environment is concerned, in India, we have a great respect for nature. In fact, there has been traditions and practices to worship mountains, rivers and trees from times immemorial.

Friends, as we all know, BRICS has emerged as an important association by bringing together five major emerging economies, comprising 43 per cent of the world population, having 37 per cent of the world GDP and 17 per cent share in the world trade. Starting essentially with economic issues of mutual interest, the agenda of BRICS meetings has considerably widened over the years to encompass topical global issues. I welcome taking up such issue by BRICS. In this context, the cooperation of BRICS nations, particularly the Parliaments and the members of Parliaments is very crucial in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals. Friends as you all know, in India, we have hosted Meeting of BRICS Women Parliamentarians' Forum in August 2016 and the issue of implementation of SDG's was discussed and deliberated upon. The Meeting was an endeavour on the part of the BRICS Women Parliamentarians for enhancing parliamentary cooperation in furthering the agenda of BRICS, which unanimously adopted the *Jaipur Declaration*. Reiterating what I had mentioned there, I must say successful implementation of the SDG's in the BRICS countries should begin with a focus on the indigenous ways of achieving the SDGs and in meeting the challenge of climate change. Making changes in life styles will make us less dependent on energy and more sustainable in our consumption.

I strongly believe that mobilization of financial resources as well as capacity building and transfer of technologies to developing countries on favourable terms is the key in the implementation of the SDGs. I do believe that women Parliamentarians have special responsibilities in mobilizing the participation of citizens, engaging them in governance processes, helping to define development priorities and providing leadership to grassroots organizations and initiatives.

There is no need to emphasize that Parliaments are powerful agents of change. It is by ratifying international agreements, translating the SDGs into enforceable national laws, monitoring their implementation and ensuring government's accountability on SDGs that Parliaments can drive that change. Parliamentarians can use various parliamentary devices available to them to discuss and debate the subject matters concerning SDGs in the House and thereby, bringing the issues to the attention of public and the media. Parliaments can ensure that an inclusive and participatory political dialogue is followed in shaping national developmental priorities within the broader framework of SDGs. Through parliamentary reviews of proposed governmental expenditures, Parliaments can ensure adequate financial resources are allocated to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals and the same are reflected in national and local budgets. The mechanism of Parliamentary Committees can be further strengthened to influence the governmental policies on SDGs.

The cooperation and exchange of experiences among the legislative bodies of BRICS nations is crucial for making it an important platform of discussion and consultation on vital issues of global politics and economy towards overall developments. I am confident that today's discussion on this BRICS Parliamentary Forum will benefit each one of us in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in our respective countries. I do reiterate the commitment of the Indian Parliament in extending cooperation to regional and international efforts towards achieving the SDGs and urge for greater cooperation among the BRICS Governments and Parliamentarians.

Thank you.

RABI RAY: THE SPEAKER AND THE PARLIAMENTARIAN

Our nation lost a great socialist leader and an eminent parliamentarian when Shri Rabi Ray, the former Speaker of Lok Sabha, breathed his last on 6th March 2017, at Cuttack due to age-related ailments. He will always be remembered in the history of our democracy as a responsible and courageous man with gracious conduct and high moral values. During his tenure as Lok Sabha Speaker in the Ninth Lok Sabha, he remained above party politics and considered Parliament proceedings as a means to a great end. He earned respect, admiration and appreciation, and upheld dignity, grace and stature to the exalted office of the Speaker of Lok Sabha. This simplicity and humility have been worthy of emulation.

Shri Rabi Ray had special interest in reading and always remained close and connected to the people at grass root level of our nation. He has many literary accomplishment to his credit, *i.e.*, he edited 'Samata' an Oriya monthly, 'Chaukhamba', a Hindi weekly and wrote a book on "Parliamentary Diplomacy". He also regularly contributed articles on contemporary political and social issues to various leading journals. He was a great orator. As a socialist leader, he championed the cause of the down trodden, particularly the workers and the peasantry. He also used to deliver lectures on various socio-economic and political issues at different National and International institutes.

Rabi Ray, born on 26 November 1926, in Bhanagarh Village in the Puri district of Orissa*, was influenced by freedom struggle and social movements at a very young age. In 1948-49, he was elected as the President of the prestigious Ravenshaw College at Cuttack. He was also the first President of the Madhusudan Law College Student's Union in 1949-50. With his inborn patriotism, he was deeply drawn to the freedom struggle. He was arrested for the first time during his graduation for unfurling the National Flag in Ravenshaw College and became a youth icon. As a passionate believer in socialism, he aimed at not only driving the British rulers out of India but also to secure justice to the

* Now known as Odisha

oppressed and downtrodden people of India. By doing so he always remained at the forefront of socialist movement till the end.

Rabi Ray joined Socialist Party in 1948, as a member and was later honoured with the post of Joint Secretary of the All India Samajwadi Yuvak Sabha. Under the leadership of Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, in 1956, he founded the Socialist Party in Orissa. During that time he was also a member of the National Executive of the Socialist Party and even became the General-Secretary of the party.

Rabi Ray was elected to the fourth Lok Sabha in 1967 from the parliamentary constituency of Puri, and subsequently in 1989 to the Ninth Lok Sabha from the Kendrapara parliamentary constituency. He was also elected to Rajya Sabha in 1974 from Orissa and completed his full term. During the Ninth Lok Sabha, amid unprecedented political uncertainty, he was unanimously elected as the Speaker to preside over the House.

Accolades and felicitations were showered on Shri Ray in the House following his assumption of office of speaker. The then Prime Minister Shri V.P. Singh, congratulating the Speaker, said: "Sir, your long experience of public life and political acumen will stand you in good stead in conducting the business of the House. From your student life, you have been a freedom fighter to the core and struggle for freedom had become synonymous with your life. Being an ardent believer in socialism, you aimed not only at driving the British rulers out of India but also aimed at securing justice to the oppressed and down-trodden. We therefore, believe that the voice of the poor raised in the House will receive your due attention".

Gracefully acknowledging the warm felicitations from his parliamentary colleagues, Shri Ray in his characteristic humility said: "I assure the Members that so long as I hold this office I shall be above party politics and shall try my level best to follow the rich traditions established by my illustrious predecessors in this august office. We must all remember that this House is the highest representative Panchayat of the 1.25 billion common people of India. As such, it must not only reflect the hopes, urges and aspirations of the common people but also their frustrations and sorrows. Dwelling on the desirability of considering change and revision of some of the parliamentary procedures in the light of changing needs, Ray said: "Parliamentary procedure is not an immutable thing. It is a means to a great end. If necessary, we can have a fresh look at some of our rules and regulations. Our Rules Committee can go into this matter with a view to ensuring speedy, smooth and effective transaction of business". The working of Lok Sabha took a new

direction during his tenure as he tackled challenges with finesse and steadfastness, and created opportunities to elicit issues causing distress to the common people.

During his tenure as the Speaker of Lok Sabha, for the first time on 20th December 1989, the President's Address in the Central Hall was telecast and broadcast live. Rabi Ray later formed a joint sub-committee to examine the popularity, technical achievability and cost involved in televising the proceedings of the two houses as he strongly believed it would bring parliament closer to the people. To further strengthen parliament's role in strengthening democracy, he led various Parliamentary Delegations to various countries to promote Parliamentary cooperation and understanding within fraternal parliaments. Another valuable contribution he made is celebration of the Birth Anniversaries of eminent parliamentarians by holding meetings, seminars, symposia *etc.*, and by publishing monographs under the "Eminent Parliamentarians Series".

Rabi Ray was also responsible for introducing the Subject Committees thus paving ways for setting up the Departmentally-Related Standing Committees, which become tools for parliamentarians for examining the policies and programmes of the government and ensure accountability of the executive to the legislature. This in due course became an important instrument for refining the process of the governance. Their reports are used for streamlining the policies and programmes of the Government which, in turn, make the bureaucracy accountable for implementation. This whole process strengthens parliamentary democracy and upholds the supremacy of parliament.

As guardian of the House and avowed proponent of democratic pluralism, he changed the regulation of Zero Hour to streamline the proceedings of the house for better utilization of time during Zero Hour. He evolved an institutional arrangement under which seven members were allowed to make brief statements after ensuring the views of the leaders of different parties and group in the house, where members articulate matter of urgent public importance. This saves precious time of the house and has stood the test of time.

Rabi Ray made an indelible mark as a committed leader and respected parliamentarian. He withdrew from active politics after the tenth Lok Sabha and even refused to accept the offer to become the Governor of a State. Besides his notable political contributions, he was actively associated with several socio-cultural organizations including the *Lohia Academy* and *Gram Vikash Foundation*. He continued to advance the cause of the poor and under privileged through outreach

programmes voluntary organizations conversations and writings. Since 1997 he was leading people's movement through a non political organization *Lok Shakti Abhiyaan*. He continued his work as a social leader till he was indisposed due to old age.

His sad demise was mourned by one and all. The President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee described Shri Ray as a freedom fighter, a veteran socialist leader and an eminent parliamentarian, who served the nation in various capacities including as the Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare and the Speaker of Lok Sabha. In her Condolence Message, Speaker of Lok Sabha Smt. Sumitra Mahajan said "Shri Rabi Ray a senior leader with deep commitment to the welfare of the people, was endowed with inherent simplicity and had deep faith in humanist ideals and democratic ethos. As the Speaker of Lok Sabha, he conducted the proceedings of the House with ease, affability, simplicity and upheld the prestige and dignity of the Chair". The Chief Minister of Odisha Shri Naveen Patnaik also paid rich tributes to Shri Rabi Ray. He said, "As a Union Minister and Lok Sabha Speaker, Ray had established a rich tradition in the conduct of the House. He worked with commitment for socialist ideas and moral values in life".

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

Meeting of Speakers and Presiding Officers of Parliaments of BRICS Parliamentary Forum: A meeting of Speakers and Presiding Officers of parliaments of BRICS Parliamentary Forum was held in Geneva on 23 October 2016. Hon'ble Speaker of Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, attended the meeting and made the opening remark on 'BRICS Parliamentary Cooperation in the Implementation of SDGs' at the Meeting.

BIRTH ANNIVERSARIES OF NATIONAL LEADERS

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

The birth anniversaries of the following leaders were celebrated during the period from 1 October to 31 December 2016:

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, a function was held on 14 November 2016 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Lok Sabha Speaker, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; the Union Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Raj Nath Singh; the Union Minister of Finance and Corporate Affairs, Shri Arun Jaitley; the Union Minister of Urban Development, Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation and Information & Broadcasting, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu; the Union Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Chemicals & Fertilizers, Shri Ananth Kumar; the Leader of Opposition, Rajya Sabha, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad; the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Prof. P.J. Kurien; Former Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson, Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani; Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament; the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, Shri Anoop Mishra and Shri Shumsher K. Sheriff,

respectively, paid floral tributes at the portrait of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Shri G.V. Mavalankar: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri G.V. Mavalankar, a function was held on 27 November 2016 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Lok Sabha Speaker, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; the Minister of State of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare and Parliamentary Affairs Shri S.S. Ahluwalia; and former Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson of the Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani; Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament and the Secretary-General of Lok Sabha Shri Anoop Mishra paid floral tributes to the former Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri G.V. Mavalankar.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, a function was held on 11 November 2016 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Lok Sabha Speaker, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; former Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson of the Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani; Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Prof. P.J. Kurien, Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament; the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, Shri Anoop Mishra and Shri Shumsher K. Sheriff, respectively, paid floral tributes at the portrait of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, a function was held on 31 October 2016 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi; the Union Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Raj Nath Singh; the Union Minister of Finance and Corporate Affairs, Shri Arun Jaitley; the Union Minister of Urban Development, Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, and Information & Broadcasting, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu; the Leader of Opposition in Rajya Sabha, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad; and former Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson, Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani led the parliamentarians in paying floral tributes at the portrait of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Other dignitaries who paid tributes to Sardar Patel included sitting and former Members of Parliament, and the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, Shri Anoop Mishra and Shri Shumsher K. Sheriff, respectively.

Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, a function was held on 2 October 2016 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi; the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Prof. P.J. Kurien; former Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson, Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani; several

Union Ministers, Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament; and the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, Shri Shumsher K. Sheriff paid floral tributes at the portraits of Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. The family members of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri also joined the dignitaries in paying tributes to the leaders.

Shri G.M.C. Balayogi: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of the former speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, a function was held on 1 October 2016 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Former Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson, Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani; the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Prof. P.J. Kurien; Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament; and the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, Shri Shumsher K. Sheriff paid floral tributes at the portrait of Shri G.M.C. Balayogi.

Shri Baliram Bhagat: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of the former speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri Baliram Bhagat, a function was held on 7 October 2016 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Former Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson, Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani; the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs and Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Shri S.S. Ahluwalia; Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament; and the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, Shri Anoop Mishra and Shri Shumsher K. Sheriff, respectively, paid floral tributes at the portrait of Shri Bali Ram Bhagat.

Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, a function was held on 5 November 2016 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Prof. P.J. Kurien; former Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson of the Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani; Members of Parliament and former Members of Parliament paid floral tributes at the Portrait of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das.

Smt. Indira Gandhi: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Smt. Indira Gandhi, a function was held on 19 November 2016 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Union Minister for Finance and Corporate Affairs, Shri Arun Jaitley; former Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; the Leader of Opposition, Rajya Sabha, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad; former Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson of the Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani; and the President of the Indian National Congress Party, Smt. Sonia Gandhi led parliamentarians in paying floral tributes at the portraits of Smt. Indira Gandhi. Among other dignitaries who paid tributes to Smt. Indira Gandhi included sitting Members and

former Members of Parliament and the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, Shri Anoop Mishra and Shri Shumsher K. Sheriff, respectively.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, a function was held on 3 December 2016 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Union Minister of Chemicals & Fertilizers and Parliamentary Affairs Shri Ananth Kumar; the Leader of Opposition of Rajya Sabha, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad; the Minister of State of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri S.S. Ahluwalia; former Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson of Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani; Members of Parliament; and former Members of Parliament paid floral tributes at the portrait of Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

Shri C. Rajagopalachari: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri C. Rajagopalachari, a function was held on 10 December 2016 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Prof. P.J. Kurien; former Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson of the Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani; Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament; and the Secretary-General of Lok Sabha, Shri Anoop Mishra also paid floral tributes at the portrait of Shri C. Rajagopalachari.

