

The Journal of Parliamentary Information

VOLUME LVI

NO. 4

DECEMBER 2010

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

CBS Publishers & Distributors Pvt. Ltd.

24, Ansari Road, Darya Ganj, New Delhi-2

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THE JOURNAL OF PARLIAMENTARY INFORMATION

VOLUME LVI**NO. 4****DECEMBER 2010**

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EDITORIAL NOTE

The Indian Parliamentary Group has instituted an 'Outstanding Parliamentary Award' to honour members who have enriched the institution of Parliament with their invaluable contributions. Hon'ble President of India, Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil presented the Outstanding Parliamentary Award for the years 2007, 2008 and 2009 to Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, Shri Mohan Singh and Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, respectively, at a function held in the Central Hall of Parliament House on 18 August 2010. Addressing the distinguished gathering at the function, the President, Smt Pratibha Devisingh Patil, the Vice President of India, Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari; the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; and the Speaker, Lok Sabha Smt. Meira Kumar spoke about the importance of constructive and meaningful contribution of the members to the parliamentary institution. They felt that the 'Outstanding Parliamentary Award' would encourage other members to strive to improve parliamentary traditions.

We include the text of the Addresses of the President of India, the Vice-President of India, the Prime Minister of India and the Speaker, Lok Sabha, at the function to confer the Outstanding Parliamentary Award for the years 2007, 2008 and 2009, in this issue of the *Journal*.

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

In our constant pursuit of making the *Journal* more enriching and useful, we always invite and welcome suggestions for its further improvement. We also welcome practice and problem-oriented, non-partisan articles in the field of parliamentary procedures and

institutions from members of Parliament and State Legislatures, scholars and all others interested in the field of parliamentary political science.

—T.K. Viswanathan
Editor

ADDRESSES AT THE CONFERMENT OF THE OUTSTANDING PARLIAMENTARIAN AWARDS FOR THE YEARS 2007, 2008 AND 2009

A function to confer the Outstanding Parliamentarian Awards for the years 2007, 2008 and 2009 was held in the Central Hall of Parliament House on 18 August 2010.

The President of India, Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil presented the Awards to Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, Shri Mohan Singh and Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi for the years 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively. The President of India, Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil; the Vice-President of India and Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari; The Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar and the distinguished Awardees addressed the function. The Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Shri P.D.T. Achary read out the Citations in respect of the Outstanding Parliamentarians.

We reproduce below the texts of the Addresses delivered by the dignitaries on the occasion.

—Editor

ADDRESS BY THE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA, SMT. MEIRA KUMAR*

Respected Rashtrapati ji; Honourable Up-Rashtrapati ji; Honourable Pradhan Mantri ji; Honourable Leader of the House, Lok Sabha; Honourable Leader of Opposition, Lok Sabha; Honourable Leader of Opposition, Rajya Sabha; Honourable Ministers; Distinguished Recipients of the Outstanding Parliamentarian Award; Honourable Members of Parliament; Distinguished Dignitaries, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is my honour and privilege to welcome this distinguished gathering. The Outstanding Parliamentarian Award is a recognition conferred upon our finest parliamentarian for their constructive and meaningful contribution to the parliamentary process, upholding the dignity of the House and setting exemplary precedents. This is a prestigious honour. Today, we felicitate three eminent Members with the Outstanding

* Original in Hindi

Parliamentarian Award for the years 2007, 2008 and 2009. And they are Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, Shri Mohan Singh and Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi respectively. I join you all in heartily congratulating them on their accomplishment.

On behalf of the Indian Parliamentary Group, I would like to thank Respected President for being in our midst to present these awards. We are also grateful to Honourable Vice-President; Honourable Prime Minister; Honourable Leader of the House, Lok Sabha, Honourable Leader of Opposition, Lok Sabha, Honourable Leader of Opposition, Rajya Sabha, Honourable Ministers and distinguished dignitaries for gracing the occasion. The Outstanding Parliamentarian Award was instituted by the Indian Parliamentarian Group for honouring members who have enriched the institution of Parliament with their invaluable contributions. Our Parliament has been entrusted with the responsibility of enacting forward looking legislations. However, there are a number of progressive laws which fail to be effective when faced with retrograde and regressive mindsets. Today, the people throughout the country and the world over are watching live the telecast of the proceedings of our Parliament through the Lok Sabha Television. So our Honourable members can transmit a healthy and inspiring message for a revolutionary change in the orthodox social traditions and conservation mindset and social perception through this effective means of communication.

In this manner our prudent public representatives can act as a crusader of social change by virtue of their high quality debates and irrefutable reasoning they can render the old harmful conservative traditions meaningless and ignite the flame of social change among the masses. Through their exemplary conduct they can pave the way for progress of the country and creation of an egalitarian society.

In our system, Parliament is entrusted with the responsibility of providing a progressive guidance and perspective to the process of governance. It is the senior members who bring to bear that perspective by virtue of their experience, education, exposure and a dispassionate approach to issues. With their dignified participation and their important and meaningful contributions, the quality of debate and the level of discourse are elevated to a higher plane. Honouring such members entails bringing their record as parliamentarians into greater focus to enable the younger parliamentarians to learn from such contributions. It is with this objective that this Award is instituted and given annually as a token of recognition for the contributions of the chosen members in strengthening our democratic traditions and enriching our parliamentary system.

The Outstanding Parliamentarian Award for the year 2007 is being conferred on Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, a popular and energetic parliamentarian known for his dynamism and friendly nature and outstanding activities as a Minister. He entered the portals of Parliament at a young age and matured into a seasoned parliamentarian and left an indelible imprint on parliament. Today, due to his illness, he is not present here amidst us and we are missing him a lot. The Award will be received on his behalf by his wife Smt. Deepa Dasmunsi. I wish Shri Dasmunsi a fast recovery and Smt. Dasmunsi to have all the strength and courage to stand up to her personal challenges.

The Award for the year 2008 is being conferred on Shri Mohan Singh who is known for a close rapport with the people at the grass root level, for putting across his point of view in a quiet and forthright manner and his calm and collected attitude in the Parliament as well as in its important Committees. Gifted with clarity of thought and a soft voice, Shri Mohan Singh has always maintained cordial relations with all sections of the House irrespective of political affiliations. He is a prolific writer and has published several books. He has also contributed hundreds of articles to the print media on a wide variety of subjects.

Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, who has been selected for the honour of Outstanding Parliamentarian Award for the year 2009, is one of the stalwarts of the 15th Lok Sabha. A learned Professor of Physics, Prof.(Dr.) Joshi took a keen interest in public affairs right from his student days. An ardent champion of *Swadeshi*, he has distinguished himself as a member and as a Minister. For his accomplishments in the public sphere as much as in physics he has been widely honoured with numerous national and international awards, and now this Outstanding Parliamentarian Award is an acknowledgment of his contribution for strengthening our parliamentary system.

With these words, I once again extend my hearty congratulations to the revered members of Parliament on their accomplishment and wish them success in their future endeavours.

Thank you.

Subsequently, the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Shri P.D.T. Achary read out the following Citation conferring the Outstanding Parliamentarian Award, 2007 on Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi

AWARD FOR OUTSTANDING PARLIAMENTARIAN, 2007

PRESENTED

TO

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI

BY

THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA

CITATION

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI made his maiden entry into Parliament as a member of the 5th Lok Sabha at the early age of 26. A brilliant orator and a persuasive debater, SHRI DASMUNSI endeared himself to one and all in the House cutting across party affiliation. As a parliamentarian, SHRI DASMUNSI has come to symbolise the finest traditions of our parliamentary life. During his tenure, SHRI DASMUNSI has distinguished himself as Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. Besides, he also held charge of other key portfolios such as Commerce, Water Resources, Information and Broadcasting, etc. In all these spheres, SHRI DASMUNSI discharged his duties with a great deal of competence and utmost commitment.

As a Member and as a Minister, he greatly enlivened the proceedings of the House by raising the quality of debate with his informed interventions and convincing logic during the discussion on several important issues in Parliament. He scrupulously adhered to the rules and conventions of the House and used them intelligently. As a dynamic leader with a strong support base, it has been the constant endeavour of SHRI DASMUNSI to bring the contemporary concerns of the common man into the centre stage of public discourse in an effective manner. Known for taking a keen interest in financial matters, SHRI DASMUNSI played a crucial role in the functioning of the Public Accounts Committee with which he was associated for a long time. During his association with Parliament spanning five terms in the Lok Sabha, SHRI DASMUNSI has been a member of several Parliamentary Committees, which he served with distinction, dedication and, devotion.

A prolific writer, SHRI DASMUNSI has several publications to his credit. Through his varied literary and cultural pursuits, he has endeavoured to bring the institution of Parliament closer to the people. A sports administrator of great calibre, SHRI DASMUNSI has the rare distinction of being the first Indian to have served special duties at the Soccer World Cup in France in 1998. With a passionate interest in the game of Soccer, SHRI DASMUNSI has brought to bear a sportsman's spirit on politics. He infused a rare kind of vitality into the public life of the country.