Chaudhary Charan Singh: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Chaudhary Charan Singh, a function was held on 23 December 2016 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Union Minister of Chemicals & Fertilizers and Parliamentary Affairs Shri Ananth Kumar; the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs and Agriculture & Farmers Welfare Shri S.S. Ahluwalia; and former Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson of the Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani paid floral tributes at the portrait of former Prime Minister Chaudhary Charan Singh in the Central Hall of Parliament House on his Birth Anniversary on 23 December 2016.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, a function was held on 25 December 2016 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Union Minister of Chemicals & Fertilizers and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Ananth Kumar; the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs and Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Shri S.S. Ahluwalia; former Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson of the Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani; Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament; and the Secretary-General of Lok Sabha, Shri Anoop Mishra, also paid floral tributes at the portrait of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

EXCHANGE OF PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS

Foreign Parliamentary Delegation visiting India

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam: A 12-member Parliamentary Delegation from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by H.E. Mrs. Nguyen Thi Kim Ngan, President of the National Assembly of Vietnam visited India from 8 to 11 December, 2016.

On Friday, 9 December, 2016 the Delegation witnessed the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha in Session from the 'Special Box'. On the same day the Delegation called on Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari, Hon'ble Vice President of India and the Chairman of Rajya Sabha; Shri Narendra Modi, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India; and Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan. The Delegation also had a meeting with General-Secretary, CPI (M). During call on meeting of Delegates with Hon'ble Speaker Lok Sabha, a Cooperation Agreement between Indian and Vietnamese Parliament was signed by Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha and the President of the National Assembly of Vietnam. Three Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) were also signed between Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. A dinner was also hosted by Hon'ble Speaker in honour of the Delegation.

On Saturday, 10 December, 2016 the Delegation called on Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Hon'ble President of India and also had meetings with President of Indian National Congress and General Secretary of CPI. Besides Delhi the Delegation also visited Bodhgaya, Bihar.

PARLIAMENT MUSEUM

During the period from 1 October to 31 December 2016, a total of 12486 visitors visited the Parliament Museum. Apart from the general visitors, students from 104 schools and colleges from all over the country visited the Museum. A number of sitting and former members of Parliament, members of State Legislatures and foreign dignitaries/delegations including delegations from the SAARC countries and the Parliament of Kenya too visited the Museum.

BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING

During the period from 1 October to 31 December 2016, the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training organized the following Courses/Programmes for Members/Delegates/Probationers/Journalists/Students:

32nd Parliamentary Internship Programme for Foreign Parliamentary Officials: The 32nd Parliamentary Internship Programme for Foreign Parliamentary Officials was organized from 3 November to 2 December 2016 which was attended by 46 officials from 30 countries. The Programme was funded under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC)/Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan (SCAAP) by the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India.

Special Training Programme for Officials of Parliament of Afghanistan: Thirty Nine Officials of National Assembly of Afghanistan attended Special Training Programme from 21 November to 20 December 2016.

Lok Sabha Internship Programme 2016-2017: (i) Twenty Five Interns attended the one month Internship Programme from 14 December 2016 to 13 January 2017; and (ii) Seventeen Interns attended the three months Internship Programme from 1 December 2016 to 28 February 2017.

Appreciation Courses: Four Appreciation Courses in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures were organized for: (i) Seventeen Grade-I Officers (B) of Indian Foreign Service (IFS) from 19 to 20 October 2016; (ii) 48 Probationers of the Indian Railway Services of Mechanical Engineers (IRSME) from 24 to 26 October 2016; (iii) One Hundred and Thirty Two Probationers of the Indian Police Service (IPS) from 7 to 8 November 2016; and (iv) Sixty Nine Officers of the Indian Ordnance Factories Service (IOFS) from 21 to 24 November 2016.

Professional Development Programmes for Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat: (i) Three Officers attended the 30th All India Official Language Training Workshop and Conference organized by Bharatiya Bhasha Evam Sanskriti Kendra at Darjeeling, West Bengal from 21 to 23 October 2016; (ii) Four Officers attended the 81st (Platinum Jubilee-6) Seminar-Cum-Hindi Workshop on "Official Language Hindi in Today's Changing Scenario" organized by Rajbhasha Sansthan, at Jim Corbett Park, Nainital from 25 to 27 October 2016; (iii) Two Officers attended the 7th International Seminar of Parliamentary Research Services, Seoul, from 8 to 10 November 2016; and (iv) Three Officers attended the 31st Hindi Conference and Workshop organised by the Rajbhasha Avam Prabandhan Vikas Sanstha from 28 to 30 November 2016 at Gangtok, Sikkim.

Training Courses for Officials of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha & State Legislature Secretariats: (i) Thirty Middle Level Officers of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats attended the Management Development Programme from 17 to 21 October 2016; and (ii) Seventeen

Hindi Assistants, Translators, Editors of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats attended Training Programme from 7 to 11 November 2016.

Training Courses in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures for Officials of Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI): Twenty Eight Officers of Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Mumbai, attended the Training Programme in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures from 7 to 9 December 2016.

Familiarization Programme for Media Persons: Twenty Six Media Persons accredited to the State Legislatures of Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and Nagaland attended the Ninth Familiarization Programme on Parliamentary Practices and Procedures, from 5 to 7 December 2016.

Study Visits – (a) International – (i) A Three Member Parliamentary Delegation of the Westminster Foundation for Democracy visited from 14 to 16 November 2016; (ii) Twenty Seven Civil Servants of Bangladesh, who were undergoing the 30th Mid Career Training Programme in Field Administration at NCGG, Mussoorie, attended a Study Visit on 1 October 2016; (iii) Forty Three Diaspora Youth undergoing Orientation Programme under “36 Know India Programme” of the Ministry of External Affairs, on 7 October 2016; and (iv) Six Members Delegation of the Committee on Delegated Legislation of the Parliament of Kenya, on 13 December 2016. In all, 79 participants attended these Study Visits.

(b) National – (i) Forty Seven Students of the MIT-International School of Broadcasting and Journalism, Pune, on 3 October 2016; (ii) Sixty Five Students of Zila Parishad High School, Karimnagar, Telangana, on 3 October 2016; (iii) Eighty One Assistant Section Officers (Direct Recruit) of the Central Secretariat Service undergoing training at the Institute of Secretariat Training & Management (ISTM), New Delhi, on 4 October 2016; (iv) Fifty Eight Assistant Section Officers (Direct Recruit) of the Central Secretariat Service undergoing training at the Institute of Secretariat Training & Management (ISTM), New Delhi, on 5 October 2016; (v) Eighty One Assistant Section Officers (Direct Recruit) of the Central Secretariat Service undergoing training at the Institute of Secretariat Training & Management (ISTM), New Delhi, on 6 October 2016; (vi) Ninety Seven Direct recruit Assistants (ASO) undergoing Training at Haryana Institute of Public Administration, Gurugram, on 6 October 2016; (vii) Fourteen Students and Parents of the American Embassy School, Chandragupta Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi, on 13 October 2016; (viii) One Hundred and Twenty Seven Students of SVN Matriculation Higher Secondary School, Kongampalayam,

Erode, Tamil Nadu, on 14 October 2016; (ix) Nineteen Students & Teachers from Germany under Student's Exchange Programme with Delhi Public School, Rohini, New Delhi, on 17 October 2016; (x) Twenty Eight Students & Professors of St. John's Regional Seminary, Ramanthapur, Hyderabad, on 19 October 2016; (xi) Thirty One French Students under the Student's Exchange Programme with Delhi Public School International, Saket, New Delhi, on 21 October 2016; (xii) Sixty Student of Navdip Vidyamandir, Telagadh, Taluka-Satlasana, Dist. Mehsana, Gujarat, on 24 October 2016; (xiii) Thirty Nine Assistant Provident Fund Commissioners undergoing the Training in Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya National Academy of Social Security (PDUNASS), on 25 October 2016; (xiv) Twenty Six Students of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Educational Institutions, Hyderabad, on 25 October 2016; (xv) Sixteen Students of Ranchi College, Ranchi, Jharkhand, on 4 November 2016; (xvi) Forty Eight Students of Abacus School, Chennai, on 7 November 2016; (xvii) Eighteen Assistant Section Officers of Defence Headquarter Training Institute, New Delhi on 8 November 2016; (xviii) One Hundred and Seven Students & Faculty of the Shyambazar Law College, Kolkata, West Bengal, on 9 November 2016; (xix) Forty Eight Students of Abacus School, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, on 9 November 2016; (xx) Twenty Three Students and Teachers of ITIHAAS, Sarvapriya Vihar, New Delhi, on 11 November 2016; (xxi) Sixty Students from inaccessible Abujmad region of Narayanpur District, Chhattisgarh, on 11 November 2016 (xxii) 42 L.L.B Students from the University of Burdwan, West Bengal, on 15 November 2016; (xxiii) Thirty Seven Students of Haldia Law College, West Bengal, on 16 November 2016; (xxiv) Fifty Six Students and faculty of Eshwar International School, Gohana, Haryana, on 16 November 2016; (xxv) Sixty Students of Holy Child Auxillian School, Delhi, on 17 November 2016; (xxvi) Forty Six Students of Law College Durgapur, West Bengal, on 18 November 2016; (xxvii) Nine Members of Odisha Legislative Assembly (MLA), on 18 November 2016; (xxviii) Eighty Six Students of Vidya Pratishthan's School of Architecture, Pune, Maharashtra, on 18 November 2016; (xxix) Thirty Five Students of Rajarishi Shahu College, Latur, Maharashtra, on 22 November 2016; (xxx) Sixty Four Students of Shiv Nadar School, NOIDA, on 22 November 2016; (xxxi) Thirty Four Service Officers up to the rank of Colonels and equivalent, undergoing Training Programme at DHTI, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi, on 23 November 2016 (xxxii) Thirty Six Participants attending Capacity Building Programme at Research and Information System (RIS) for Developing countries, New Delhi, on 24 November 2016; (xxxiii) Nine Member Delegation of Children from National Foundation for Communal Harmony, New Delhi, on 25 November 2016; (xxxiv) Seven

Students of SAN International College of Arts and Science, Walyar, Coimbatore, on 28 November 2016; (xxxv) Twenty One Tribal guest from Darjeeling, West Bengal, on 29 November 2016; (xxxvi) Sixty Seven Student of Legislative Council, IIT Madras, Chennai, on 30 November 2016; (xxxvii) Seventy Students and Faculties of Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra, on 30 November 2016; (xxxviii) Thirty Five Officers from North-East States (Assam, Meghalaya & Mizoram) attending training at Institute of Secretariat Training and Management (ISTM), New Delhi, on 30 November 2016; (xxxix) Forty Seven Students of Jaipuria School, Ghaziabad, U.P., on 2 December 2016; (xl) Forty Six Students and Teachers of R.D. Rajpal School, Dwarka, New Delhi, on 6 December 2016 (xli) Fifty One Students/teachers of Nallamuthu Gounder Mahalingam College, Pollachi, Tamil Nadu, on 6 December 2016; (xlii) Ninety Seven ASOs (Direct Recruit) attending training programme at Haryana Institute of Public Administration (HIPA), Gurugram, on 6 December 2016; (xliii) Thirty Four Students of Somerville School, NOIDA, on 8 December 2016; (xliv) Forty Eight Students of Department of Public Administration, Madras Christian College, Tambaram, Chennai, on 12 December 2016; (xlv) Forty Two Students of Department of Public Administration, Madras Christian College, Tambaram, Chennai, on 13 December 2016; (xlvi) Eleven Students and Teachers of Pandit Kunjilal Rashtriya Sansadiya Vidyapeeth, Bhopal, M.P., on 14 December 2016; (xlvii) Forty Four Students/Teachers of Department of Education, University of Delhi, on 14 December 2016; (xlviii) Sixty Assistants Section Officers of Central Secretariat Service undergoing training at the Institute of Secretariat Training & Management (ISTM), New Delhi, on 15 December 2016; (xlix) Twenty Six Students and Faculty of Aditanar College of Arts and Science, Tiruchendur, Tamil Nadu, on 15 December 2016; (l) Eighty Five Indian Origin Diaspora Youth under the 'Know India Programme (KIP)' of the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi, on 22 December 2016; (li) Twenty Seven Students and Teachers of Pattan, Jammu and Kashmir under National Integration Tour of 29 Rashtriya Rifles/15 Corps of Northern Command, on 23 December 2016; (lii) A group of 6 Non-Residents Indian, on 27 December 2016; (liii) Forty Three Students of Krishnaveni Talent School, Telengana, on 27 December 2016; (liv) Nineteen Students/Teachers of National Integration Tour (NIT) from remote area of District Kokrajhar, Assam on 28 December 2016; (lv) Forty Seven Students/Teachers of the S.K. College of Science & Commerce, Nerul, Navi Mumbai, on 29 December 2016; and (lvi) Thirty Section Officers of DHTI, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi, on 30 December 2016. In all, 2523 participants attended these Study Visits.

PRIVILEGE ISSUES

LOK SABHA

During the period 1 October to 31 December 2016, the Committee on Violation of Protocol Norms and Contemptuous Behaviour of Government Officers with Members of Lok Sabha held 2 sittings on 18 October and 11 November 2016, while no sitting of the Committee on Ethics was held. No reports were presented by the above mentioned Committees.

The Committee of Privileges held 2 sittings on 17 October and 3 November 2016, while the Committee to Inquire into the Improper Conduct of a Member held 5 sittings on 10, 17, 22, 28 and 29 November, 2016. Each Committee presented one report during the period.

Committee of Privileges

The Third Report of the Committee of Privileges on the Notices of question of Privilege dated 5 December, 2014 given by Smt. Mausam Noor and Shri M.I. Shanavas, Members of Parliament, against a correspondent of 'Times of India' newspaper for allegedly humiliating them and tarnishing their image by publishing a false and defamatory news item wherein they were reported to have been allegedly absent without prior sanction for leave from the House, was presented to the Hon'ble Speaker on 3 December, 2016 and laid on the Table of the House on 7 December, 2016.

The Committee of Privileges in the Report *vide* their recommendations paragraph numbers 56 and 57 were of the view that the Times of India newspaper failed to adhere to the basic tenets of journalism expected from a newspaper of its standing and reputation but given the assurance of non-recurrence of such incidents in future, did not wish to make any recommendation in this regard. However, the Committee recommended that the matter may be allowed to rest, as against the Correspondent and Printer and Publisher of the newspaper particularly in the view of the apology placed on record. The Committee expressed the hope that the newspaper would discourage such irresponsible reporting in future particularly about Parliament and its constituents and would sensitize its correspondents and reporters for strictly complying with the journalistic ethics.