In recognition of his seminal contributions to the institution of Parliament and to the development of the nation, the Indian Parliamentary Group has chosen SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI for the Outstanding Parliamentarian Award for the year 2007.

The President of India, Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil then Conferred Award on Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi

**ADDRESS BY SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI,
(WIFE OF SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI)**

Mahamahim Rashtrapatiji; Up-Rashtrapatiji; Honourable Prime Minister; Honourable Madam Speaker; Eminent People and Ministers, Colleagues in the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha Members, Distinguished Guests; Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is my privilege and honour to be here to receive the award since my husband Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi is not well for the last one year and ten months. Somebody called him *Priya* and some others called him *Priyada*. The word '*priya*' literally means 'dear' in English. He is dear not only to the Congress people, not only to politicians, not only to the football fraternity. He is *priya*, dear, to everyone cutting across party lines.

I can only say this with a heavy heart, when I was elected to the Lok Sabha it was our dream to be here together, and he promised that we will walk together. But all of a sudden, the accident happened. The Secretary-General just read out the Citation which said that he brought a sporting spirit into politics. It is only that spirit with which I am moving forward now and it is with that spirit that I am fighting everyday.

I want to dedicate this award to the people of Raiganj who elected him. It is for them only that he came here to Parliament. He served the people and the nation. I do not want to say more because our great leader Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi and Mohan Singhji are here for this Best Parliamentarian Award. But what he has taught to me, what I have heard, what I have seen in the Parliament is exemplary. I know a lot of colleagues here today who are newcomers. We should follow Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi's path, the way he used to speak, the way he used to behave in the Parliament. That is the only thing a good orator can do and that is the only thing the entire India is watching for. The people of the country have already seen and they should now see from us also good speech, good debate, good oration inside the Parliament.

From the booth of Raiganj and throughout the country people are

only praying for him from *Girija*, from *Masjid*, from *Mandir* and that prayer is our strength. Once upon a time people used to say Priyaranjan Dasmunsiji is endowed with lot of knowledge. And now he is not able to speak, he is not able to respond. We can only pray that very soon he should come out of this phase and come to Parliament. Everyone in Parliament starting from the security people, the canteen people, members of all Parties, all the staff of Parliament, always say that they are missing him. The entire Parliament is missing Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi. He should come out of this phase and be here. That is our only prayer.

Thank you.

Thereafter, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Shri P.D.T. Achary read out the Citation conferring the Outstanding Parliamentarian Award 2008 on Shri Mohan Singh

AWARD FOR OUTSTANDING PARLIAMENTARIAN, 2008

PRESENTED

TO

SHRI MOHAN SINGH, M.P.

BY

THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA

CITATION

SHRI MOHAN SINGH is an accomplished Parliamentarian whose distinguished public life has spanned nearly four decades. During his illustrious political life, he powerfully articulated the concerns of the indigent and the impoverished, the weak and the vulnerable.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH has been deeply wedded to social and political pluralism and has been proactively involved with the socialist movement from the beginning of his political career. He is unwavering in his devotion to socialist ideology. Endowed with a rare social sensitivity, SHRI MOHAN SINGH, through his informed parliamentary interventions and insightful writings, has never missed an opportunity to focus the national attention on the trials and tribulations of those in poverty and penury, particularly the farmers, the landless and the unemployed.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH's unrelenting commitment to the cause of the deprived and the destitute has found expression in his sustained campaigns in the Chambers of our Legislative Bodies. His entry into the legislative arena began with his membership of the Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha during 1977-1985. He was also a member of the Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Parishad during 1990-1991. Subsequently, SHRI MOHAN SINGH was elected to the 10th Lok Sabha in 1991, the 12th Lok Sabha in 1998 and the 14th Lok Sabha in 2004. Presently, he is a Member of the Rajya Sabha. His legislative career bears testimony to his high standing amongst the people as a parliamentarian *par excellence*.

All through his legislative and parliamentary career, SHRI MOHAN SINGH has made inestimable contribution towards strengthening our parliamentary system. He has deep faith in parliamentary democracy, and for him, Parliament is the primary instrument of socio-economic engineering. Building an egalitarian and rational society by eradicating illiteracy and ignorance, iniquity and impoverishment is his core political philosophy and essential part of his political action plan. Equally importantly, he has consistently striven to invest parliamentary politics with lofty ethical values and standards.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH's brilliant expositions on a wide range of issues have undoubtedly enriched our parliamentary proceedings. His speeches in the Chambers of both Houses of Parliament are characterised not only by his perceptive understanding of grassroot realities, but also by his thorough grasp of our socio-political dynamics. He has also put his political acumen and his rich and varied experience to the best use in the Parliamentary Committees. His deep understanding of the rules and procedure of Parliament, and his profound respect for the dignity of the highest deliberative body of the land are indeed exemplary. He has been a vocal champion of a national vision, unencumbered by sectarian interests based on caste and creed, region and religion. SHRI MOHAN SINGH is held in the highest esteem by his peers, across the political divide.

Given his national standing, exemplary societal sensitivity and sterling contributions to our parliamentary and public life, it is most appropriate that the Indian Parliamentary Group should bestow the Outstanding Parliamentarian Award, 2008 on SHRI MOHAN SINGH.

The President of India, Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil then Conferred the Award on Shri Mohan Singh**ADDRESS BY SHRI MOHAN SINGH***

Honourable Her Excellency the President, Vice-President, Honourable Prime Minister, Honourable Speaker, Lok Sabha, Honourable Leader of Opposition of both Houses, Honourable Advaniji, Honourable Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Honourable Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Honourable Shri Mulayam Singh Yadavji, Honourable Members of Union Council of Ministers and Honourable Members of Parliament:

I am very much thankful to Indian Parliamentary Group for bestowing the award of outstanding Parliamentarian on me for the year 2008; I would like to thank all the Speakers of the Lok Sabha under whose guidance I have performed my duties in the Lok Sabha. When I was elected as a member to the Tenth Lok Sabha, I used to sit in the tenth row at the backside. Shri Shivraj ji, the then Honourable Speaker of the Lok Sabha had encouraged the Junior most member sitting in the tenth row a lot. Honourable Somnath Chatterjee, the Speaker of the last Lok Sabha had also encouraged me a lot to the best of his capacity. The award, which is being conferred on me, is the largest proof of their efficient leadership and guidance, The innumerable leaders of our national movement gave us an excellent heritage in the form of Parliament of India. To preserve this heritage is the biggest responsibility of the present generation. The world is surprised as to when all the democracies in South Asia are on the verge of break down how Indian democracy is standing strong on its solid structure. The external forces have made several attempts to uproot the democratic setup in our country, but the Parliament of India is the biggest representative of social, political and religious integrity of the country and it is every body's duty to protect it and those who are serving the Parliament, should take greater responsibility to protect it. The Parliament performs various types or works such as making law for the country, holding debates on important public issues etc., and to make the Government accountable by raising questions on issues or current importance is the biggest responsibility of the Parliament. The makers of our constitution have given us such a great right that the members

* Original in Hindi

of Parliament can ask questions from the Government during the Question Hour and make them accountable. I would like to request my friends that we must exercise that right. We should make the Parliament the largest forum of debate by raising issues of public importance effectively. At the same time I would also like to submit that to get all the important legislations relating to social and economic change, religious harmony passed after debate urgently is our another important responsibility. If we perform our duties, I think that our other friends will also get this opportunity in their parliamentary career.

I had made a resolution during my student life that I will use Hindi throughout my life. However, Hindi has been the language of Indian national freedom movement and it is now the official language of India. I have given all my speeches in Hindi from the Assembly to Parliament. I think that by conferring this award of outstanding Parliamentarian on me Hindi, the official language of the country has been accorded the best honour. So, I would like to extend my special thanks to the Indian Parliamentary Group for honouring our language of freedom movement in the Parliament today through which we got our independence.

With these words, I would like to thank my colleagues, Indian Parliamentary Group and the Honourable Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Shrimati Meira Kumar whom I always consider my elder sister for conferring such a prestigious award on me.

Thank you.

The Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Shri P.D.T. Achary then read out the last Citation conferring the Outstanding Parliamentarian Award, 2009 on Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi

AWARD FOR OUTSTANDING PARLIAMENTARIAN, 2009

PRESENTED

TO

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI, M.P.

BY

THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA

CITATION

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI is a distinguished figure in the Indian Parliament. He made his debut to the Parliament in 1977 upon his election to the Sixth Lok Sabha. All through his illustrious political career, DR. JOSHI made immense contribution towards enriching Parliament.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI is a strong votary of Indian values and scientific temper. A learned person with rare academic distinctions, he has devoted himself to seeking solutions to social issues and working for an egalitarian and non-exploitative society. DR. JOSHI is also a firm believer of *swadeshi* and sustainable development.

Public service has been a passion for DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI. Ever since he entered the political mainstream, DR. JOSHI has played a leading role in the national affairs. He has used politics as a medium to serve the nation in accordance with his firm convictions. One finds in DR. JOSHI an intellect of a high order when it comes to addressing the problems and issues of the nation. He has always been humane in his thoughts and beliefs. Frank, forthright and dignified in his demeanour, DR. JOSHI is widely known for his well-reasoned and scholarly inputs in the debates in Parliament on issues that concern the nation. Having been associated with several important Parliamentary Committees, the contribution of DR. JOSHI has been significant in strengthening the role of Committees. DR. JOSHI has added grace and dignity to the various key ministerial positions such as Home Affairs, Human Resource Development and Science and Technology, which he adorned with distinction.

Throughout his political career, DR. JOSHI has relentlessly championed the cause of a modern, strong and self-reliant India—in which the best of both the traditional and the modern co-exist and supplement one another. Firm commitment to the democratic values has placed DR. JOSHI in the exalted group of Outstanding Parliamentarians.

In recognition of his longstanding and varied contribution to Parliament and the public life, the Indian Parliamentary Group has chosen to bestow the Outstanding Parliamentarian Award for the Year 2009 on DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI.

New Delhi;
August 18, 2010
Sravana 27, 1932 (*Saka*)

INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY GROUP,
PARLIAMENT HOUSE.



The Speaker, Lok Sabha and President of the Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG), Smt. Meira Kumar addressing the distinguished gathering



~*~The President of India, Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil conferring the Award on Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi (the Award being received by his wife Smt. Deepa Dasmunsi)



Smt. Deepa Dasmunsi, wife of Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi addressing the distinguished gathering



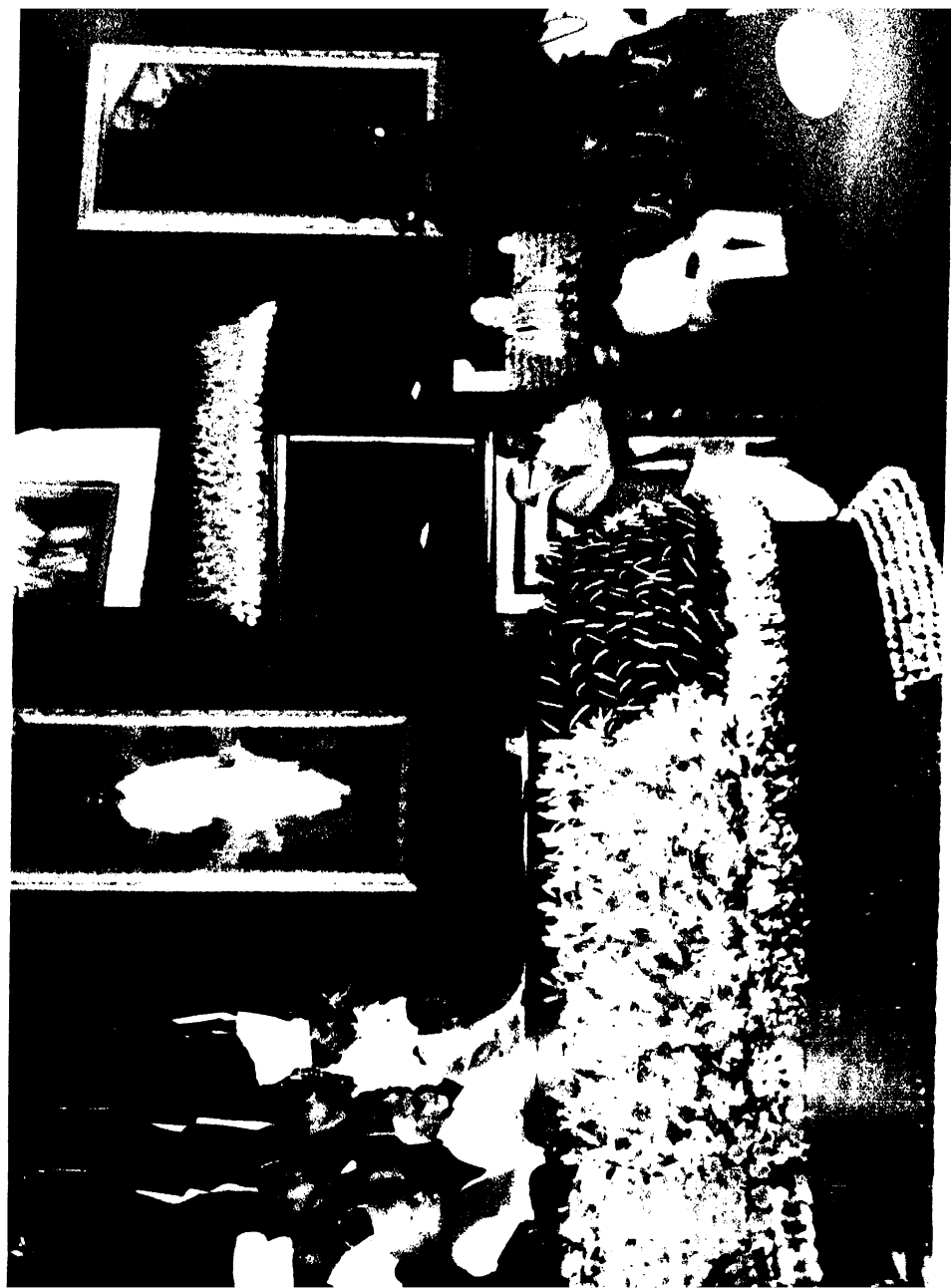
The President of India. Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil conferring the Award on Shri Mohan Singh



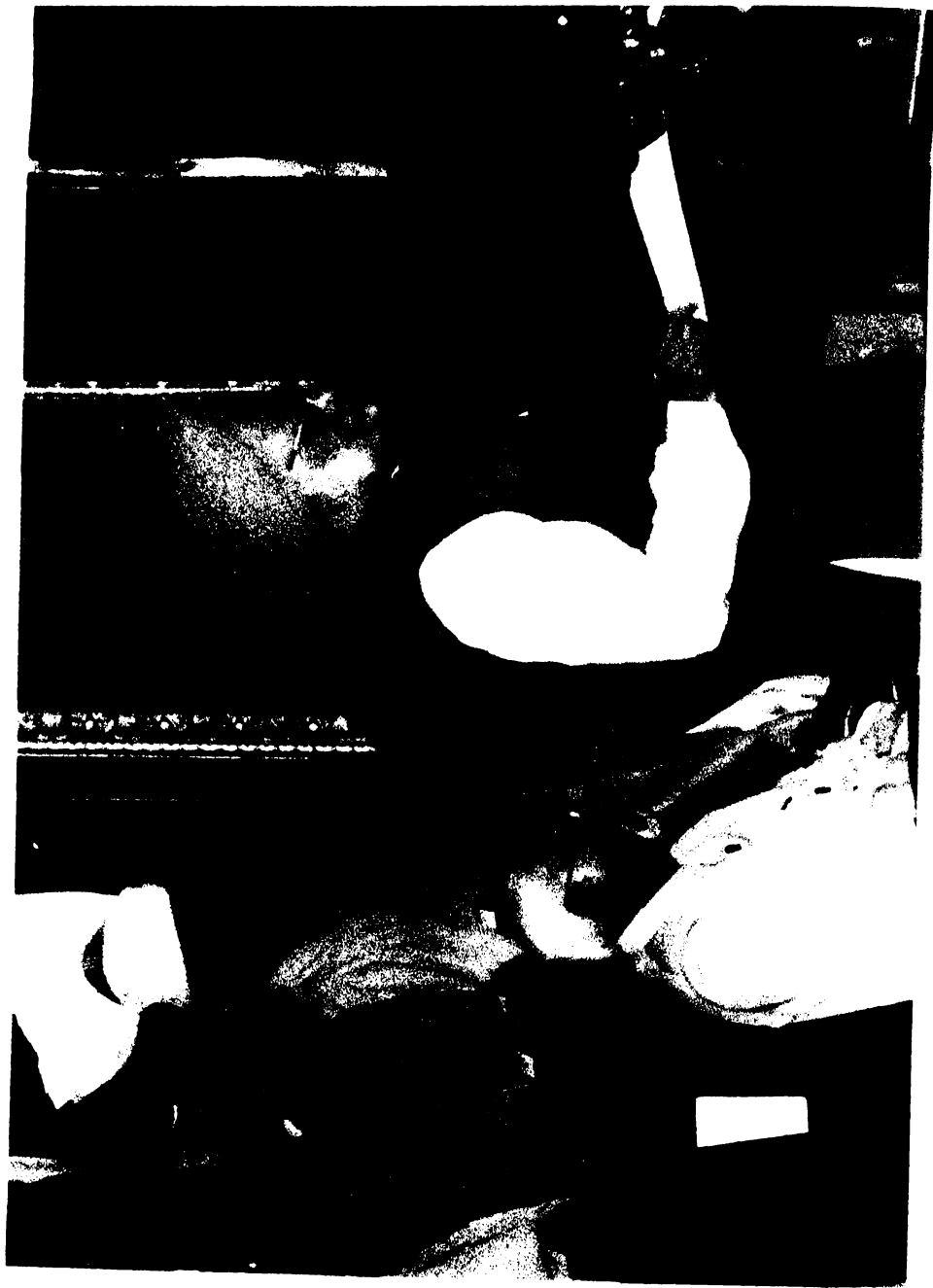
Shri Mohan Singh addressing the distinguished gathering