Committee to Inquire into the Improper Conduct of a Member

The Report of the Committee to Inquire into the Improper Conduct of a Member was presented to the Hon'ble Speaker and laid on the Table of the House on 9 December, 2016. Thereafter, the Committee became *functus officio*.

The Committee to Inquire into the Improper Conduct of a Member in the Report *vide* their recommendations paragraph numbers 152 to 155 recommended that Shri Bhagwant Mann, Member of Parliament may be suspended for remaining period of the Tenth Session of Sixteenth Lok Sabha.

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

(1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2016)

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 Tenth Session of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha and the Two Hundred and Forty First Session of the Rajya Sabha commenced on 16 November, 2016 and adjourned *sine die* on 16 December, 2016. The President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, prorogued both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 18 December, 2016.

Rajya Sabha Election: Election to Rajya Sabha seat was held on 6 October, 2016. Shri La Ganesan of the Bharatiya Janata Party, won in the election, from Madhya Pradesh. His term as a Member of Rajya Sabha commenced w.e.f. 7 October, 2016. He took oath on 14 October, 2016.

Nomination of Rajya Sabha Member: On 4 October, 2016, the President Shri Pranab Mukherjee, nominated Ms. Roopa Ganguly, to the Rajya Sabha as a Member. Her term as a Member to the Rajya Sabha commenced w.e.f. 4 October, 2016. She took oath on 14 October, 2016.

Resignation From Rajya Sabha: On 26 December, 2016, Shri Mithun Chakraborty, of the Trinamool Congress Party resigned from the membership of Rajya Sabha.

Lok Sabha Bye-election: The following persons were declared elected on 22 November, 2016, in the Lok Sabha bye-election held on 19 November, 2016:

Shri Pradan Baruah of the Bhartiya Janata Party's allies Asom

Gana Parishad (AGP) was declared elected from Lakhimpur Lok Sabha Constituency of Assam.

Shri Gyan Singh of the Bhartiya Janata Party was declared elected from Shahdol Lok Sabha seat of Madhya Pradesh.

Sarvashri Dibyendu Adhikari and Parthapratim Roy of the All India Trinamool Congress Party were declared elected from Tamluk and Coochbehar Lok Sabha seats of West Bengal respectively.

Resignation from Lok Sabha: On 17 October, 2016, Shri Tariq Hameed Karra, member of the People Democratic Party from Jammu and Kashmir resigned from the Lok Sabha.

On 23 November, 2016, Shri Amarinder Singh, member of the Indian National Congress from Punjab resigned.

AROUND THE STATES

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Oath of New Cabinet Minister: On 14 October, 2016, the Governor V. Shanmuganathan, administered oath of office and secrecy to newly-inducted Minister, Shri Tamiyo Taga as the Industries, Textiles and Handicrafts and Cooperation Minister. The Chief Minister Shri Pema Khandu, dropped Shri Tapang Taloh from the Cabinet.

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 22 November, 2016, Ms. Dasanglu Pul of the Bhartiya Janata Party was declared elected from Anjaw Assembly seat in the bye-election held on 19 November, 2016.

Political Development: On 29 December, 2016, the People's Party of Arunachal Pradesh temporarily suspended the Chief Minister, Shri Pema Khandu, the Deputy Chief Minister, Shri Chowna Mein and five MLAs for anti-party activities.

On 30 December, 2016, the Chief Minister, Shri Pema Khandu claimed the majority with the support of 49 of the 60 MLAs, including 35 of the People's Party of Arunachal, 12 of the Bhartiya Janata Party and two independents.

On 31 December, 2016, the Bhartiya Janata Party formed the Government in the State after 33 MLAs of the People's Party of Arunachal led by the Chief Minister, Shri Pema Khandu, joined it.

ASSAM

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 22 November, 2016, Shri Mansing

Rongpi of the Bhartiya Janata Party from Baithalangso Assembly Constituency was declared elected in the bye-election held on 19 November, 2016.

DELHI

Resignation of Lieutenant Governor: On 22 December, 2016, Shri Najeeb Jung resigned as the Lieutenant Governor of Delhi.

New Lieutenant Governor: On 31 December, 2016, Shri Anil Baijal was sworn in as the Lieutenant Governor of Delhi.

KARNATAKA

Resignation of Minister: On 14 December, 2016, the Excise Minister, Shri H.Y. Meti, resigned over the charges of a scandal.

KERALA

Resignation of Minister: On 14 October, 2016, the Industries Minister, Shri E.P. Jayarajan, resigned over the charges of nepotism in appointments in State Public Sector Enterprises. The Chief Minister Piniyari Vijayan took charges of the Industries and Sports Portfolios.

Oath of New Cabinet Minister: On 22 November, 2016, Shri M.M. Mani took oath as the Minister of Electricity.

MADHYA PRADESH

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 22 November, 2016, Ms. Manju Dadu of the Bhartiya Janata Party from Nepanagar Assembly seat was declared elected in the bye-election held on 19 November, 2016.

ODISHA

Resignation of Minister: On 21 October, 2016, the Health and Family Minister, Shri Atanu Sabyasachi Nayak, resigned over the SUM Hospital fire.

PUDUCHERRY

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 22 November, 2016, Shri V. Narayansamy of the Indian National Congress was declared elected from Nellithope Assembly seat in the bye-election held on 19 November, 2016.

RAJASTHAN

Cabinet Expansion: On 10 December, 2016, the Chief Minister,

Smt. Vasundhara Raje dropped Sarvashri Jeetmal Khant and Arjun Lal Garg from the Council of Ministers. The Chief Minister inducted four Ministers of State viz. Smt. Kamsa Meghwal, Sarvashri Dhan Singh Rawat, Sushil Katara and Banshidhar Bajia and elevated two Ministers of State as the Cabinet Minister viz. Sarvashri Ajay Singh Kilak and Babulal Verma.

TAMIL NADU

Death of Chief Minister: On 6 December, 2016, the Chief Minister Ms. J. Jayalalithaa passed away.

New Chief Minister: On 7 December, 2016, Shri O. Panneerselvam was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

Portfolio Reallocation: On 11 October, 2016, the Governor of Tamil Nadu Shri Vidyasagar Rao, allocated the portfolios held by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Ms. J. Jayalalithaa to the Finance Minister for the State, Shri O Panneerselvam.

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 22 November, 2016, Sarvashri M. Rengasamy, V. Senthil Balaji and A.K. Bose of the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam were declared elected from Thanjavur, Aravakurichi and Thiruparankundram Assembly Constituencies respectively in the bye-election held on 19 November, 2016.

TRIPURA

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 22 November, 2016, Sarvashri Jhumu Sarkar and Biswajit Datta of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) were declared elected from Barjala and Khowai Assembly Constituencies respectively in the bye-election held on 19 November, 2016.

UTTAR PRADESH

Political Development: On 1 October, 2016, the Chief Minister Shri Akhilesh Yadav, inducted Shri Gayatri Prasad Prajapati as Transport Minister, who was earlier sacked from the Mining Ministry.

On 23 October, 2016, the Samajwadi Party expelled the General Secretary of the Party, Shri Ramgopal Yadav over the charges of conspiracy.

On 26 October, 2016, the Samajwadi Party president Shri Shivpal Yadav expelled the Forest Minister, Shri Tej Narain from the party for six years.

On 17 November, 2016, Shri Ramgopal Yadav was reinstated into the Party again as the National General Secretary of the Party.

On 30 December, 2016, the Samajwadi Party Chief, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav expelled the Chief Minister, Shri Akhilesh Yadav and the National Secretary General, Shri Ramgopal Yadav over the charges of anti-party activities.

On 31 December, 2016, the Samajwadi Party Chief, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav reinstated the Chief Minister, Shri Akhilesh Yadav and the National Secretary General, Shri Ramgopal Yadav to the Samajwadi Party.

WEST BENGAL

Assembly Bye-election Result: Shri Saikat Panda of the All India Trinamool Congress Party was declared elected from Monteswar Assembly seat in the bye-election held on 19 November, 2016.

EVENTS ABROAD

AUSTRIA

Presidential Election: On 4 December, 2016, Mr. Alexander van der Bellen was declared elected as the new President after second round of voting.

BULGARIA

Resignation of Prime Minister: On 14 November, 2016, the Prime Minister, Mr. Boyko Borisov resigned from his post.

New President: On 14 November 2016, Mr. Rumen Radev was elected as the new President.

CAPE VERDE

President Re-elected: On 2 October, 2016, the incumbent President, Mr. Jorge Carlos Fonseca was re-elected to the post of the President.

FRANCE

Resignation of Prime Minister: On 6 December, 2016, the Prime Minister, Mr. Manuel Valls resigned from his post.

New Prime Minister: On 6 December, 2016, the President Mr. Francois Hollande, named Mr. Bernard Cazeneuve as the new Prime Minister.

GHANA

Presidential Election: Mr. Nana Akufo-Addo was elected as the President in the Presidential Election held on 7 December, 2016.

ITALY

Resignation of Prime Minister: On 8 December, 2016, the Prime Minister, Mr. Matteo Renzi resigned from his post.

New Prime Minister: On 11 December, 2016, the President Mr. Sergio Mattarella, named Mr. Paolo Gentiloni as the new Prime Minister.

LEBANON

New President: On 31 October, 2016, Mr. Michel Aoun was elected as the new President of Lebanon.

MOLDOVA

Presidential Election: Mr. Igor Dodon was elected as the President in the Presidential Election held on 30 October, 2016.

MOROCCO

General Elections: Elections to the 395-seats for the House of Representatives were held on 7 October, 2016. The Justice and Development Party of Mr. Abdelilah Benkirane won the Election, securing 125 seats. On 10 October, 2016, Mr. Abdelilah Benkirane was reappointed as the Prime Minister of Morocco.

NEW ZEALAND

Resignation of Prime Minister: On 12 December, 2016, the Prime Minister, Mr. John Key resigned from his post.

New Prime Minister: On 12 December, 2016, Mr. Bill English was sworn in as the new Prime Minister of New Zealand.

NICARAGUA

President Re-elected: On 7 November, 2016, the President, Mr. Daniel Ortega was re-elected to the post.

USA

New President: On 8 November, 2016, Mr. Donald Trump was elected as the new President of the United States of America.

New Vice President: On 8 November, 2016, Mr. Mike Pence was elected as the new Vice President of the United States of America.

UZBEKISTAN

Presidential Election: Mr. Shavkat Mirziyoyev was elected as the President in the Presidential Election held on 4 December, 2016.

SESSIONAL REVIEW

SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

TENTH SESSION

The Tenth Session of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha commenced on 16 November, 2016 and was adjourned *sine die* on 16 December, 2016. In all, there were 21 sittings during the Session. The House was prorogued by the President of India on 19 December, 2016.

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

A. DISCUSSIONS/STATEMENTS

Statement by Minister regarding Prime Minister's Visit to Japan on 11-12 November, 2016: On 23 November 2016, the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, Shri M.J. Akbar made a statement on the visit of Hon'ble Prime Minister of India to Japan for the Annual Summit meeting with the Prime Minister of Japan H.E. Mr. Shinzo Abe.

The Minister said that this was the Prime Minister Modi's second visit to Japan, the first being in August-September 2014. During the visit the two sides had upgraded bilateral relationship to Special Strategic and Global Partnership and moved purposefully to infuse greater content and substance to bilateral partnership. During the visit, visible progress was achieved across the three pillars of bilateral engagement namely, strategic, economic and people-to-people. Ten agreements covering diverse fields of engagement were signed during the visit. The Prime Minister's programme included an audience with the Emperor; interaction with business leaders; bilateral discussions with Prime Minister Abe in delegation as well as restricted format; signing and witnessing of bilateral agreements; Joint Press Statement with Prime Minister Abe; official Banquet; visit to Kobe to see Kawasaki High Speed Rail facility; official lunch by Prime Minister Abe in Kobe; and address to Indian community in Kobe.

During Prime Minister's interaction with captains of industries of the two countries, there was appreciation for the reform process unleashed

by the Government to facilitate 'Make In India'. The Japanese industrialists were particularly appreciative of the recent legislative initiatives such as GST, bankruptcy law and other measures, including by various State Governments, to enhance ease of doing business. While conveying their desire to enhance investments in India, the Japanese business leaders requested the Prime Minister for further liberalization of investment policies and simplification of taxation and administrative processes. During the discussions, Japanese side was sensitized of India's concerns on crossborder terrorism. The Prime Minister, Shri Modi in his address to the business leaders of Japan, urged them to seize the opportunities offered by India. He conveyed his determination to persevere with the reform process to make India an even better destination to do business. Prime Minister Abe condemned terrorism in strongest terms in all its forms and manifestations in the spirit of zero tolerance. He joined the Prime Minister in calling on all countries to implement the UNSC Resolution 1267 and other relevant resolutions designating terrorist entities. A call was issued for elimination of terrorist safe havens and infrastructure. All countries were urged to deal effectively with transnational terrorism emanating from their territory and to stop cross-border movement of terrorists. The Prime Minister Abe along with Prime Minister Shri Modi called upon Pakistan to bring the perpetrators of terrorist attacks, including November 2008 Mumbai attack and 2016 Pathankot attack, to justice.

A significant outcome of the visit was signing of the Agreement on Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy. This agreement opened up new avenues of civil nuclear energy cooperation with international partners. The Agreement is the first of its kind that Japan has signed with a non-signatory to the NPT and underlines international recognition of our responsible record. The Agreement also focuses more heavily on modern safety in the light of Japan's experiences in 2011. The other significant achievement of the visit was initiation of a Manufacturing Skill Transfer Promotion Programme. It is a first of its kind arrangement in India, which is aimed at bridging the skill gap in high-tech manufacturing in India. Under this Programme, Japan-India Institute of Manufacturing (JIIM) will be set up to train 30,000 Indian youths over 10 years in floor shop engineering skills. In addition, Japanese endowment courses will be instituted in select engineering and technology colleges of India. Coupled with Japan's earlier commitment of 3.5 trillion Yen Investment Promotion Partnership of September, 2014 and 1.5 trillion Yen Make in India finance facility of December, 2015, this skill development programme could be an effective gamechanger in

augmenting manufacturing in India. It would also help to better integrate India in global supply chains.

There was appreciation of progress in carrying forward the Mumbai Ahmedabad High Speed Rail Project. It was agreed that the construction of the High Speed Rail line will commence in 2018 and it will become operational in 2023. The importance of skill transfer, technological upgradation and technology localisation was emphasised. The two Prime Ministers reviewed the defence and security co-operation and expressed satisfaction at broad basing and deepening of this co-operation. They felt that India-Japan relationship is one of the key relationships of 21st century, which will play a critical role in ensuring peace, stability, and prosperity in the region. There was mutual understanding on enhancing co-operation in infrastructure building including through Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA). In view of the enhanced mutual trust and understanding, the two Prime Ministers agreed to explore the possibility of ODA-driven co-operation with other partner countries in trilateral format.

The importance of investing in people for a durable partnership was emphasised. Prime Minister Abe conveyed his intention to enhance tourism co-operation through liberalisation and facilitation of visa. He also offered greater scholarship and internship opportunities for Indian youth. Both sides agreed to further strengthen co-operation in science and technology including through collaborative projects. One area which was of importance is joint projects in stem cell using iPS technology of Nobel Laureate Prof. Yamanaka, which holds promise for treating genetic disorders prevalent in Indian tribal belts. It was agreed to mark 2017 as the Year of Friendly Exchanges.

Overall, the visit was a success. It achieved concrete outcomes, strengthening the three pillars of bilateral relations in a balanced manner. The excellent personal rapport that Prime Minister Modi enjoys with Prime Minister Abe helped in advancing the areas of mutual interest.

Statement by Minister regarding alleged banning of singing of National Anthem by the management of a Private School in Sadiyabad locality of Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh: On 8 December 2016, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Kiren Rijju made a statement regarding alleged banning of singing of National Anthem by the management of a Private School in Sadiyabad locality of Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh. The Minister said that as per the report received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, a written complaint was made by the Block Education Officer (BEO), Government of Uttar Pradesh that

during the rehearsal for the celebration of Independence Day on 15th August, 2016, the manager of a school in Sadiyabad locality of Allahabad District asked the teachers that the children of a particular group may not be asked to sing Saraswati Vandana and National Anthem on 15th August. After this decision of the management, the Principal of the school and eight teachers resigned from their post in protest. This school was being run without being recognized by the concerned authorities and without any valid registration but was awarding Educational Certificates illegally for the last 15 years.

An act of prevention of singing of Indian National Anthem is punishable under Section 3 of the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971, which prescribes that whoever intentionally prevents the singing of the Indian National Anthem or causes disturbances to any assembly engaged in such singing shall be punished with imprisonment for a term, which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both. Taking cognisance of the written information of the Block Education Officer, the concerned Police Station (Colonelganj) registered a case no. 708/16 on 7 August 2016 under Sections 419/420/467/468/471 of IPC and under Section 3 of the Prevention of Insults of National Honour Act, 1971.

In the evening of 7th August 2016, the police received information that the manager of the said school was giving a T.V interview and some persons started opposing the same, which created a law and order problem. The Police Station of Colonelganj, therefore, registered a case No. 709/16 under Sections 143/147/323/152 A and CLA Act against 7 persons and other unknown persons including the manager of the School. In a sequel to the said event, Colonelganj Police Station registered another case No. 710/16 under Sections 354/323 on 07.08.2016 wherein a local Councillor allegedly misbehaved, abused and resorted to physical violence to a group of women protesting the ban on singing of the National Anthem.

After the investigation in these matters, the owner of the said School in Sadiyabad, Allahabad and six other persons were arrested by the local police on 10.08.2016 and thereafter sent to Judicial custody. The room of the manager and class rooms of the said school were sealed. The local police have filed the Charge Sheet against the accused persons in the case before the Hon'ble Court on 11.10.2016. The case is sub-judice. The Minister assured the august House that it is the endeavour of the Government that every citizen of our country takes pride, upholds the dignity and respects our National Anthem.

Statement by Minister regarding negotiations in 28th Meeting of Parties to the Montreal Protocol held in October, 2016 in Kigali, Rwanda: On 14 December 2016, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Shri Anil Madhav Dave made a *suo moto* statement on the negotiations held under the Montreal Protocol for control of ozone depleting substances that was held in Kigali, Rwanda from 6 to 14 October, 2016. The Meeting adopted an amendment to the Protocol which is historic and aimed at phasing down the Hydro fluorocarbons (HFCs) that contribute to global warming. The Minister informed the august House that the HFCs do not deplete the Ozone layer. However, they have high global warming potential. The amendment to Montreal Protocol agreed in Kigali has facilitated the creation of an international regime of regulatory actions and financial support for treating this set of chemicals in the same manner and with the same urgency as was accorded to other Ozone Depleting Substances in the past.

The Minister said that the negotiations for phasing down of HFCs under the Montreal Protocol were initiated way back in 2009, but these negotiations gathered momentum only after India submitted an amendment proposal to phase down HFCs under the Montreal Protocol in April, 2015. The Indian Amendment proposal was crafted to balance the needs of our rapidly growing economy and achieve maximum climate benefit. Notably, India represents only around 2 per cent of the global production and consumption of HFCs but our manufacturing and consumption sector is expected to grow at a rapid pace in future. Our challenge, therefore, was to secure international agreement on a regulatory regime that served the global expectations and yet protect our national interest. India has been a strong advocate of the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibility in the matter of global actions to protect environment and also that national circumstances need to be factored in for arriving at any durable agreement related to climate.

At the commencement of negotiations in Kigali, the developed countries had suggested one single common baseline years for production and consumption of HFCs for developing countries i.e. 2017-2018-2019 and freeze year as 2021. However, various developing countries proposed as many as six different baselines range from 2017 to 2030, and freeze year ranging from 2021 to 2031. India piloted realistic baseline of 2024-2026 for developing countries and which protects India's interests. As per the agreement reached in Kigali, India will freeze its manufacturing and consumption of HFCs in 2028 and start reducing it from 2032 to 2047 with reference to the baseline years 2024, 2025 and 2026. The

Freeze year is subject to technology review and could be further deferred to 2030. The agreement facilitates adequate carbon space for growth on domestic industry while minimizing the cost to the economy during the transition period. India had consistently taken a position that the baseline and freeze years should be at such a future date which allows for growth of economy while minimizing cost to the economy. The Indian delegation also had steadfastly raised the issues of Intellectual Property Rights of non-HFC technologies, the high cost of these technologies and resultant cost to economy in transitioning away from HFCs.

In the Kigali Amendment, it has been agreed that the developing countries will have two set of baselines—one for the early movers in which case it will be 2020-2021-2022 and the other for those whose national circumstances were different and the manufacturing of HFCs and consumption in whose case was still rising in the absence of clear alternative technologies. In case of such countries the agreed baseline year are 2024, 2025 and 2026. At the same time, it has also been agreed that the developed countries will reduce their production and consumption of HFCs by 70 per cent in 2029. India will complete its phase down in 4 steps from 2032 onwards with cumulative reduction of 10 per cent in 2032, 20 per cent in 2037, 30 per cent in 2042 and 85 per cent in 2047.

The Montreal Protocol had no arrangement till date to incentivize improvement in energy efficiency in case of use of new refrigerant and technology. On India's initiative, it was agreed in Kigali that the Multilateral-Fund under the Montreal Protocol will pay for maintaining or increasing the energy efficiency with new technology. Funding for R&D and servicing sector in developing countries has also been included in the agreed solutions on finance. The success of negotiations at Kigali is a result of the spirit of collective action, accommodation and flexibility by all the parties to ensure the best possible outcome which addresses the needs of all countries and leads to maximum climate benefits.

The Minister said that India has been able to secure an agreement that provides adequate space for growth of our economy, while providing adequate time for industry to shift to sustainable alternatives in the interest of environment. The agreed arrangements will minimize the cost to consumers in transitioning away from HFCs and provide for domestic innovation to develop in the sector of new generation refrigerants and related technologies. The Minister also thanked the Hon'ble Prime Minister, under whose constant and active guidance the team approached

the negotiations with a positive, flexible and constructive mindset and were able to convince the international community of the interests of India and similarly placed developing countries.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

The Taxation Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 2016: On 29 November 2016, the Minister of Finance and Minister of Corporate Affairs, Shri Arun Jaitley, moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, said that the Hon'ble Prime Minister had made an important announcement on 8th November, 2016 to this effect that from the midnight of 8th November, 2016, high denomination currency notes of 500 and 1000 will cease to be legal tender. The Minister said that the objective behind taking this decision was to remove the black money from the political and economic structure of the country which was being used for tax evasion and corruption, etc. After 8th November, 2016, there were certain cases in which various people were found trying to exchange these currency notes illegally which had ceased to be legal tender. Keeping in view these activities going on in the market, Government has brought this Amendment in Income Tax Laws and Finance Bill as per its plan. The Minister further said that the basis of this Amendment is that people caught trying to exchange such black money by any illegal means, 60 per cent tax along with the penalties will be imposed under the provision of this Bill. In total, 85 per cent tax alongwith penalty would be imposed in this case. Apart from that, if any person deposits such black money in bank and discloses it, then 50 per cent tax will be imposed alongwith the surcharge and penalties applicable to it. Besides, out of remaining 50 per cent the person who deposits black money in such a way, will get 25 per cent of the amount and remaining 25 per cent of the amount will be given to him after lock-in period of four years. In all, this money will be infused into the mainstream of the country. This will also add resources to the Union Government and Garib Kalyan Kosh will be set up through these resources. This fund will be used for poverty alleviation in the rural areas. The Minister urged upon the august House to accept this Amendment.

The Bill was passed without discussion.

The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2016: On 16 December 2016, the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot, moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, said that the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2016 is meant for making effective the United Nations Convention on the rights of the

disabled persons and matters related and subjects incidental thereto. The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act was enacted in our country in the year 1995 and thereafter in the year 2007 the United Nations Organization held consultations with a number of countries and suggested a number of measures for the empowerment of the disabled persons. The Government of India, too, signed this convention and as per that there is a need to take measures for empowerment of the disabled in our country as well. It was felt that the Act of 1995 which has been in force in our country, is not enough to empower them. As such, we have made an effort to bring about revolutionary changes in the Bill introduced by us as compared to the old Bill. Under this Bill, there are 21 categories of the disabled instead of 7 so that no disabled persons would remain deprived from getting the benefit of the Union or State Government and they could be empowered in an expeditious way. In this Bill, provision has been made for 4 per cent reservation for the disabled instead of 3 per cent. It is expected that similar provisions will be made in the States by the respective State governments as well. There will be an Advisory Board at the Union and State level for the empowerment of the disabled. There will be a system of commissioners at the Union and State level to deliberate upon the empowerment of the disabled. There will be a Chief Commissioner and two Commissioners out of which one will be from the disabled category. We have made enough provision in this Bill to remove the social, economic, educational, physical, mental and intellectual disabilities of the disabled persons. Provision for extending medical facility has also been made. There is provision to promote sports activities for them. It would not be wrong if I state that every type of provision has been made in this Bill for the all round development of the disabled. The Minister urged the House to consider and pass this Bill.

Initiating the discussion*, Shri K.C. Venugopal (INC) said that this piece of legislation, which is dealing with the rights of the disabled persons, is the most important legislation and needs a special consideration. This Bill will benefit a large number of individuals with multiple impairments, who are the most disadvantaged sections of people amongst the citizens. But the quota of reservation has been reduced from 5 percent to 4 percent. As far as the concession of education is concerned, the

* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Rajesh Ranjan, Dushyant Chautala, Kaushalendra Kumar, Varaprasad Rao Velagapalli, Mulayam Singh Yadav, Vinayak Bhaurao Raut, Tathagata Satpathy, Mohammad Salim, N.K. Premachandran, Dr. Ravindra Babu and Shrimati Kavitha Kalvakuntla.

unaided institutions should also be incorporated in the provision. Every private institution or company should also come into the purview of this Bill. As far as the provision of Commissioner is concerned, more powers should be given to the Commissioners. People's representatives should be there in district level committees and Members of Parliament should be made a part of the Committee in the State level Committees. Shri Venugopal said that this Bill will create a remarkable change in the lives of the disabled people of India.

Joining the discussion, Dr. Manoj Rajoria (BJP) said that the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2016 is a very good Bill that is introduced in the Lok Sabha for the benefit of 7 to 10 crore disabled persons in the country. This Bill would prove a major mile-stone in enhancing the self respect of the disabled persons. All provisions have been provided in this Bill to ensure the rights for disabled persons to enable them to lead an equal life in the society. It has also been ensured in the Bill that the rights of such persons are not violated by any person or any institute. A provision is also there in the Bill to hone up their skill as per their talent to make them economically independent. The issues relating to their social security, health and rehabilitation and their legal safety have also been taken care in the Bill.

Participating in the discussion, Prof. Saugata Roy (AITC) said that there is no doubt that this Bill has many improved features for which we must commend the Government that for the first time a comprehensive legislation has been brought forward for the aid of those who are disadvantaged—some from birth, some through accidents or diseases acquired later. Prof. Roy said that this Bill included 21 disabilities as part of disabilities. For the first time, autism and intellectual problem of learning disorders, acid attack victims have also been included. Parkinson's disease, blood disorders like thalassemia and haemophilia have been included. Prof. Roy supported that reservation should be increased to five percent instead of four percent as promised in the Bill. The creation of a national fund for persons with disabilities is a welcome step towards upliftment of the disabled persons. Prof. Roy suggested for strict implementation of disabled friendly environment by introducing ramp in the trains and buses, government buildings, etc. Prof. Roy also mentions that many people are ignorant about the Central Government scheme for providing free appliances such as, wheelchairs, tricycles, blind sticks and hearing aids to the handicapped.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Tathagata Satpathy (BJD) said that we are still at a very rudimentary level as far as prosthetics and connected development is concerned. In the developed countries, they

are developing limbs which can be connected to the nerves which eventually get connected to the brain. Shri Satpathy said that the most important part of the Bill is that the people who should be benefitted should actually become a part of society and are truly and honestly accepted by their peers as normal human beings. He suggested that diseases which are not included in this Bill such as, locomotory problems, rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis; neurological problems; brain tumour, etc. need to be addressed.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot said that the Bill contains provisions at every level to ensure the all round development of the disabled people. The provisions of Bill would be implemented in the private institutions which are recognized by the government. The Minister said that the Bill provides that no disabled person would be deprived of the benefits of the welfare schemes being operated by the Government of India or the State Governments. Setting up of Commissions at the commissionerate level are meant to play advisory role to the Governments and it is always upto the government to accept or reject the recommendations. Provisions are made to setup Advisory Boards at the Central and State levels. On the issue of including the public representatives, the Minister said that three Members of Parliament will be represented out of which two will be from the Lok Sabha and one from the Rajya Sabha. A universal identity card at the All India level will be provided to the disabled persons. On the issue of expanding the ambit of disability, the Minister said that it is the medical experts and other experts related to the field of disability who decide the nature and quantum of disability. The Bill provides that a decision to include particular disabilities could be made without having to fulfill the requirement of getting Parliamentary approval.