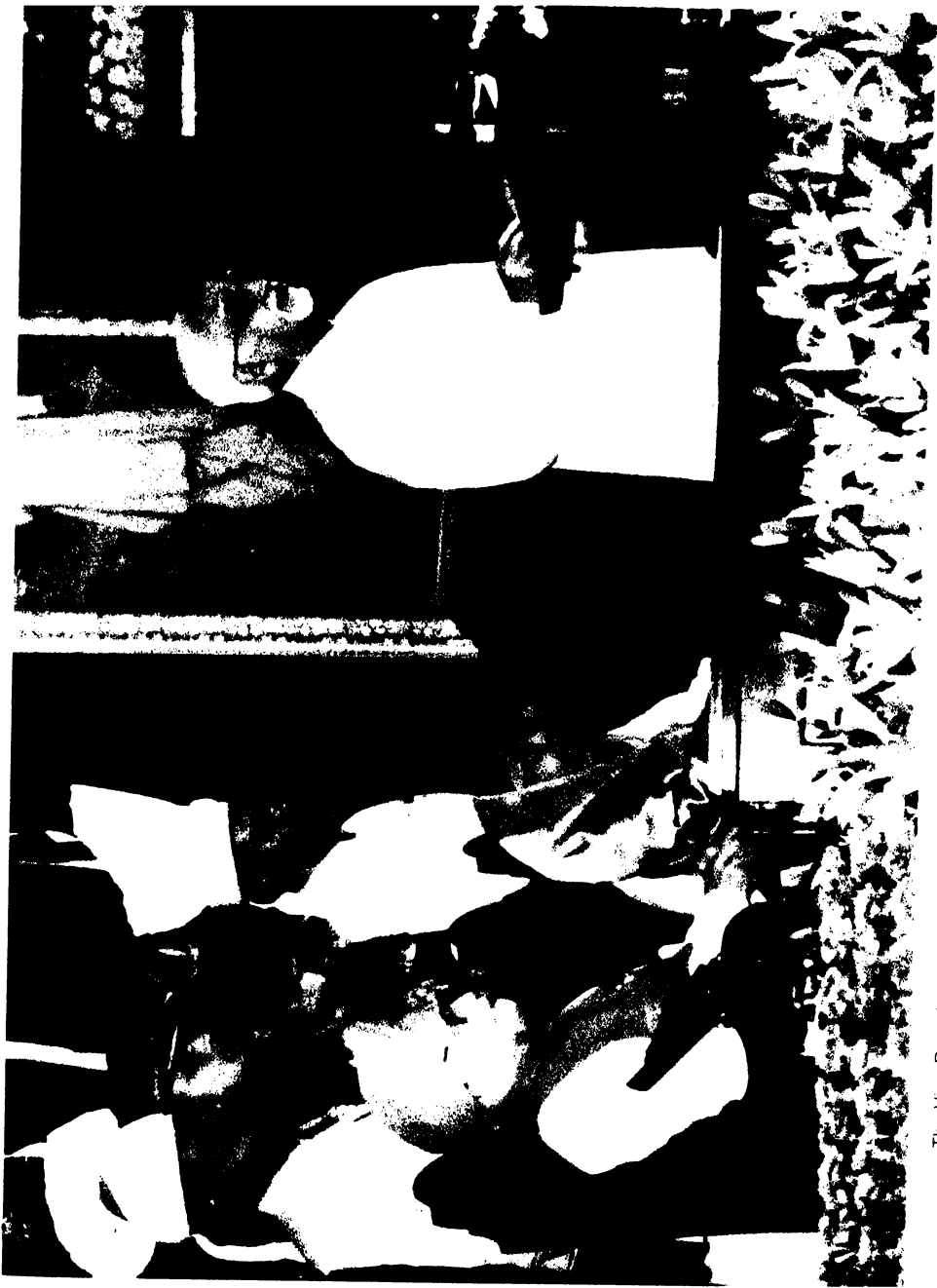
The President of India, Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil conferring the Award on Dr. Murl Manohar Joshi



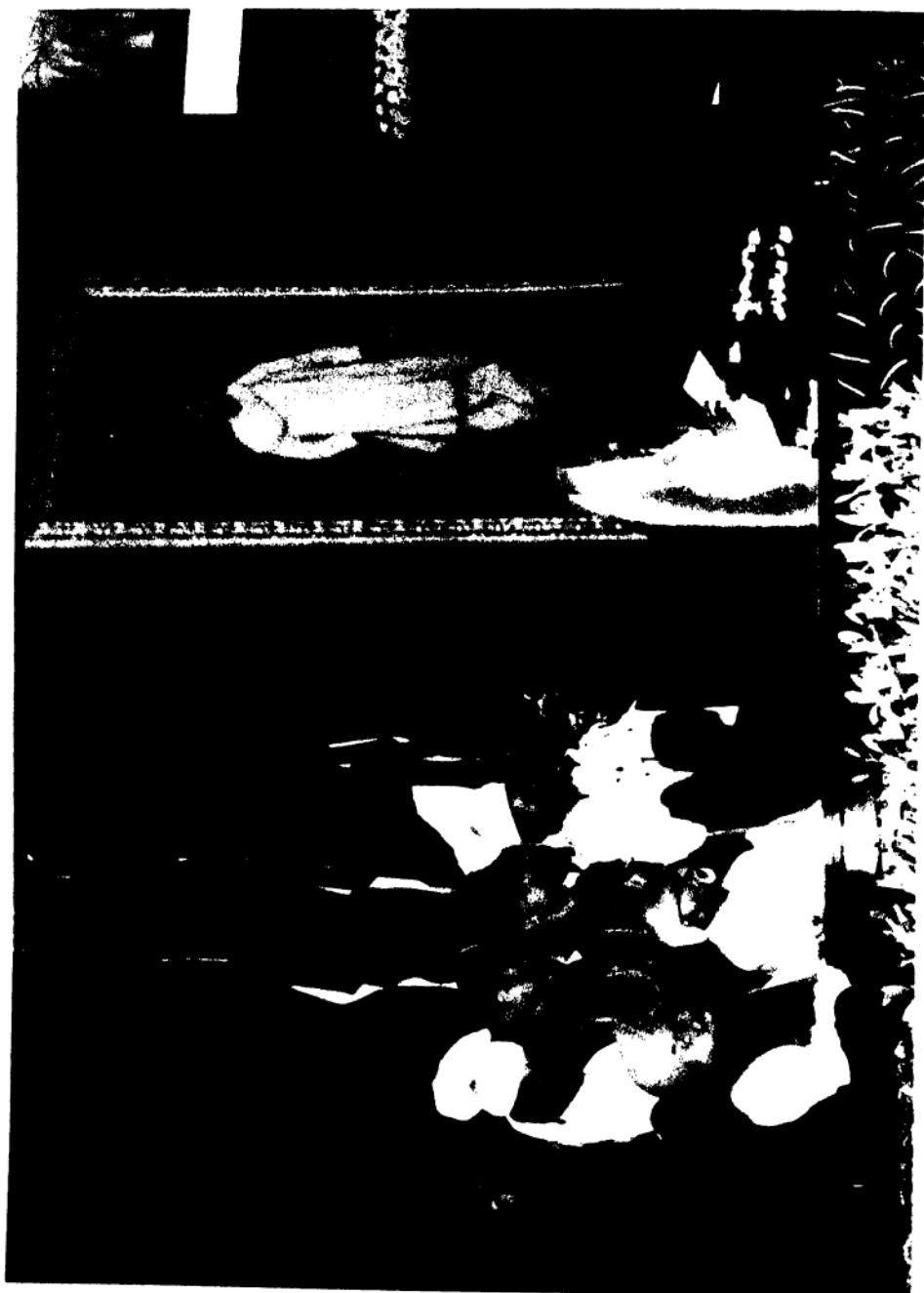
Dr. Muri Manohar Joshi addressing the distinguished gathering