The Bill was passed.

C. QUESTION HOUR

The Tenth Session of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha commenced on 16 November, 2016 and concluded on 16 December, 2016. The Session was prorogued on 19 December, 2016 by the President.

A chart showing the dates of ballots and last dates of receipt of notices of questions during the Session was circulated to Members along with Bulletin Part-II dated 19 October, 2016. The notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions for the Session were entertained w.e.f. 20 October, 2016, the day following issue of Summons. The last date of receiving notices of questions was 30 November, 2016.

The actual number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions tabled by the Members were 39772 (SQ 25014 + USQ 14758). However, as a result of splitting few questions, where two or more Ministries were involved, the number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions increased to 40096 (SQ 25256 + USQ 14840). The maximum number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions included for ballot in a day, were 1326 and 746 on 6 December, 2016 and 29 November, 2016, respectively. The minimum number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions included for ballot in a day, were 928 and 574 for 16 December, 2016 and 15 December, 2016, respectively. The maximum and minimum number of Members whose name included in the ballot were 313 for 29 November, 2016 and 249 for 15 December, 2016.

All notices were examined in the light of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, Directions by the Speaker, Parliamentary conventions and past precedents, with a view to decide their admissibility or otherwise. Out of 40096 notices of questions received, including split questions, 440 notices were included in the lists of Starred Questions and 5060 in the lists of Unstarred Questions.

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

The Ministry-wise break-up of admitted Notices of Questions shows that the Minister of Finance answered the maximum number of Questions (both Starred and Unstarred), i.e. 460 followed by the Minister of Health and Family Welfare who answered 366 questions (both Starred and Unstarred). The minimum number of questions (both Starred and Unstarred), which was 2, was answered by the Prime Minister.

Names of 373 Members were included in the Lists of Starred and Unstarred Questions. The maximum number of questions admitted/clubbed were 83 against the name of Shri Gajanan Kirtikar, MP.

The maximum and minimum number of Members whose names were included in the Lists of Questions was 300 on 24 November, 2016 and 204 on 16 December, 2016, respectively.

Two notices for Half-an-Hour Discussion were received during the Session and both were disallowed.

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

A total of 49 Starred Questions were orally replied during the Session. The average number of Starred Questions answered orally during each sitting of the House was 2.23. The maximum number of

Starred Questions answered orally on a single day was seven, on 2 December, 2016 and minimum number of starred questions answered orally on a single day was one, on 18 November, 23 November, 24 November, 30 November, 2016, 9 December, 14 December, 15 December, and 16 December, 2016.

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

A total of five thousand four hundred and fifty one Statements were laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in reply to Starred and Unstarred Questions during the Session.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shrimati Renuka Sinha, sitting member of Sixteenth Lok Sabha, Selvi J. Jayalalithaa, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu; Smt. V. Jeyalakshmi, Shri Arif Baig, Shri P. Kannan, Shri Harsh Vardhan, Smt. Jayawanti Mehta, Smt. Usha Verma, Shri Ram Naresh Yadav, Shri N. Anbuchezhian and Shri P.V. Rajeshwar Rao, all former members; His Excellency Mr. Shimon Peres, former President of Israel, His Excellency King Bhumibol Adulyadej of Thailand, His Excellency Mr. Fidel Castro, former President of Cuba; and Pramukh Swami Shashtri Narayan Swaroop Das, head of the Swami Narayan Sect, and Dr. M. Balamuralikrishna, renowned singer, composer and Carnatic musician.

References were also made by the Speaker to the following tragic incidents and loss of life:

Nineteen soldiers who were martyred in a cowardly terrorist attack in Uri, Jammu & Kashmir on 18 September, 2016.

Loss of lives of fifty persons in separate incidents across Bihar during the Chhath festivities.

Loss of lives and enormous damage to property by the Hurricane Mathew in Haiti on 4 October, 2016.

One hundred and twenty nine persons who were reported to have been killed and over two hundred injured in the derailment of Indore-Patna Express train at Pukhrayan near Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh on 20 November, 2016.

Loss of innocent lives in the dastardly terrorist attack at a mosque in Kabul, Afghanistan on 21 November, 2016.

Seven brave soldiers who were martyred and several others injured in a cowardly terrorist attack in Nagrota, Jammu and Kashmir on 29 November, 2016.

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

RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT**TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY FIRST SESSION***

The Two Hundred and Forty First Session of the Rajya Sabha commenced on 16 November, 2016 and was adjourned *sine die* on 16 December 2016. The House was prorogued by the President of India on 18 December 2016. In all, the House sat for 21 days during the session.

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

A. STATEMENTS/DISCUSSIONS

Discussion on situation arising out of demonetisation of ₹500 and 1000 currency notes: A discussion on demonetisation of ₹500 and 1000 currency notes took place on 16 November, 24 November and 1 December 2016.

Initiating the discussion on the subject, Shri Anand Sharma of the Indian National Congress said that on 8 November, 2016, the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi had made an announcement that currency of the denomination of ₹500 and 1000 which were in circulation in India were being demonetised and their legal tendering would be invalid after midnight. He further added that the House was not divided on issues of black money, crime money, drug money and counterfeit currency. While questioning the government about its decision to demonetise, he said whether the government rightly thought that most of the 86 per cent money in Indian market was counterfeit. In India, cash to GDP ratio is 12 to 14 per cent. He questioned the government as to whether the government has taken into account the issues concerning farmers, workers, employees and the marginal traders who do not move with the credit card or cheque books. He alleged that an undeclared emergency had been created in the country and its citizens had been put into jeopardy. He asked the government whether the cash currency available with the housewives, farmers, labourers and government employees could be categorised as black money. A message had thus gone to the whole world that 86 percent of the money in Indian economy was black money. He further added that unemployment and starvation was on increase because of non-availability of new currency notes. He further

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

added that the government should have made preparation in advance before taking such a decision of demonetisation to avoid hardship to the people.

Participating in the discussion* Shri Piyush Goyal, Minister of State in the Ministry of Power, Minister of State in the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy and Minister of State in the Ministry of Mines said that the entire nation was welcoming the decision of the Prime Minister and his government. He said that this decisive step, had certainly caused pain to some people. He added that despite the suffering and pains, a majority of the population in India was appreciating the good work of the Prime Minister. He hoped that entire House and all the political parties could have been happy over this very important measure taken by the government. He stated that it had been noted that around 86 percent of the currency that was in circulation, was in the denomination of 500 and 1000 rupee notes and around half of 500 and 1000 rupee currency never came back into the currency-chest. It was thus speculated that huge amount of money that was locked or hidden somewhere was black money. While replying to the proposal of Shri Anand Sharma that the names of account holders in Swiss Bank be declared, he said that it was the duty of the Government of India to submit the names of those people to the Supreme Court. He further said that the general public had appreciated the great step taken by the government in the fight against black money, corruption and terrorism which would also help in containing tax evasion by the businessmen in the country. He further added that despite facing many hardships, the public was ready to cooperate with the Government. He stressed the need to encourage transactions by credit and debit cards by the people so that transparency was visible in the financial dealings.

Joining the discussion, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav of the Samajwadi Party said that this step of the government had affected the common people. While referring to the suffering of the common people who had to stand in long queues to deposit their own money, he said that farmers were unable to buy seeds and fertilizers, pay wages to the labourers and need money every day to meet their daily household requirements. The disclosure of the two thousand rupees note on social media much before the announcement was made by the government should be

* Other Members who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Ghulam Nabi Azad, A. Navaneethakrishnan, Sharad Yadav, Praful Patel, Naresh Gijral, Prem Chand Gupta, Pramod Tiwari, Naresh Agarwal, A. U. Singh Deo and Km. Mayawati

investigated as it put a question mark on the very intention of the government. Seeking an assurance from the government, he said that the public, especially the women should not face difficulties. Regarding currency supply, he said that the government should have ensured sufficient supply of the new currency notes to minimise the suffering of common man. He urged the government to allow the purchase of seeds and fertilizers by the farmers through old currency notes keeping in view the sowing of Rabi crops. He also urged the government to make arrangements for Mobile Cash Vans to dispense cash for the convenience of the rural people.

Shri Sitaram Yechury of the CPI(M) in the discussion said that the currency notes which were demonetised, constitute 86 per cent of the cash transactions in the country. He requested the government to do something for the survival of the farmers as they were forced to sell their produce at lower price to private parties due to closure of grain procurement by the administration. He stated that only 2.6 crores out of 113 crores of Indians had the facility of plastic money. Citing the example of country like Sweden, he said that Sweden had moved into a cashless economy because of the availability of 100 per cent internet coverage across the country for all its citizens, but it was not possible in a country like India where 86 per cent of all the economic activities were in cash. He further asked the government to block the avenues for the black money and asked for effective measures to stop the inflow of counterfeit currency. He further added that some kind of ceiling should be imposed on the expenditure of political parties also along with candidates, electronic transfer of money should be monitored to check terror funding and corporate funding of all the political parties should be stopped immediately.

Participating in the discussion, the Minister of Urban Development, Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty alleviation and the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu said that the present government had got the mandate in the 2014 elections on the issues of corruption and scams and this particular step of demonetisation of ₹500 and 1000 currency notes had enhanced the confidence of the people in the political system itself which was lacking for years. He added that despite hardships, people were praising the Prime Minister for taking such a bold step. He assured the entire country that valid money would not become invalid. He recalled that when the government came to power, it had set an agenda and the government had been continuously working on it and with this step, the Prime Minister was trying to curb black money in the country. This would give a fillip to the

farmers economy, improve the tax collection, open up opportunities for the poor and middle class, it would hit the funding for arms smuggling and terrorism and put an end to the large circulation of counterfeit currency. He further added that demonetization would enable the government in wiping out the fiscal deficit and in achieving the goals. He requested all the members in the House for a constructive and meaningful debate to root out the menace of black money from the country.

Dr. Manmohan Singh of the Indian National Congress highlighted some of the problems that arose due to demonetisation. He agreed with the argument that it had been done to curb black money and also to control terrorist finance activities, but it was important to take note of the grievances of people who had suffered the most. He said that demonetisation would hurt agricultural growth, informal sectors of the economy and small industry. The step could erode people's confidence in the currency and banking system. The GDP of the country could decline by about two percent, as a result of the decision. He stressed the need to take practical and pragmatic ways and means to relieve the distress of the people of the country.

Further, Shri Derek O'Brien of the All India Trinamool Congress said that his party was strongly against black money and corruption. While commenting on Prime Minister, he said that Prime Minister could not get back the promised black money from abroad, that is why this decision had been taken. He suggested that the government would have printed and circulated more small currency notes before implementing the decision of demonetisation. Clarifying his party's stand, he had stated that anyone who opposed this policy was not in favour of black money and was also not anti-national.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2014^{*}: On 5 December 2016, Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot, the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment moved the motion for consideration of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2014. The discussion on the Bill took place on 14 December 2016. *The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2014* sought to give effect to the United Nations Convention on the

^{*} The Bill passed by the Rajya Sabha on 14 December 2016 and by the Lok Sabha on 16 December 2016

Rights of Persons with Disabilities to which India is a signatory party. The salient features of the Bill *inter alia* included definition of the specified disabilities with enumeration of the duties and responsibilities of the appropriate government. It also provided for appointing the Chief Commissioner and State Commissioners to monitor implementation of the proposed legislation, schemes and programmes meant for persons with disabilities. The Bill also sought to increase the reservation in posts from existing three per cent to four per cent for persons or class of persons with benchmark disabilities in every government establishment. Besides, all government institutions of higher education and other higher educational institutions receiving aid from the government shall reserve not less than five per cent seats for persons with benchmark disabilities.

Replying to the queries of the Members*, the Minister said that the bill was introduced in the year 2014 and was sent to the Standing Committee which had made 82 suggestions. However 59 suggestions were accepted for incorporating in the Bill. Through this Bill, the persons with disabilities would be more empowered and their categories had also been raised upto 21. There were many provisions for the overall development of the persons with disabilities in this Bill. He stated that 3 per cent reservation was being provided to the persons with disability which had been increased to 4 per cent and the vacant posts would be filled as per the new provision of reservation. He mentioned that identity cards for the persons with disabilities would be issued which would be valid throughout the country. Through this identity card, they would be able to get the benefit of all the schemes being run by the State Governments as well as the Central Government. He assured the House that the law which would be enacted after the passage of the Bill would be beneficial for the persons with disabilities.

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

C. QUESTIONS

During the Session, 9545 notices of Questions (6181 Starred and 3364 Unstarred) were received. Out of these, 330 Questions were admitted as Starred and 3517 Questions were admitted as Unstarred, excluding 3 admitted Unstarred Questions which were withdrawn by

* Other Members who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri, Naresh Agrawal, Nadimul Haque, C. P. Narayanan, Narendra Kumar Swain, Satish Chandra Misra, V. Vijayasai Reddy and Dr. Manmohan Singh

Members. Out of 330 Starred Questions admitted, only 2 Starred Questions were orally answered and replies to the remaining Starred and Unstarred Questions were laid on the table of the House. The total number of notices of questions received in Hindi was 1934.

Daily average of Questions: All the lists of Starred Questions contained 15 Questions each. On an average 0.09 Questions were orally answered, for all the sittings having Question Hour. Only 2 Starred Questions were orally answered in 2 sittings during the session, 1 each on 2nd and 7th December, 2016.

The lists of Unstarred Questions contained 158 questions on 17th November and 159 questions on 18th November, 2016. Remaining lists of Unstarred Questions contained 160 questions each.

Half-an-Hour Discussions: No notices of Half-an-Hour Discussion were received during the Session.

Short Notice Questions: No notices of Short Notice Questions were received during the Session.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Dr. A.R. Kidwai, Shri M. Shafi Qureshi, Shri Govindrao Ramchandra Mhaisekar, Shri Sali Kumar Ganguli, Shri Ram Naresh Yadav, Prof. M.G.K. Menon, Shri Dipen Ghosh, Shri Bekal Utsahi, Dr. Bhai Mahavir, Shri Cho. S. Ramaswamy, Shri Shiv Lal Balmiki, Shri V. Ramanathan, all former Members; Ms. J. Jayalalithaa, former Member and Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Shri Shimon Peres, former President of Israel, King Bhumibol Adulyadej of Thailand, Pramukh Swami Shashtri Narayan Swarup Das, Head of the Swaminarayan Sect, Dr. M. Balamuralikrishna, legendary musician, and Commander Fidel Castro, former President of the Republic of Cuba.