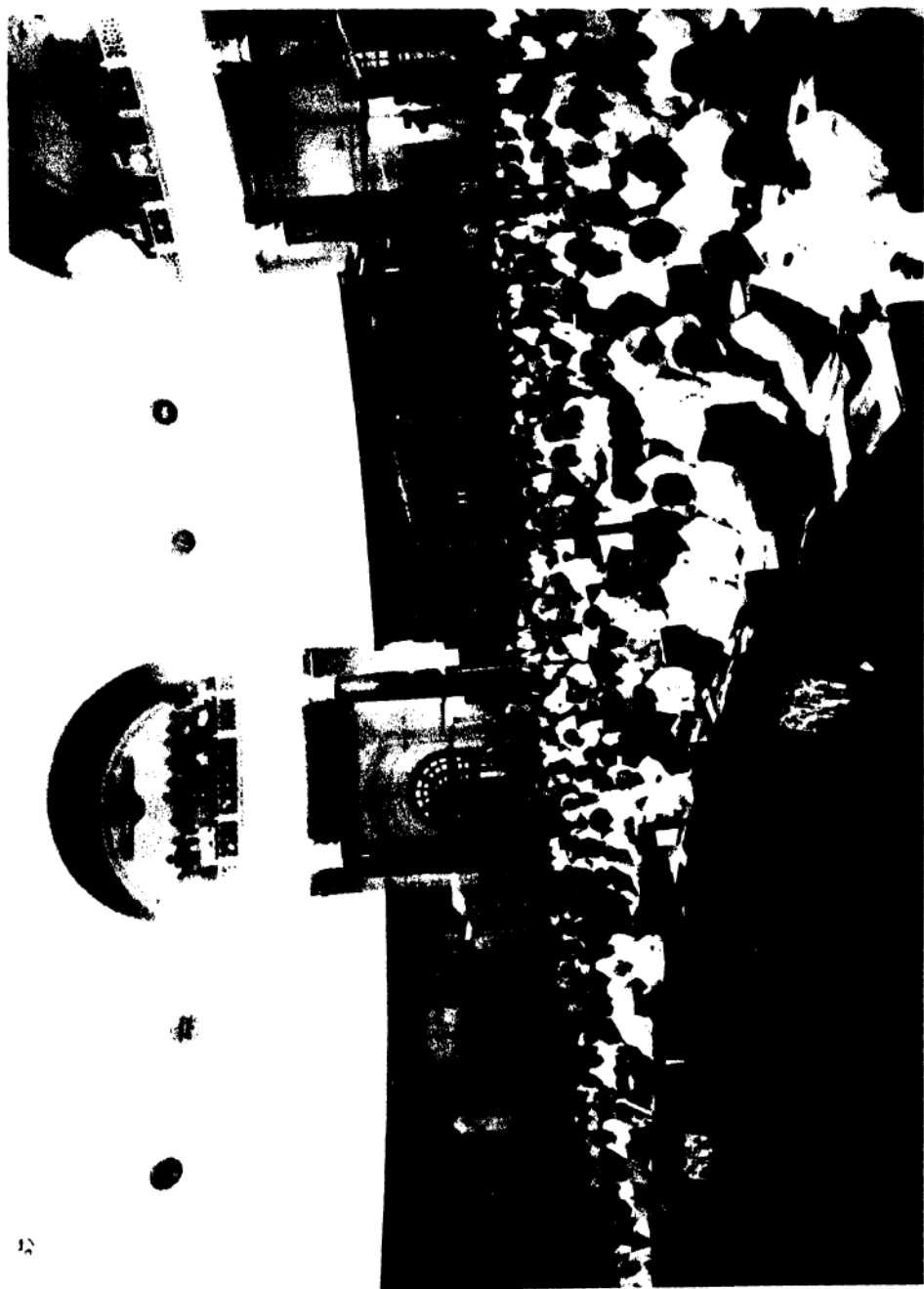
The Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh delivering his address



The Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari delivering his address



The President of India, Smt. Pratibha Devi Singh Patil delivering her address



A view of the distinguished gathering present on the occasion

15 The President of India, Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil then Conferred the Award on Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi

ADDRESS BY DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI*

Her Excellency the President of India, Honourable Vice-President, Honourable Prime Minister, Honourable Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri Advani ji, Leaders of Opposition in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, today's other Awardee Members, Members of the Cabinet present in the function and all other Colleagues and invited Dignitaries:

I am very grateful to the Indian Parliamentary Group for considering me worthy of this award. This award became even more significant when Her Excellency the President herself gave away this award to me and other colleagues. Friends, many experiences from the long parliamentary career are suddenly emerging out of my memory today. When I first entered the Parliament, Shri Sanjiva Reddy was the Speaker then and just after few days he was elected as the President. There were Morarji Bhai, Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji, Advani ji, Madhu Limaye ji, Chaudhary Charan Singh ji, Babu Jagjivan Ram ji in the Parliament and Shrimati Indira Gandhi ji came after a few days. There were Stephen, Vasant Sathe ji, Jyotirmoy Basu ji, Hari Vishnu Kamath and Kanwar Lal Gupta ji. There were many people who used to come to the Parliament after doing an in-depth study of the parliamentary traditions and make new comers like us aware of the parliamentary traditions.

I remember that hardly a day would pass when Hari Vishnu Kamath would not raise a point of order and those were not any ordinary points. Quite often, the Government used to face a lot of difficulties from his points. Parliament was a centre of education, an area of study and understanding. When I reflect upon the journey from that time to this Parliament in 2010, then I fear that this journey should not lead us away from that highest goal which has also been mentioned by Shri Mohan Singh ji just now. Parliament is the platform which guides the country. It is the platform which addresses the problems of the country. It is the platform which is the primary source of the social, political and economic change in the country. Parliament is a platform where we exchange ideas not only at the national level but also at the international level. To be a member of such an esteemed Parliament is in itself a matter of great fortune. But, at the same time, getting awarded as an Outstanding Parliamentarian is an even greater honour. I think that no other achievement can be higher

* Original in Hindi

than this for a member which gives a recognition to his actions by the Honourable members. It expresses their respect for him. I accept this award with all humility. Besides, I am feeling one more responsibility very deeply today which has been mentioned a little by my very old friend Mohan Singh ji also that the proceedings of this Parliament are seen not only in the country but also in the whole world. I have no hesitation to say that from Gibraltar to Indonesia there is no country, other than India, having parliamentary traditions, independent parliament, democracy, independent judiciary, free press and communal harmony. Secularism, freedom of press, freedom of judiciary and a much transparent democracy cannot be found in the entire world except India. Though, one of the said elements may be found somewhere but all the four cannot be found together in any country. It is, therefore, imperative for us to keep this parliament stable, maintain its dignity and bring to light its significance. Friends, if India loses this parliament and democracy, then it will spell crisis for the parliamentary traditions not only at the national level but also at the international level. Then it will not take long time for bullet to replace the ballot. It will not take long for the dictators to establish themselves in place of democracy. We all, therefore, should realize our deep responsibility as a member of this great parliament and I think that our responsibility, particularly of those who have been awarded, increases even more after today's award to keep working towards bringing the Parliament to the place it deserves at the international level and to create a stronger and able nation free from discrimination and exploitation from within the country. If we all move towards this goal collectively then, I think, we will be able to fulfil our duty as a member of parliament. Once again, with all humility, I accept this award and express my gratitude particularly to the IPG. I also express my respect to all my friends who always inspired me to work.

Thank you.

**ADDRESS BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA,
DR. MANMOHAN SINGH**

Respected Rashtrapatiji, Respected Up-Rashtrapatiji, Honourable Speaker, Cabinet Colleagues, Honourable Members of Parliament, Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen:

I join all the distinguished dignitaries present here in recognizing and honouring three of our very senior and distinguished Parliamentarians with the Outstanding Parliamentarian Award. Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, Shri Mohan Singhji and Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, all richly deserve this honour. I have often heard with great interest and attention each one of them making very thoughtful interventions in major debates in the House.

In conferring these Outstanding Parliamentarian Awards, we are once again reaffirming the importance of the best traditions of Parliament and indeed of parliamentary democracy.

The effective functioning of our Parliament is certainly dependent on the norms, conventions and rules that govern parliamentary proceedings. But it is the calibre of the members who breathe life and vitality into this great institution of ours. Outstanding parliamentarians through their speeches and interventions make Parliament a forum not just to reflect public opinion but also to mould public opinion. There is no doubt that in today's age of information overload Parliament has to raise the standard and quality of its debates and discussions. We need many more parliamentarians like the three of our own colleagues whom we are honouring today.

It is important to keep in mind that the duty of a parliamentarian is to raise the voice of the people and to seek answers from the government of the day, on matters of public interest. Disruptions and walkouts may make good headlines but it is a good parliamentarian, who has done his or her homework, who can take the Government of the day to task.

Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsiji could not be with us today, but I fondly recall the great energy and enthusiasm with which he discharged his duties as the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. He can reach out to members from all political parties and his ability to build consensus and find a way forward despite strong differences has helped prevent many disruptions. Shri Dasmunsi is a grass-roots politician with a keen understanding of public sentiment and interest, which he would articulate fearlessly in parliamentary debates. In honouring him today, we recognize a multi-faceted politician and a great parliamentarian whose presence in the House was felt by one and all.

Shri Mohan Singhji has had a long and distinguished legislative career both as a member of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly as well as a member of both Houses of our Parliament. He is a strong advocate of issues that affect the common man and his sober and balanced interventions are heard with great attention in the House. Mohan Singhji is in some ways a politician of the old school and I am happy that we are honouring a parliamentarian who has always tried to uphold the highest traditions of our Parliament.

Dr. Muri Manohar Joshi is one of our very experienced parliamentarians, who has served in both the Houses with great distinction. I have always found Dr. Joshi's interventions to be thoughtful and incisive, even when I have disagreed with his views. He is a person of wide ranging interests and has been an active member of many important Standing Committees. He is currently the Chairman of the Public

Accounts Committee. Dr. Joshi is a man of steadfast principles and his speeches reflect his scholarly approach to understanding the issues of the day.

Ladies and gentlemen, the three Awardees belong to three different political parties and this itself reflects the important role played by members from all parties whether from the Treasury benches or the Opposition benches. I do hope that young parliamentarians learn from the example set by these three very distinguished and senior members who have shown that argument and debate can be conducted effectively without raising one's voice.

With these words, I once again compliment and congratulate the Awardees of the Outstanding Parliamentarian Award for the years 2007, 2008 and 2009.

Thank you.

**ADDRESS BY THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF INDIA AND CHAIRMAN,
RAJYA SABHA, SHRI MOHAMMAD HAMID ANSARI**

Honourable President, Honourable Prime Minister, Honourable Speaker, Lok Sabha, Distinguished Recipients of the Outstanding Parliamentarian Award, Honourable Members of Union Council of Ministers, Honourable Members of Parliament, Ladies and Gentlemen:

This is an occasion for celebration of excellence and I thank the Honourable Speaker, Lok Sabha for inviting me to join it. This Award was initiated, belatedly in my view, in 1995 and I congratulate the Indian Parliamentary Group for sustaining it.

I take this opportunity to extend my felicitations to Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, Shri Mohan Singh and Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi for being the distinguished recipients of the Outstanding Parliamentarian Award for the years 2007, 2008 and 2009.

By the recognition bestowed on them today, they have joined the ranks of the select few who have been so honoured. In each case, the honour was preceded by sustained and seminal contribution to the functioning of our parliamentary democracy.

This audience is well aware that discussion and persuasion are amongst the pre-requisites of democracy. To be elected, a candidate has to persuade the voter; after being elected, and in the legislative chamber, the representative needs to persuade others to his/her viewpoint. In both cases, persuasion emanates either from cold reasoning and hard logic or is based on rhetoric that reinforces probable knowledge with an appeal to the sentiments and emotions of audience. Often, it has elements of both.

The skilled parliamentarian uses both. He/she is at times a cold logician; at others "a bird on the unpinioned wing", perhaps inspired by some higher power within. There are also occasions when the rhetorician is simply "inebriated" by the exuberance of his/her verbosity. The objective in each case is to prevail in discussion.

The Parliament of India has witnessed these skills in good measure and benefited from them. Long time parliament-watchers have also opined that the skilled parliamentarian is tending to become a rarity. This should be a cause for concern.

It is said that we are by nature argumentative. If so, parliamentary deliberation should thrive in our midst. A contrary trend, however, often tends to surface. In it, oratorical skills are replaced by lung power and discussion is sought to be drowned in noise and disruption. It creates momentary excitement, but is no substitute for persuasion. It detracts from the dignity of Parliament and invites public scorn.

The democratic process in a free society like ours makes available to the citizen various means for expression of views on issues of public interest and concern. It also assigns specific roles to the elected representative for whom the choice of form and forum becomes critical. Legislation, deliberation and seeking accountability are the three principal areas of activity that must be explored on a continuous basis within the legislative chamber. The three Award winners today and many others before them earned name and fame by skilful indulgence in each of these. They set standards worthy of emulation.

I do hope that the Outstanding Parliamentarian Award would induce others in this gathering to strive to improve the parliamentary discourse and thereby lend weight and substance to the most important edifice of our democracy.

Jai Hind.

**ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA,
SMT. PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL**

Honourable Vice-President, Honourable Prime Minister, Honourable Speaker, Lok Sabha, Honourable Leader of Opposition, Lok Sabha, Honourable Leader of Opposition, Rajya Sabha, Honourable Members of Parliament, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am happy to confer the Outstanding Parliamentarian Awards for the years 2007, 2008 and 2009 to Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, Shri Mohan Singh and Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi respectively. All of them have been associated with public affairs for a long time, and have been articulating issues of public concern in the Parliament. I congratulate them for winning the Award which they richly deserve.

Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, as a dynamic youth leader showed his efficiency, and as a dynamic Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, showed an immense capacity for deft floor management. His sudden unfortunate illness deprived Parliament of an experienced hand, who had a deep understanding of its functioning. I remember him for his many qualities and convey him my good wishes. Recently, while following the matches in the Football World Cup in South Africa, I was reminded of his passionate interest in football and his association with the All India Football Federation. I pray for his speedy recovery.

Shri Mohan Singh has been a member of the Lok Sabha and is now a member of the Rajya Sabha, and earlier was of the Uttar Pradesh State Legislature. He thus has, vast experience of legislative bodies both at the Centre and State, and brings into Parliament an approach infused with an understanding of ground realities. His mature and seasoned demeanor is a feather in his cap.

Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, as a leading member of the Treasury, as well as the Opposition benches, has been drawing attention to developments in the country, through his well articulated and erudite interventions. With his knowledge of science, his scholarship and his deep commitment to serving the people of India, he has contributed to parliamentary processes.

Parliament is the repository of the sovereign will of the people. It is the premier institution of representative democracy in India. We can be proud that democracy is well entrenched in India. Since the adoption of our Constitution, we have held 15 General Elections to the Parliament as also regular elections to the State Legislatures. India's democratic traditions have shown great strength and resilience. Skeptics, who during the early post Independence years expressed uncertainty about what they described as India's experiment with democracy, have all been proved wrong. On the other hand, there is widespread acclaim for the manner in which the people of India have repeatedly expressed their confidence in democracy by participating, time and again, in electoral exercises. We can be proud that we have carried forward the torch of democracy in a manner that today, the concept of democracy and India are inseparable.

It is in the period between elections that people expect their elected representatives to give expression to their cherished aspirations and serious concerns, and take the nation forward in the direction of growth, equity and stability. The people's faith in democratic institutions rests upon how effectively the elected representatives perform, and how attentive they are to issues and that impact public welfare. This is an enormous responsibility and Parliamentarians must work to meet the expectations of the people, as they perform their parliamentary functions.

The basic mandate of the Parliament is to enact legislation, deliberate on public policies with a view to address people's concern, and perform its role as a body for executive accountability. However, every successive Parliament has had to face its own unique circumstances and to address a specific range of issues. Hence, the Parliament cannot be a body that remains static. It must evolve and reform to meet emerging challenges that often require fresh thinking and innovative ideas. Parliament has to respond to pressing national problems, including many which have long term implications, which require serious study, research and preparations. This aspect needs greater focus. An enhanced image of the Parliament is the basis of strengthening democratic values. Indeed, the functioning of the Parliament of the world's largest democracy must meet exacting standard to set an example for the rest of the world.

Parliament is a composite unit, the Treasury and the Opposition benches both are a part of it. The successful functioning of the Parliament is hence, a joint responsibility of both the Government and the Opposition. The art of democracy lies in finding a way forward, in which, differing viewpoints and interests are discussed, and a solution found through a process of consultations and discussions. Naturally, there will be some sound and fury in the process for the search for answers, but it should never happen that in the din we lose our way forward. It is important that the image of Parliament in the public mind should be one where debates and discussions take place with a view to find an outcome through a constructive and cooperative approach.

I myself have been a member of both houses of Parliament, as also the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. I am deeply conscious of the complexities of conducting proceedings of the Parliament. I am aware that the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, along with all members of the Parliament, have been engaging in discussions on how to utilize time in the most productive manner. Issues like how many sittings and how many Bills are passed, how effective is Question Hour, all these matters should be subjected to a mechanism of self-appraisal. Efficient time management is very important and every section of the House has a role in this.

Gandhiji had said, "A democratic organization has to dare to do the right at all costs." To be able to do so, Parliament must be a robust body, with its Members guided by a vision of progress for the nation, and by integrity and tolerance in their conduct. I am confident that parliamentarians will deliver on this.

With these words, I would once again, congratulate Shri Priya Ranjan Dasgupta, Shri Mohan Singh and Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi. I also convey my warmest greetings to all members of Parliament.

Thank you.

Jai Hind!

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

International Parliamentary Conference on Climate Change—Global to Local: The CPA UK Branch organized an International Parliamentary Conference on “Climate Change: Global to Local” in London from 12 to 16 July 2010. The aim of the Conference was to support Parliamentarians to influence the formulation and implementation of Climate Change at local, national and international level. Smt. Chandresh Kumari Katoch, MP, Lok Sabha; Shri Baijayant J. Panda, MP, Lok Sabha and Member of the CPA Task Force on Climate Change; Km. Saroj Pandey, MP, Lok Sabha; and Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan, MP, (Rajya Sabha) attended the Conference.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of CPA India Region: A Meeting of the Executive Committee of the CPA India Region was held at Nairobi, Kenya on 14 September 2010 during the 56th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference. The Meeting was presided over by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar.