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

STATE LEGISLATURES

HIMACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Thirteenth Session of the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly commenced on 19 December, 2016 and was adjourned *sine die* on 23 December, 2016. There were 5 sittings in all.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Ishwar Dass Dhiman, sitting member of Himachal Pradesh Legislative assembly; and Sushree J. Jayalalithaa, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Second Session of the Fourteenth Kerala Legislative Assembly commenced on 26 September, 2016 and was adjourned *sine die* on 9 November, 2016. There were 26 sittings in all.

Financial Business: The Demands for Grants for the year 2016-17 were discussed, and passed by the House.

The Third (Special) Session of the Fourteenth Kerala Legislative Assembly commenced on 22 November, 2016 and was adjourned *sine die* on the same day.

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY***

The Third Session of the Sixteenth West Bengal Legislative Assembly commenced on 2 December, 2016 and was adjourned *sine die* on 17 December, 2016. There were 11 sittings in all.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Sajal Panja, sitting Member; Shri Tapan Ray, former Minister; Shri Dipen Ghosh, former Member of Rajya Sabha; Shri Rabindra Nath Karan, former Member; Shri Dhruba Narayan Banerjee, former Secretary of West Bengal Legislative Assembly; Shri Fidel Castro, former President of Cuba; Father Paul Detienne, eminent litteratur; soldiers, who died in the terrorist attacks in Uri and

* Material contributed by the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat

** Material contributed by the Kerala Legislative Assembly Secretariat

*** Material contributed by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Secretariat

Nagrota in Jammu and Kashmir; people who lost their lives due to demonetization; people who lost their lives at the recent Rail accident near Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh; Sushree J. Jayalalithaa, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu; and Shri Pralay Talukdar, former Minister.

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APPENDIX I

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK
TRANSACTIONED DURING THE TENTH SESSION
OF THE SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA**

1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	16.11.2016 to 16.12.2016
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	21
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	19 Hours and 26 Minutes
4. TIME LOST DUE TO INTERRUPTIONS/ FORCED ADJOURNMENTS	91 Hours and 59 Minutes
5. HOUSE SITTING LATE TO COMPLETE LISTED BUSINESS	Nil
6. GOVERNMENT BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	14
(ii) Introduced	10
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Rajya Sabha	1
(iv) Returned by the Rajya Sabha with any amendment/ Recommendation and laid on the Table	Nil
(v) Discussed	4
(vi) Passed	4
(vii) Withdrawn	1
(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	20
7. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	541
(ii) Introduced	Nil
(iii) Discussed	Nil
(iv) Passed	Nil
(v) Withdrawn	Nil
(vi) Negatived	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	2*
(viii) Pending at the end of the Session	541

* Including 'The Rights of Transgender Persons Bill, 2014', as Passed by Rajya Sabha, which remained Partdiscussed during Ninth Session .

Appendices

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8. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 184	
(i) Notice received	7
(ii) Admitted	1
(iii) Discussed	1
9. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED UNDER RULE 377	311
10. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED ON URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE DURING ZERO HOUR	124
11. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193	
(i) Notice received	112
(ii) Admitted	1
(iii) Discussion held	1
(iv) Part-discussed	1
12. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197	Nil
13. STATEMENTS MADE BY MINISTERS	Nil
14. ADJOURNMENT MOTION	
(i) Notice received	353
(ii) Brought before the House	Nil
(iii) Admitted	Nil
15. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED BY WAY OF CALLING ATTENTION	Nil
16. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notice received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Part-discussed	Nil
17. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notice received	6
(ii) Admitted	6
(iii) Moved/Discussed	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Part-discussed	1*

* Remained part-discussed resolution at the end of Ninth Session.

18. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS

(i) Notices received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved & Discussed	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	Nil

19. PRIVILEGES MOTIONS

(i) Notice received	Nil
(ii) Brought before the House	Nil
(iii) Consent withheld by Speaker	Nil
(iv) Observation made by Speaker	Nil

20. NUMBER, NAME AND DATE OF
PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES CONSTITUTED,
IF ANY, DURING THE SESSION

—

21. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITOR PASSES
ISSUED DURING THE SESSION

17,096

22. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS TO THE
PARLIAMENT MUSEUM DURING THE SESSION12,486+104
(School / Institutions)

23. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED

(i) Starred	440
(ii) Un-starred	5060
(iii) Short Notice Questions	Nil
(iv) Half-an-Hour discussions	Nil

24. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held during the period	No. of Reports presented
1	2	3	4
i)	Business Advisory Committee	3	2
ii)	Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House	—	1
iii)	Committee on Empowerment of women	5	1
iv)	Committee on Estimates	3	2
v)	Committee on Ethics	—	—
vi)	Committee on Government Assurances	2	7
vii)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	—	—
viii)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	4	1

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

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

1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	16.11.2016 to 16.12.2016
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	21
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	22 Hours and 26 Minutes
4. NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	Nil
5. GOVERNMENT BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	41
(ii) Introduced	Nil
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	3
(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	3*
(viii) Reported by Select Committee	Nil
(ix) Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
(x) Reported by the Department-related Standing Committees	Nil
(xi) Discussed	1
(xii) Passed	4**
(xiii) Withdrawn	Nil

* The Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2016; the Merchant Shipping Bill, 2016 and the Major Port Authorities Bill, 2016, as introduced and pending in Lok Sabha, were referred by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha in consultation with the Speaker, Lok Sabha to the concerned Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committees of Rajya Sabha.

** The Taxation Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 2016; the Appropriation (No.4) Bill 2016, and the Appropriation (No.5) Bill, 2016 could not be returned by the Rajya Sabha and were deemed to have been passed by both Houses under article 109(5) of the Constitution.

Appendices

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(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	40
6.	PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS	
(i)	Pending at the commencement of the Session	110
(ii)	Introduced	12
(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 / adjourned / deferred / terminated	1*
(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	121
7.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
(i)	Notices received	60
(ii)	Admitted	Nil
(iii)	Discussions held	Nil
8.	NUMBER OF STATEMENT MADE UNDER RULE 180 (Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
(i)	Statement made by Ministers	Nil
(ii)	Half-an-hour discussions held	Nil
9.	STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
(i)	Notices received	2

* Further proceeding on the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2015 by Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao was terminated on 18 November, 2016 on a ruling made by Hon'ble Deputy Chairman under rule 185(3) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha.

(ii) Admitted	2
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
10. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notices received	3
(ii) Admitted	3
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
11. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION	
(i) Received	5
(ii) Admitted	5
(iii) Discussed	Nil
(iv) Withdrawn	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Adopted	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
(viii) Discussion Postponed	Nil
12. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
(i) Notices received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved & discussed	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Part-discussed	Nil
13. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS	
(i) Received	4
(ii) Admitted	2
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Part-discussed	Nil
(vi) Negatived	Nil
(vii) Withdrawn	Nil
14. MOTIONS REGARDING MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE	
(i) Received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil

(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
(viii) Lapsed	Nil
15. NUMBER, NAME AND DATE OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE CREATED, IF ANY	Nil
16. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED	2,060
17. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS	3,868
18. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	167 Passes Issued on 24.11.2016
19. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE	381 Visitors Visited on 2.12.2016
20. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
(i) Starred	330
(ii) Unstarred	3,517
(iii) Short-Notice Questions	Nil
21. DISCUSSIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES	Nil
22. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES	

Sl.	Name of Committee	No. of meetings held during the period from 1 st October to 30 th December 2016	No. of Reports presented during the 241 st Session
(i)	Business Advisory Committee	3	Nil
(ii)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	1	Nil
(iii)	Committee on Petitions	2	Nil
(iv)	Committee of Privileges	1	2
(v)	Committee on Rules	Nil	Nil
(vi)	Committee on Government Assurances	1	1
(vii)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	3	Nil
(viii)	General Purposes Committee	Nil	Nil
(ix)	House Committee	1	Nil
DEPARTMENT-RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES:			
(x)	Commerce	4	5
(xi)	Home Affairs	5	Nil
(xii)	Human Resource Development	6	3
(xiii)	Industry	2	4
(xiv)	Science and Technology, Environment and Forests	8	8
(xv)	Transport, Tourism and Culture	5	4
(xvi)	Health and Family Welfare	4	3

(xvii) Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice	8	1
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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

23. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE	2
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24. PETITIONS PRESENTED	Nil
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25. 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.	Shri La. Ganesan	BJP	14.10.2016	} Took oath in Chairman's Chamber
2.	Shrimati Roopa Ganguly	Nominated	-do-	

26. OBITUARY REFERENCES

Sl. No.	Name	Sitting Member/ Ex-Member
1.	Shri Shimon Peres	Former President of Israel
2.	King Bhumibol Adulyadej of Thailand	
3.	Dr. A.R. Kidwai	Ex-Member
4.	Shri M. Shafi Qureshi	Ex-Member
5.	Shri Govindrao Ramchandra Mhaisekar	Ex-Member
6.	Shri Sali Kumar Ganguli	Ex-Member
7.	Pramukh Swami Shastri Narayan Swarup Das	Head of the Swaminarayan Sect
8.	Shri Ram Naresh Yadav	Ex-Member
9.	Prof. M.G.K. Menon	Ex-Member
10.	Dr. M. Balamuralikrishna	Legendary Musician
11.	Shri Dipen Ghosh	Ex-Member
12.	Commander Fidel Castro	Former President of the Republic of Cuba
13.	Shri Bekal Utsahi	Ex-Member
14.	Dr. Bhai Mahavir	Ex-Member
15.	Ms. J. Jayalalithaa	Ex-Member and Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu
16.	Shri Cho. S. Ramaswamy	Ex-Member
17.	Shri Shiv Lal Balmiki	Ex-Member
18.	Shri V. Ramanathan	Ex-Member

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2016

Legislature	Duration	Sittings	Govt. Bills [Introduced (Passed)]	Private Bills [Introduced (Passed)]	Starred Questions [Received (admitted)]	Unstarred Questions [Received (admitted)]	Short Notice Questions [Received (admitted)]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATES							
Andhra Pradesh L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Andhra Pradesh L.C.	—	—	—	—	209(66)	(6)	—
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.A.	25.11.2016 to 2.12.2016	6	6(6)	—	854(600)	(126)	78(10)
Bihar L.C.	25.11.2016 to 2.12.2016	6	(6)	—	234(234)	—	61(61)
Chhattisgarh L.A.	15.11.2016 to 21.11.2016	5	5(5)	—	446(369)	384(320)	—
Goa L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	1,431(262)	—
Haryana L.A.	4.11.2016 to 4.11.2016	1	—	—	55	7	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	19.12.2016 to 23.12.2016	5	5	—	232(197)	114(97)	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.A.	3.10.2016 to 3.10.2016 & 21.11.2016 to 3.12.2016	1+10	14(12)	—	150(150)	1,938(1,938)	—
Karnataka L.C.	3.10.2016 to 3.10.2016 & 21.11.2016 to 3.12.2016	1+10	12(12)	—	917(150)	347(1,114)	—

Kerala L.A.	26.9.2016 to 9.11.2016 & 22.11.2016 to 22.11.2016	26+1	7(8)	—	8,326(810)	4,915(6,767)	7(1)
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	5.12.2016 to 9.12.2016	5	9(9)	—	1,069(988)	1,007(949)	—
Maharashtra L.A.	5.12.2016 to 17.12.2016	10	18(23+1)	7	8,579(441)	197(61)	8
Maharashtra L.C.	5.12.2016 to 17.12.2016	10	(22)	2	3,176(684)	57(41)	2
Manipur L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland L.A.	22.11.2016 to 24.11.2016	2	1(2)	—	—	—	—
Odisha L.A.	1.12.2016 to 15.12.2016	9	2(4)	—	714(638)	1,187(1,446)	1
Punjab L.A.	16.11.2016 to 16.11.2016 & 19.12.2016 to 19.12.2016	1+1	9(9)	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.	—	—	—	—	(142)	(707)	—
Telangana L.A.	16.12.2016 to 18.1.2017	18	16(16)	—	469(242)	(55)	95(88)
Telangana L.C.	16.12.2016 to 18.1.2017	18	16(16)	—	263(263)	54(54)	10(9)
Tripura L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttarakhand L.A.	17.11.2016 to 18.11.2016	2	25	—	(10)	(41)	(2)
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	21.12.2016 to 22.12.2016	2	4(4)	—	128(71)	101(79)	43(6)
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	21.12.2016 to 22.12.2016	2	(4)	—	348(258)	67(67)	8(8)
West Bengal L.A.	2.12.2016 to 17.12.2016	11	11(12)	—	383(266)	44(18)	—
UNION TERRITORIES							
Delhi L.A.	15.11.2016 to 15.11.2016	1	—	—	—	—	—
Puducherry L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

**COMMITTEES AT WORK / NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD AND NUMBER OF REPORTS
PRESENTED DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2016**

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Business Advisory Committee																
Committee on Government Assurances																
Committee on Petitions																
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions																
Committee of Privileges																
Committee on Public Undertakings																
Committee on Subordinate Legislation																
Committee on the Welfare of SCs and STs																
Committee on Estimates																
General Purposes Committee																
House/Accommodation Committee																
Library Committee																
Public Accounts Committee																
Rules Committee																
Joint/Select Committee																
Other Committees																
STATES																
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh L.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 ^(a)

Punjab L.A.	-	1	5	-	3	3	1	2	4	-	2	6	4	-	-	8 ^(a)
Rajasthan L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana L.A.	2(2)	-	-	-	-	1	-	SC - 3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Telangana L.C.	2(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand L.A.	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	1(1)	13(4)	16	-	4	5(7)	7	7	4(2)	-	-	-	-	-	6(2)	19 ^(a)
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	2	1	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32 ^(a)
West Bengal L.A.**	7(7)	10	10	-	10	8(3)	10	-	10	-	12	10	10	3	-	290(2) ^(a)
UNION TERRITORIES																
Delhi L.A.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7 ^(a)
Puducherry L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

(a) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-5

(b) Adhoc Committee-2

(c) OBC & MOBC-1, Ethics Committee-1, Member Salary Amenities Committee-1, Ethics Committee-1 and Employment Review Committee-1

(d) Agricultural Industries Development Committee-10, Bihar Heritage Development Committee-13, Ethics Committee-21(1), Internal Resources Committee-9, Nivedan Committee-12, Minority Welfare Committee-10, Question & Calling Attention Committee-10, Tourism Development Committee-11, Women and Child Welfare Committee-11, Zero Hour Committee-10, and Zila Parishad & Panchayati Raj Committee-11

(e) Rajbhasha-10, Paper laid on the Table-9, Nivedan Committee-13, Committee on Zila Parishad-10, Question & Call Attention-10, Zero Hour Committee-9, Ethics Committee-8, Minorities Welfare Committee-10, Human Rights Committee-10.