56th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in Nairobi, Kenya: The 56th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference was held in Nairobi, Kenya, from 10 to 19 September 2010. The Indian delegation to the Conference was led by Smt. Meira Kumar, Honourable Speaker, Lok Sabha and member CPA Executive Committee. Shri Hashim Abdul Halim, Speaker, West Bengal Legislative Assembly and Treasurer, CPA Executive Committee also attended the Conference; Shri Tanka Bahadur Rai, Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly attended the CPA Executive Committee meeting as the Regional Representative from India Region.

The delegation from India Union Branch consisted of Sarvashri Moinul Hassan, MP, Rajya Sabha; Harin Pathak, MP, Lok Sabha; Ms. Sushila Tiriya, MP, Rajya Sabha; Smt. Ingrid Mcleod, MP, Lok Sabha; and Smt. Harsimrat Kaur Badal, MP, Lok Sabha. Shri P.D.T. Achary, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha attended the Conference as the Regional Secretary of CPA India Region and Member of

- 5 Society of Clerks-at-the-Table. Dr. V.K. Agnihotri, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha and member, Society of Clerks-at-the-Table attended the Conference as Observer. Shri Amitabh Mukhopadhyay, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat, was the Secretary to the Delegation.

The delegation from India Region also included the following delegates from the State CPA Branches of India: Dr. A Chakrapani, Chairman, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council; Sarvashri Wanglin Lowangdong, Speaker, Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly; Dharam Lal Kaushik, Speaker, Chhattisgarh Vidhan Sabha; Pratapsing Raoji Rane, Speaker, Goa Legislative Assembly; Sardar Harmohinder Singh Chatta, Speaker, Haryana Vidhan Sabha; Tulsi Ram, Speaker, Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha; S. Arvinder Singh Micky, Chairman, Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Council; K.G. Bopaiah, Speaker, Karnataka Legislative Assembly; Charles Pyngrope, Speaker, Meghalaya Legislative Assembly; John Rotluangliana, Deputy Speaker, Mizoram Legislative Assembly; Kiyanielie Pesieyie, Speaker, Nagaland Legislative Assembly; Pradip Kumar Amat, Speaker, Orissa Legislative Assembly; Deependra Singh Shekhawat, Speaker, Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha; M.B. Dahal, Deputy Speaker, Sikkim Legislative Assembly; R.C. Debhath, Speaker, Tripura Legislative Assembly; Harbans Kapoor, Speaker, Uttaranchal Legislative Assembly; Thiru R. Avudaiappan, Speaker, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly; Smt. Bharati Mukherjee, MLA, West Bengal Legislative Assembly; Dr. Yoganand Shastri, Speaker, Delhi Vidhan Sabha. Shri Jadablal Chakarborty, Secretary, West Bengal Legislative Assembly; Shri A.E. Lotha, Secretary, Nagaland Legislative Assembly and Shri S.B. Patil, Secretary, Karnataka Legislative Assembly were the three Secretaries from the State Branches who attended the Conference.

The theme of the Conference was "Parliament and Development in the 21st Century: Thus Far and Beyond". The topics of the Workshops and Plenaries were: 'The Role of Parliament in Peace Building: The Case of Kenya in Addressing Post-Election Violence in 2008 (Workshop-A)'; 'The Role of Parliamentarians in Natural Disaster Management (Workshop-B)'; 'Energy and Environment: Achieving Sustainable Development (Workshop-C)'; 'Parliament, Accountability and the Role of Internet Governance in Strengthening Oversight (Workshop-D)'; 'The Role of Parliamentarians in Facilitating Grassroots Projects (Workshop-E)'; 'The Role of Parliamentarians in the Protection of Migrant workers (Workshop-F)'; 'The Global Water and Food Crisis (Workshop-G)'; 'How prepared is the Commonwealth for the Emerging New World Economic Orders? (Workshop-H)'; and 'Commonwealth Initiatives in Handling Migration Issues (Final Plenary)'.

The Meeting of the new Executive Committee was held on 18 September 2010. Shri Hashim Abdul Halim, Speaker, West Bengal Legislative Assembly and Shri Wanglin Lowangdang, Speaker, Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly attended the meeting.

2nd Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians Conference: The 2nd Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians Conference was held on 13 September 2010, at Nairobi. The theme of the Conference was "The Status of Women in 2010". The topics of various Plenary Sessions were: (i) Strategies to increase women's representation in Parliament; (ii) Enhancing participation of women in decision-making processes; (iii) Women as migrant workers; and (iv) Reform of Political Parties—Working towards Democracy.

First Session of the General Assembly of FASPPED, Jakarta, Indonesia: The First Session of the General Assembly of Forum of Asia-Pacific Parliamentarians for Education (FASPPED) was held on 6 and 7 July 2010 in Jakarta, Indonesia. An Indian Parliamentary Delegation consisting of Shri Kamal Kishor, MP, Lok Sabha and Dr. Prabhakar Kore, MP, Rajya Sabha attended the Session. The topics discussed during the event were: (i) Report on FASSPED activities since 2008; (ii) Issues and Challenges in achieving Education for All (EFA) in the Asia Pacific region; (iii) Presentations by the Parliamentarians from South Asian region; (iv) Experience of the World Bank, UNDP and UNICEF on the implementation of EFA goals; and (v) Local and national efforts for EFA.

6th Meeting of Women Speakers of Parliament, Bern, Switzerland: The Sixth Meeting of Women Speakers of Parliament was held in Bern, Switzerland on 16 and 17 July, 2010. Smt. Meira Kumar, Honourable Speaker, Lok Sabha and Shri P.D.T Achary, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha participated in the Meeting. The themes discussed during the Meeting were: Building National Health Systems; Legislation and Policy: Removing Barriers to Access to Health for All; Funding for MDGs 4 and 5; Empowering Women, including by addressing violence against women; and Raising awareness and building political will.

The 3rd World Conference of Speakers of Parliament held in Geneva, Switzerland: The Third World Conference of Speakers of Parliament was held in Geneva, Switzerland from 19 to 21 July, 2010. Smt. Meira Kumar, Honourable Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri K. Rahman Khan, Honourable Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha and Shri P.D.T Achary, Secretary General, Lok Sabha participated in the Conference.

The subject items discussed in the Conference were: (i) Report on How Parliaments organize their work with the United Nations; (ii) Reports on progress since the 2005 Speakers' Conference with regard to (a) Meeting the Millennium Development Goals (b) Building global standards for democratic parliaments (c) Strengthening the IPU and its relationship with the United Nations; (iii) General Debate on the theme 'Parliamentarians in a world of crisis: securing global democratic accountability for the common good' and also adopted an outcome document; (iv) Report on the Sixth Meeting of Women Speakers of Parliament; (v) Panel Discussions on: (a) Count Down to 2015: Keeping our collective promise on Millennium Development Goals and (b) Strengthening Trust between Parliament and the People; and Report on the Sixth Meeting of Women Speakers of Parliament.

The Fourth and Fifth (Final) Meeting of the Preparatory Committee of 3rd World Conference of Speakers of Parliament, Geneva: The Fourth and Fifth (Final) Meetings of the Preparatory Committee of the 3rd World Conference of Speakers of Parliament was held in Geneva, Switzerland from 19 to 21 July, 2010 were held in Geneva on 18 and 20 July, 2010. Smt. Meira Kumar, Honourable Speaker, Lok Sabha and Shri P.D.T Achary, Secretary General, Lok Sabha participated in the Meeting. The Preparatory Committee considered amendments to the draft declaration of 3rd World Conference of Speakers of Parliament submitted by parliaments during the Meeting.

BIRTH ANNIVERSARIES OF NATIONAL LEADERS

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

The birth anniversaries of the following leaders were celebrated during the period 1 July to 30 September 2010:

Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, a function was held on 6 July 2010 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Honourable Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar; Leader of Opposition in Rajya Sabha, Shri Arun Jaitley; Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha, Smt. Sushma

Swaraj; Chairman of the BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani; Union Ministers; members of Parliament; former members of Parliament; and the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha paid floral tributes to Dr. Mookerjee.

Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, a function was held on 23 July 2010 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Honourable Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar; Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha, Smt. Sushma Swaraj; Chairman of the BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani; Union Ministers; members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament; and Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, paid floral tributes to Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

Shri Rajiv Gandhi: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, a function was held on 20 August 2010 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar; the Chairperson of UPA, Smt. Sonia Gandhi; the Chairman of BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani; the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri K. Rahman Khan, the Leader of the House in Lok Sabha, Shri Pranab Mukherjee; Union Ministers; members of Parliament; former members of Parliament; and the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, paid floral tributes to Shri Gandhi.

Dadabhai Naoroji: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dadabhai Naoroji, a function was held on 4 September 2010 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar; the Chairman of the BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani; members of Parliament; former members of Parliament; and the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha paid floral tributes to Dadabhai Naoroji.

EXCHANGE OF PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS

Foreign Parliamentary Delegation visited India

Mexico: A 9-member Mexican Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Mr. Carlos Jimenez Macias, Senator, President of the Committee on External Affairs, Asia-Pacific in the Mexican Parliament visited India from 8 to 14 August 2010.