(f) Panchayati Raj Committee-8, and Paper Laid on the Table Committee-1

(g) Committee on Social Justice, W.C.D. & Welfare of SC/BC-15, Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions-12, Committee on Public Health, Irrigation & Power-17, Committee on Food & Supplies-17, Press Gallery Committee-2 and Committee on Education and Technical Education, Vocational Education-12

- (h) Welfare Committee-13, e-Governance-cum-General Purpose Committees-3, Public Administration Committee-3(1), Human Development Committee-4, General Development Committee-4(1) and Rural Planning Committee-6(1)
- (i) Ethics Committee-4 and Environment Committee-4
- (j) Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-7, Sub Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-1, Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-6, Committee on Backward Classes and Minorities-8(1), Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj-8, House Committee Regarding Nice Project-4(1), House Committee Regarding Tank Enchroachment-2 and House Committee Regarding Working Style of Clubs in the State-4
- (k) Other Committees (Special House Committee constituted to review the issuance of Caste Certificate to Bhoji and Scheduled Caste Community)-3
- (l) Committee on the Welfare of Senior Citizens-5, Committee on Environment-6, Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-2, Committee on the Welfare of Backward Class Communities-5, Committee on the Welfare of Women, Children & Physically Handicapped-6, Committee on the Welfare of Fishermen and Allied Workers-6, Committee on the Welfare of Youth and Youth Affairs-12, Committee on Official Language-6, Committee on Local Fund Accounts-6(4), Committee on the Welfare of Non-Resident Keralites-3(1), Subject Committee-27(27)
- (m) Question & Reference Committees-2(4), Committee on welfare Woman/Children-5(2), Committee on Paper Laid on the Table-3, Agriculture Development Committee-6(2), and Local bodies and Panchayati Raj Accounts Committee-5
- (n) Committee on Welfare of Vimukta Jatis & Nomadic Tribes (VJNT)-2, Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme-2(1), Committee on Leave on Absence of Members from sitting of the House-1(1), Panchayati Raj-4(2), Catering Committee-1, Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes-1, and Committee on Minority Welfare-1
- (o) Committee on Welfare of Vimukta Jatis & Nomadic Tribes (VJNT)-2, Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme-2(1), Committee on Leave on Absence of Members from sitting of the House-1(1), Panchayati Raj-4(2), Catering Committee-1, Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes-1, and Committee on Minority Welfare-1
- (p) Standing Committee-I-06, Standing Committee-II-3, Standing Committee-III-2, Standing Committee-IV-4, Standing Committee-V-4, Standing Committee-VI-3, Standing Committee-VII-2, Standing Committee-VIII-5, Standing Committee-IX-1, Standing Committee-X-3, House Committee on Women and Child Welfare-1, Submission Committee-3 and House Committee to look in the matter of Computerization of Odisha Legislative Assembly-1
- (q) Committee on Papers Laid/To be laid on the Table of the House-7 Committee on Questions & References-1
- (r) Committee Relating to Examination of Audit Reports of the Local Bodies of the State-13, Panchayati Raj Committee-4 and Inquiry Committee on Dues Payment of the Employ of Modinagar Spinning Mill-2
- (s) Committee on Reference & Question-1, Committee on Financial & Administrative Delayed-10, Committee on Parliamentary Study-1, Committee on Enquiry of Housing Complaints of UP Legislature-4, Parliamentary & Social Welfare Committee-5, Committee on Control of

- (t) Irregularities in Development Authorities, Housing Board, Jila Panchayats & Municipal Corporations-5, Committee on Enquiry of Provincial Electricity Arrangement-4, Committee on Regulation Review-1 and Vidhai Samadhiakar Samiti-1
- (u) Committee on Bidhayak Elakaunayan Prakaipa-9, Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-10, Committee on Affairs of Women and Children-10, Committee on Reforms and Functioning of the Committee System-10, Standing Committee on Agriculture, Agriculture Marketing and Fisheries-7, Standing Committee on Commerce & Industries Industrial Reconstruction and Public Enterprises-9, Standing Committee on Micro and Small Scale Enterprises & Textiles and Animal Resources Development-9, Standing Committee on Higher Education-9, Standing Committee on School Education-9, Standing Committee on Environment, Forests and Tourism-9, Standing Committee on Finance, Excise and Development & Planning-11, Standing Committee on Food & Supplies, Food Processing & Horticulture and Co-operation & Consumer Affairs-10, Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare-9, Standing Committee on Home, Personnel & Administrative Reforms, Jails, Law, Judicial and Civil Defence-10, Standing Committee on Housing Hill Affairs and Fire Services-9, Standing Committee on Information & Cultural Affairs, Sports & Youth Services-10, Standing committee on Irrigation & Waterways and Water Investigation & Development-11, Standing Committee on Labour-10, Standing Committee on Municipal Affairs & Urban Development-10, Standing Committee on Panchayats & Rural Development, Land & Land Reforms and Sundarban Development-10, Standing Committee on Power & Non-conventional Energy Sources-11, Standing committee on Public Works and Public Health Engineering-10, Standing Committee on Science & Technology, Information Technology and Bio-Technology-10, Standing Committee on Self Help Group and Self Employment-10, Standing Committee on Social Welfare, Disaster Management and Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation-9, Standing Committee on Transport-10, Standing Committee on Backward Classes Welfare-10, Standing Committee on Minority Affairs-11, Standing Committee on Land & Land Reforms-9 and Standing Committee on Co-operation & Consumer Affairs-9
- (u) Question & Reference Committee-4, Committee on Environment-1, Spl. Inquiry Committee to probe alleged irregularities & Corruption in Bodies Administering the Games of Cricket & Hockey in NCT of Delhi-1, and Committee on Municipal Corporations-1

APPENDIX IV**LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF
PARLIAMENT AND ASSENTED TO BY THE
PRESIDENT DURING THE PERIOD****(1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2016)**

Sl. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of Assent by the President
1.	The Taxation Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 2016	15.12.2016
2.	The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2016	27.12.2016
3.	The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2016	27.12.2016
4.	The Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 2016	27.12.2016

APPENDIX V**LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES
OF THE STATES AND THE UNION TERRITORIES
DURING THE PERIOD****(1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2016)**

BIHAR

1. Bihar Vitta Seva (Chayan dvara Niyukti) (Nirsan) Vidheyak, 2016
2. Bihar Rajya Footpath Vikreta (Jeevika Sanrakshan evam Vyapaar Viniyaman) (Nirsan) Vidheyak, 2016
3. Bihar Motor Vahan Kararopan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2016
4. Aaryabhattacharya Jnana Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2016
5. Bihar Rajya Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2016
6. Bihar Viniyog (Sankhya-4) Vidheyak, 2016

CHHATTISGARH

1. Chhattisgarh Bhada Niyantran (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2016
2. Chhattisgarh Sahkari Society (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2016
3. Chhattisgarh Lok Ayog (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2016
4. Chhattisgarh Gauseva Ayog (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2016
5. Chhattisgarh Viniyog (No. 4) Vidheyak, 2016

HIMACHAL PRADESH

1. The Himachal Pradesh Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 2016
2. The Himachal Pradesh Transfer of Land (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2016
3. The Himachal Pradesh Electricity (Duty) Amendment Bill, 2016
4. The Himachal Pradesh Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Area (Second Amendment) Bill, 2016
5. The Himachal Pradesh Value Added Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 2016

KARNATAKA

1. The Karnataka Ayurvedic, Naturopathy, Siddha, Unani and Yoga Practitioners Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 2016
2. The Karnataka State Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2016
3. The Karnataka Alterations of Names of Certain Places Bill, 2016
4. The Bangalore Metropolitan Region Development Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2016
5. The Karnataka State Civil Services (Regulation of Transfers and Postings of Forest Officers and Other Officials) Bill, 2016
6. The Karnataka Good Samaritan and Medical Professional (Protection and Regulation during Emergency Situations) Bill, 2016

7. The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2016
8. The Karnataka Excise (Amendment) Bill, 2016
9. The Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage (Second Amendment) Bill, 2016
10. The Karnataka Preservation of Trees (Amendment) Bill, 2016
11. The Karnataka Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 2016
12. The Karnataka Souharda Sahakari (Second Amendment) Bill, 2016

KERALA

1. The Kerala Finance Bill, 2016
2. The Kerala Devaswom Recruitment Board (Amendment) Bill, 2016
3. The Kerala Infrastructure Investment Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2016
4. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2016
5. The Kerala Court Fees and Suits Valuation (Amendment) Bill, 2016
6. The Kerala Advocates' Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2016
7. The Kerala Conservation of Paddy Land and Wetland (Amendment) Bill, 2016
8. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2016

MADHYA PRADESH

1. Madhya Pradesh Madhyastham Adhikaran (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2016
2. Madhya Pradesh Nagar tatha Gram Nivesh (Sanshodhan tatha Vidhimanyakaran) Vidheyak, 2016
3. Madhya Pradesh Nagar Palik Vidhi (Tritiya Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2016
4. Madhya Pradesh Ayurvedic, Unani tatha Prakritik Chikitsa Vayavsai (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2016
5. Madhya Pradesh Ayurvigyan Parishad (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2016
6. Madhya Pradesh Niji Vishwavidyalaya (Sthapana evam Sanchalan) Tritiya Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 2016
7. Madhya Pradesh Viniyog (Kramank 6) Vidheyak, 2016
8. Madhya Pradesh Upkar (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2016
9. Madhya Pradesh Motoryan Karadhan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2016

MAHARASHTRA

1. The Maharashtra Public Universities Bill, 2016
2. The Mumbai Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 2016
3. The Maharashtra Mineral Development (Creation and Unitization) Fund (Repeal) Bill, 2016
4. The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Fifth Amendment) Bill, 2016
5. The Maharashtra Settlement of Arrears in Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2016
6. The Maharashtra Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016
7. The Maharashtra Unaided Private Professional Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admissions and Fees) (Amendment) Bill, 2016
8. The Maharashtra Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 2016

9. The Maharashtra (Urban areas) Protection and Preservation of Trees (Amendment) Bill, 2016
10. The Maharashtra (Third Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2016
11. The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Third Amendment) Bill, 2016
12. The Maharashtra Repealing (Second) Bill, 2016
13. The Maharashtra Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) Bill, 2016
14. The Maharashtra Appropriation (Second Excess Expenditure) Bill, 2016
15. The Maharashtra Appropriation (Third Excess Expenditure) Bill, 2016
16. The Maharashtra Legislative Council (Chairman and Deputy Chairman) and Maharashtra Legislative Assembly (Speaker and Deputy Speaker) Salaries and Allowances, the Maharashtra Ministers' Salaries and Allowances, the Maharashtra Legislature Members' Salaries and Allowances and the Leaders of Opposition in Maharashtra Legislature Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 2016
17. The Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Bill, 2016
18. The Maharashtra Local Authority Members' Disqualification (Amendment) Bill, 2016

NAGALAND

1. The Nagaland Municipal (Third Amendment) Bill, 2016
2. St. Joseph University (Nagaland) Bill, 2016

ODISHA

1. The Odisha Development Authorities (Amendment) Bill, 2016
2. The Bihar and Odisha Places Pilgrimage (Odisha Amendment) Bill, 2016
3. The Odisha (Industries Service Validation of Appointment of Assistant Managers and Assistant Director) Bill, 2015
4. The Odisha Appropriation Bill, 2016

PUNJAB

1. The Punjab Water Supply and Sewerage Board (Amendment) Bill, 2016
2. The C. T. University Bill, 2016
3. The Punjab Ad hoc, Contractual, Daily Wages, Temporary, Work Charged and Outsourced Employee's Welfare Bill, 2016
4. The Punjab Regulation of Fee of Unaided Educational Institutions Bill, 2016
5. The Punjab School Education Board (Amendment) Bill, 2016
6. The Punjab Bhagwan Valmik Ji Tirath Sthal (Ram Tirath) Shrine Board Bill, 2016
7. The Punjab State Commission for Women (Second Amendment) Bill, 2016
8. The Punjab State Commission for Minorities (Third Amendment) Bill, 2016
9. The Punjab Allotment of State Government Land Bill, 2016

TELANGANA

1. The Telangana Payment of Salaries and Pension and Removal of Disqualification (Second Amendment) Bill, 2016
2. The Telangana District (Formation) (Amendment) Bill, 2016

3. The Karimnagar (Metropolitan Area) Police Bill, 2016
4. The Nizamabad (Metropolitan Area) Police Bill, 2016
5. The Ramagundam (Metropolitan Area) Police Bill, 2016
6. The Siddipet (Metropolitan Area) Police Bill, 2016
7. The Telangana Commission for Backward Classes (Amendment) Bill, 2016
8. The Telangana Municipal Laws and Urban Development Authorities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2016
9. Shri Venkateswara Veterinary University (Amendment) Bill, 2016
10. The Telangana (Transfer of Pending Cases of State of Telangana from the A. P. Administrative Tribunal to High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad) Bill, 2016
11. The Telangana Acts (Repealing) Bill, 2016
12. The Telangana Value Added Tax (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 2016
13. The Telangana Value Added Tax (Fifth Amendment) Bill, 2016
14. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Telangana Amendment) Bill, 2016
15. The Khammam (Metropolitan Area) Police Bill, 2016
16. The Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 2016

UTTAR PRADESH

1. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Second Supplementary 2016-17) Bill, 2016
2. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2016
3. The Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture, Technology and Science, Uttar Pradesh Bill, 2016
4. The Allotment of Houses under Control of the Estate Department (Amendment) Bill, 2016

UTTARAKHAND

1. Ras Bihari Bose Subharti University Bill, 2016
2. Himalayan Garhwal University Bill, 2016
3. The Uttarakhand Cinema (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2016
4. The Uttarakhand Garbage Disposal and Spitting Prohibition Bill, 2016
5. The Uttarakhand Fire and Emergency Service, Fire Mitigation and Fire Safety Bill, 2016
6. Sardar Bhagwan Singh University, Uttarakhand Bill, 2016
7. Bhagwant Global University Bill, 2016
8. The Uttarakhand District Planning Committee (Amendment) Bill, 2016
9. The Uttarakhand Madarsa Education Board (Amendment) Bill, 2016
10. The Uttarakhand Zamindari Abolition and Land Reform (Amendment) Bill, 2016
11. Uttarakhand Graphic Era Hill University (Amendment) Bill, 2016
12. Shri Guru Ram Rai University Bill, 2016
13. The Uttarakhand Government Guarantee Ceiling Bill, 2016
14. The Uttarakhand Medical Service Selection Board (Amendment) Bill, 2016
15. The Uttarakhand Advocate Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2016

16. The Uttarakhand Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Bill, 2016
17. The Uttarakhand Money Lending Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2016
18. Quantum University Bill, 2016
19. The Uttarakhand Transport and Civic Infrastructure Cess (Amendment) Bill, 2016
20. The Uttarakhand Protection of Investment of Depositors in Financial Establishment Bill, 2016
21. Uttarakhand Agriculture Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2016
22. The Uttarakhand School Education (Amendment) Bill, 2016
23. The Uttarakhand State Farmers Commission Bill, 2016
24. The Uttarakhand Appropriation (First Supplementary of 2016-17) Bill, 2016
25. The Uttarakhand State River Bank Development Authority Bill, 2016

WEST BENGAL

1. The New Town, Kolkata Development Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2016*
2. The West Bengal Public Works Contractors (Regulation and Control) (Repealing) Bill, 2016*
3. The West Bengal Schools (Control of Expenditure) (Amendment) Bill, 2016*
4. The West Bengal Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2016*
5. The West Bengal Additional Tax and One-Time Tax on Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2016*
6. The West Bengal School Services Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2016*
7. The Kolkata Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2016*
8. The Industrial Disputes (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 2016*
9. The St. Xavier's University, Kolkata Bill, 2016
10. The West Bengal Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2016
11. The Bengal Excise (Amendment) Bill, 2016
12. The West Bengal Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2016*

JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEE

- Maharashtra LA - Joint Committee on LA Bill No. XVI of 2016 The Maharashtra Public Universities Bill, 2016 - 1(1)
- Nagaland LA - Select Committee on the Nagaland Lokayukta Bill, 2015
- Uttar Pradesh LA - Joint Committee relating to Women & Child Welfare - 6(2)

* Bills Awaiting for Assent

APPENDIX VI

ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS
DURING THE PERIOD 1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2016

Sl. No.	Title of Ordinance	Date of Promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of Cessation	Remarks
UNION GOVERNMENT					
1.	The Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Fifth Ordinance, 2016	22.12.2016	Yet to be laid	—	—
2.	The Payment of Wages (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016	28.12.2016	Yet to be laid	—	—
3.	The Specified Bank Notes (Cessation of Liabilities) Ordinance, 2016	30.12.2016	Yet to be laid	—	—
ANDHRA PRADESH					
1.	Acharya N. G. Ranga Agricultural University (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2016	15.10.2016	—	—	To be laid on the table of the House
2.	Dr. Y.S.R. Horticultural University (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2016	19.10.2016	—	—	To be laid on the table of the House
3.	The Andhra Pradesh Infrastructure Development Enabling (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016	23.10.2016	—	—	To be laid on the table of the House

				To be laid on the table of the House
4. The Andhra Pradesh Tourism, Culture and Heritage Board Ordinance, 2016	31.10.2016	—	—	—
5. The Registration (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Ordinance, 2016	3.12.2016	—	—	—
CHHATTISGARH				
1. Chhattisgarh Bhada Niyantran (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2016	—	15.11.2016	—	—
GUJARAT				
1. The Gujarat Town Planning and Urban Development (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016	4.10.2016	—	—	—
2. The Gujarat Panchayats (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016	21.11.2016	—	—	—
3. The Gujarat Provincial Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016	3.12.2016	—	—	—
4. The Gujarat Validation of Occupancy and Allotment of Certain Lands of Excess Vacant Land Vested in the State Government (Under the Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act, 1976) Ordinance, 2016	15.12.2016	—	—	—
5. The Gujarat Prohibition (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016	19.12.2016	—	—	—
6. The Gujarat Salaries and Allowances of Members, Speaker and Deputy Speaker of Gujarat Legislative Assembly, Ministers and Leader of the Opposition Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016	20.12.2016	—	—	—

HIMACHAL PRADESH			
1.	The Himachal Pradesh Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Area (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2016	6.9.2016	21.12.2016
		—	Replaced by "The Himachal Pradesh Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Area (Second Amendment) Bill, 2016"
2.	The Himachal Pradesh Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016	1.10.2016	21.12.2016
		—	Replaced by "The Himachal Pradesh Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 2016"
MADHYA PRADESH			
1.	Madhya Pradesh Nagar tatha Gram Nivesh (Sanshodhan tatha Vidhimanyakaran) Adhyadesh, 2016	—	31.12.2016
		—	—
MAHARASHTRA			
1.	The Maharashtra Municipal Corporation and the Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar anchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment and Continuance) Ordinance, 2016	30.8.2016	5.12.2016
		15.1.2017	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Maharashtra Municipal Corporation (Amendment and Continuance) Ordinance, 2016	30.8.2016	5.12.2016
		15.1.2017	Replaced by Legislation

3. The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 2016	30.8.2016	5.12.2016	15.1.2017	Replaced by Legislation
4. The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Fourth Amendment) Ordinance, 2016	30.8.2016	5.12.2016	15.1.2017	Replaced by Legislation
5. The Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) (Second Amendment and Continuance) Ordinance, 2016	30.8.2016	5.12.2016	15.1.2017	Replaced by Legislation
6. The Maharashtra Water Resources Regulatory Authority (Amendment and Continuance) Ordinance, 2016	30.8.2016	5.12.2016	15.1.2017	Replaced by Legislation
7. The Maharashtra Metropolitan Region Development Authority (Continuance) Ordinance, 2016	30.8.2016	5.12.2016	15.1.2017	Replaced by Legislation
8. The Maharashtra Settlement of Arrears in Disputes (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016	17.9.2016	5.12.2016	15.1.2017	Replaced by Legislation
9. The Maharashtra Settlement of Arrears in Disputes (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2016	30.9.2016	5.12.2016	15.1.2017	Replaced by Legislation
10. The Maharashtra Universities (Temporary Postponement of Elections and ad-hoc Formation of University Authorities and Other Bodies) Ordinance, 2016	1.10.2016	5.12.2016	15.1.2017	—
11. The Mumbai Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016	27.10.2016	5.12.2016	15.1.2017	Replaced by Legislation

	17.11.2016	5.12.2016	15.1.2017	Replaced by Legislation
12. The Maharashtra Settlement of Arrears in Disputes (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 2016				
	TAMIL NADU			
1. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 2016	17.10.2016	—	—	—
2. The Tamil Nadu Municipal Laws (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 2016	17.10.2016	—	—	—
3. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Fourth Amendment) Ordinance, 2016	27.12.2016	—	—	—
4. The Tamil Nadu Municipal Laws (Fourth Amendment) Ordinance, 2016	27.12.2016	—	—	—
	TELANGANA			
1. The Telangana (Transfer of Pending Cases of State of Telangana from A.P. Administrative Tribunal to High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad) Ordinance, 2016	29.9.2016	16.12.2016	—	—
2. The Telangana District (Formation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016	7.10.2016	16.12.2016	—	—
3. The Karimnagar (Metropolitan Area) Police Ordinance, 2016	8.10.2016	16.12.2016	—	—
4. The Nizamabad (Metropolitan Area) Police Ordinance, 2016	8.10.2016	16.12.2016	—	—

5.	The Ramagundam (Metropolitan Area) Police Ordinance, 2016	8.10.2016	16.12.2016	—	—
6.	The Siddipet (Metropolitan Area) Police Ordinance, 2016	8.10.2016	16.12.2016	—	—
7.	The Telangana Commission for Backward Classes (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016	8.10.2016	16.12.2016	—	—
WEST BENGAL					
1.	The West Bengal Schools (Control of Expenditure) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016	14.9.2016	5.12.2016	—	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The West Bengal School Service Commission (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016	14.9.2016	5.12.2016	—	Replaced by Legislation

APPENDIX VII

A. PARTY POSITION IN 16TH LOK SABHA (STATE-WISE), (AS ON 31.12.2016)

States	No. of Seats	BJP	INC	AIA DMK	AITC	BJD	SS	TDP	TRS	CPI (M)	YSR CP	LJSP	NCP	SP	AAP	RJD	SAD	AIU DF	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	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	25*	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	48	23	2	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	21	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	13	2	2	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
Rajasthan	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	39	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana	17	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	80	71	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	2
West Bengal	42	2	4	-	34	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	543	280*	44	37	34	20	18	16	11	9	9	6	6	5	4	4^s	4	3	3	2

* Excluding Speaker, LS & two nominated members who have joined BJP with effect from 8.12.2015

s Includes one member (Shri Rajesh Ranjan Yadav) who has been expelled from the party with effect from 7.5.2015

APPENDIX VII (CONTD.)

States	INLD	IU ML	JD(S)	JD(U)	JMM	AIM EIM	AIN RC	CPI (M)	JKP DP	KC	NPF	NPP	PMK	RSP	SDF	SWP	IND	TOTAL VACAN- CIES
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14
Bihar	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Haryana	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Karnataka	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	28
Kerala	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	20
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28*
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	39
Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
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	1	3	539*

* Excluding Speaker, LS & two nominated members who have joined BJP with effect from 8.12.2015

Abbreviations used for Parties:

BHARATIYA JANATA PARTY (BJP); INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (INC); ALL INDIA ANNA DRAVIDA MUNNETRA KAZHAGAM (AIADMK);
 ALL INDIA TRINAMOL CONGRESS (AITC); BIJU JANATA DAL (BJD); SHIV SENA (SS); TELUGU DESAM PARTY (TDP); TELANGANA
 RASHTRA SAMITHI (TRS); COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (MARXIST) [CPI(M)]; YUVAJANA SRAMIKA RYTHU CONGRESS PARTY
 (YSRCP); LOK JAN SHAKTI PARTY (LJSP); NATIONALIST CONGRESS PARTY (NCP); SAMAJWADI PARTY (SP); AAM ADMI PARTY (AAP);
 RASHTRIYA JANATA DAL (RJD); SHIROMANI AKALI DAL (SAD); ALL INDIA UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT (AIUDF); JAMMU & KASHMIR
 PEOPLES DEMOCRATIC PARTY (JKPDP); RASHTRIYA LOK SAMTA PARTY (RLSP); APNA DAL (AD); INDIAN NATIONAL LOK DAL (INLD);
 INDIAN UNION MUSLIM LEAGUE (IUML); JANATA DAL (SECULAR) [JD(S)]; JANATA DAL (UNITED) [JD(U)]; JHARKHAND MUKHTI
 MORCHA (JMM); ALL INDIA MAJLIS-E-ITTEHADUL MUSLIMEEN (AIMEIM); ALL INDIA N.R. CONGRESS (AINRC); COMMUNIST PARTY
 OF INDIA (CPI); 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); SWABHIMANI PAKSHA (Sw.P) &
 INDEPENDENTS (IND)

B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA (AS ON 8.2.2017)

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
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 ^(a)	-	11	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
3.	Assam	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ^(b)	-	7	-
4.	Bihar	16	-	5	-	-	9	-	-	-	2 ^(c)	-	16	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
6.	Goa	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
7.	Gujarat	11	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
8.	Haryana	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ^(d)	1	5	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 ^(e)	-	4	-
11.	Jharkhand	6	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 ^(f)	1	6	-
12.	Karnataka	12	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ^(g)	1	12	-
13.	Kerala	9	3	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	2 ^(h)	-	9	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
15.	Maharashtra	19	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 ⁽ⁱ⁾	1	19	-
16.	Manipur	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
17.	Meghalaya	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
18.	Mizoram	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
19.	Nagaland	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ^(j)	-	1	-
20.	Odisha	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 ^(k)	1	10	-
21.	Punjab	7	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 ^(l)	-	7	-
22.	Rajasthan	10	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
23.	Sikkim	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ^(m)	-	1	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	18	-	-	-	1	-	12	-	1	4 ⁽ⁿ⁾	-	18	-
25.	Telangana	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 ^(o)	-	7	-

C. PARTY POSITION IN STATE / UNION TERRITORY LEGISLATURES

[illegible]

- j) Badavara Sramikara Raitara Congress Party-3, Karnataka Janatha Paksha-2, Sarvodaya Karnataka Paksha-1, Karnataka Makkala Paksha-1, Speaker-1 and Nominated-1
- k) Chairman-1
- l) Congress (Secular)-1, Kerala Congress(B)-1, National Secular Conference-1, Communist Marxist Party Kerala State Committee-1, Indian Union Muslim League-18, Kerala Congress(M)-6 and Kerala Congress (Jacob)-1
- m) Chairman-1 and Nominated-1
- n) Shivsena Party-63, Peasant's and Workers Party-3, Bahujan Vikas Aghadi-3, All India Majalis-A-Itehadul Muslimin-2, Maharashtra Navnirman Sena-1, Samajwadi Party-1, Bharip Bahujan Mahasangh-1, and Rashtriya Samaj Party-1
- o) Shivsena-9, Lokbharti-1, Peasants and Workers Party of India-1, and People Republican Party-1
- p) Lok Jan Shakti Party-1
- q) North East Social Democratic Party-1, United Democratic Party-8, National People's Party-2 and Hill State People's Democratic Party-4
- r) Naga Peoples Front-46
- s) B.J.D.-117 and Samatakranti Dal-1
- t) Shiromani Akali Dal-59
- u) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhgam-134, Dravida Munnetra Kazhgam-89, Indian Union Muslim League-1, Nominated-1 and Speaker-1
- v) Telangana Rashtra Samithi-82, All India Majlis Ittehad-UI-Muslimmeen-7, Telugu Desam Party-3 and Nominated-1
- w) Telangana Rashtra Samithi-21, All India Majlis Ittehad-UI-Muslimmeen-2, Progressive Recognised Teachers Union-2 and Nominated-6
- x) U.K.D.-1, Others-3 and Nominated-1
- y) Samajwadi Party-229, Rashtriya Lok Dal-8, Peace Party-4, Kaumi Ekta Dal-2, Apna Dal-1, Itteehaad E Millat Kausil-1 and Nominated-1
- z) Samajwadi Party-67, Indian National Congress(I)-2, Rashtriya Lok Dal-1, Shikshak Dal (Non-Political)-4 and Independent Group-3
- aa) All India Trinamool Congress-210, Gorkha Janmukti Morcha-3, All India Forward Bloc-2 and Nominated-1
- bb) Aam Aadmi Party-67
- cc) All India N.R. Congress-8 and Dravida Munnetra Kazhgam-2

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