On Monday, 9 August 2010, the Delegation called on the Vice-

President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari and had meetings with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Water Resources, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal; Chairman and Members of the Standing Committee and with the Secretary, Ministry of Commerce. During the day the delegation also had meeting with the Chairman, and Members of the Standing Committee on External Affairs. The Chairman, Committee on External Affairs also hosted a banquet in honour of the delegation.

On Tuesday, 10 August 2010, the Delegation called on the Honourable Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar and also had meetings with the Leader of Opposition, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sushma Swaraj; Minister of State for External Affairs, Smt. Praneet Kaur and with the Chairman and Members of the Committee on Home Affairs. Besides Delhi, the delegation visited Agra and Bangalore.

Visit of Foreign Dignitaries to Parliament House Estate

Australia: A delegation from Australian Parliament led by Mr. Bob Debus called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar on 1 July 2010.

Vietnam: The Ambassador of Vietnam Mr. Vu Eung Diem, called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar on 9 July 2010.

Sri Lanka: The High Commissioner of Sri Lanka Mr. Prasad Kariyawasam, called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar on 20 August 2010.

Canada: A delegation from the Senate House (Upper House) of Canada led by Senator, Ms. Anita Raynell Andreychuk, called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar on 6 September 2010.

PARLIAMENT MUSEUM

During the period from 1 July to 30 September 2010, a total of 6,717 visitors visited the Museum. Apart from 1,056 general visitors, 2,900 students from 44 schools/colleges from all over the country visited the Museum. Besides, a number of present and former members of Parliament, members of State Legislatures and foreign dignitaries/delegations also visited the Museum. Among the Foreign dignitaries, a Mexican delegation led by H.E. Mr. Carlos Jimenez Macias, Senator and President of the Committee on External Affairs, Asia-Pacific in the Mexican Parliament; a delegation from the Department of Protocol,

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand the members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs and International Trade of Canada visited the Museum. Delegations from the Parliament of Afghanistan, Australia, Cambodia, Kenya, Nigeria, and Uganda also visited the Museum during the quarter.

BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING

Study Visits: Between July and September 2010, Study Visits were organized for: (i) 6 Members of the Parliament of Uganda from 26 to 30 July 2010; (ii) the Marshal of the Parliament of Ghana from 3 to 6 August 2010; (iii) the Sergeant at Arms of the Parliament of Seychelles from 3 to 6 August 2010; (iv) 7 Members of the Committee on Public Investment, National Assembly of Kenya from 16 to 18 August 2010; (v) 9 Senior TV Editors and Journalists from Nepal on 18 August 2010; (vi) 31 diplomats from Asian countries undergoing a Special Course at the Foreign Service Institute, New Delhi on 31 August 2010; and (vii) 24 Officers from the Senate of Thailand on 22 September 2010. Besides, 20 other Study Visits were conducted for the students, teachers and officials of various schools, and organizations in India. A total of 913 persons participated in these 27 Study Visits.

Appreciation Courses: Appreciation Courses in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures were organized for the following officers: (i) 52 Senior Audit/Accounts Officers from the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India from 26 to 29 July 2010; (ii) 84 Probationers from the Indian Forest Service from 26 to 29 July 2010; (iii) 85 Professors/Lecturers of Universities/Colleges from 18 to 20 August 2010; (iv) 17 Probationers of the Indian Railways Stores Service from 22 to 24 September 2010.

Training Programmes: (i) Training Programme in Power Point Presentation for 20 Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat from 7 to 9 July 2010; (ii) Management Development Programme for 47 Middle Level Officers of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats from 9 to 13 August 2010; (iii) Training Programme for 22 Officers of the Maharashtra Secretariat on 26 and 27 August 2010; and (iv) Training Programme on 'Noting, Drafting and Office Procedure' for 50 Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat from 14 to 17 September 2010.

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

LOK SABHA

Observation from the Chair regarding Adjournment Motion that discussion under Adjournment Motion cannot take place until and unless the Government fails to perform its duties enjoined by the Constitution and the law: On 28 July 2010, when the members of the Opposition demanded discussion through Adjournment Motion on the issue of increase in the prices of petroleum products resulting in the rise in prices of essential commodities in the country, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar, made the following observation:—

“Honourable Members, I have received notices of Adjournment Motion from Sarvashri Shailendra Kumar, Dharmendra Yadav, Smt. Sushma Swaraj, Sarvashri Gurudas Dasgupta, Narahari Mahato, Manohar Tirkey, Dr. Ram Chandra Dome, Sarvashri P. Karunakaran, Basudeb Acharia, Yogi Adityanath, Nama Nageswara Rao, Sharad Yadav, Dr. M. Thambidurai and Shri Dara Singh Chauhan on the recent increase in the prices of petroleum products, resulting in the rise in prices of essential commodities, thereby affecting the common man and I have heard them in detail in the House. The issue raised by the honourable members is, no doubt, very important. I appreciate the concern of the honourable members about the issue of the rise in prices of essential commodities which seriously affect the common man. It is a matter of concern to the Chair as well. The House certainly has a right to discuss it. The question is whether the notice of Adjournment Motion is admissible.

An Adjournment Motion is always admitted on the failure of the Government to discharge the duties which are enjoined upon it by the Constitution and the law. My illustrious predecessor, Shri G.S. Dhillon, emphasized this point in one of his rulings. I quote:

“An Adjournment Motion is meant only for discussion on the failure of the Government for which it is charged; failure of the Government to perform the duties which are enjoined by the Constitution and the law.”

In the present case, the decision taken by the Union Government, the merit of which cannot be considered by the Chair, is an exercise of the executive power of the Government which, of course, the House has full authority to discuss. An Adjournment Motion can be attracted only when the Government does not discharge its constitutional or legal duties. That is not the case here. However, a decision to introduce price reform measures, which affect the common man, can be and needs to be discussed by the House. I will consider notices for other forms of discussion whenever the honourable members give them.

I, therefore, disallow the notices of Adjournment Motion."

Instances when the Chair allowed Members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House: On 3 and 4 August 2010, during the discussion on Motion for consideration of the inflationary pressure on the economy and its adverse impact on the common man, the Chair permitted twenty six members (Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki, Dr. Virendra Kumar, Sarvashri Rakesh Singh, Ramashankar Rajbhar, Khagen Das, D.V. Sadananda Gowda, Ghanshyam Anuragi, Dr. Thokchom Meinya, Sarvashri A.T. (Nana) Patil, Shailendra Kumar, Premdas Katheria, Ashok Argal, S. Semmalai, Prem Das Rai, P. Kumar, P.T. Thomas, Ganesh Singh, Haribhau Madhav Jawale, Arjun Ram Meghwal, Dr. (Smt.) Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi, Shri C.R. Patil, Dr. P.L. Punia, Sarvashri M.I. Shanavas, P.K. Biju, Hassan Khan and Maulana Badruddin Ajmal) to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On 4 August 2010, during the discussion on Motion for consideration of the issue of Population stabilization in the country, the Chair permitted fifteen members (Sarvashri Naranbhai Kachhadia, S. Semmalai, Virendra Kumar, C.R. Patil, A.T. Nana Patil, Hassan Khan, Jagdambika Pal, S.S. Ramasubbu, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh Naik, Sarvashri P. Kumar, Ghanshyam Anuragi, Ravindra Kumar Pandey, Hansraj G. Ahir, J.M. Aaroon Rasheed and Narayan Singh Amlabe) to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On 5 August 2010, during the discussion on Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 2010-2011, the Chair permitted ten members (Sarvashri C. Sivasami, Virendra Kumar, Naranbhai Kachhadia, Prasanta Kumar Majumdar, Ramashankar Rajbhar, Ganesh Singh, P.T. Thomas, Ganeshrao Nagorao Dudhgaonkar, P. Kumar and Hansraj G. Ahir) to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On 9 August 2010, during the discussion under Rule 193 regarding the situation arising out of delay in preparation for Commonwealth

Games, 2010, the Chair permitted Shri Ramkishun to lay his written speech on the Table of the House.

On 11 August 2010, during the discussion under Rule 193 on Bhopal gas tragedy, the Chair permitted ten members (Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia, Dr. Kirit P. Solanki, Sarvashri Bhartruhari Mahtab, Arjun Ram Meghwal, Ravindra Kumar Pandey, Smt. Jayshreeben Patel, Dr. Charles Dias, Dr. (Prof.) Prasanna Kumar Patasani, Shri Premdas Katheria and Shri S.S. Ramasubbu) to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On 17 August 2010, during the short duration discussion under Rule 193 on illegal mining in various states, the Chair permitted six members (Prof. Sk. Saidul Haque, Sarvashri D.V. Sadananda Gowda, Pralhad Venkatesh Joshi, Arjun Ram Meghwal, Harsh Vardhan, and S. Semmalai) to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On 19 August 2010, during the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (Railways), the Chair permitted fifty four members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On the same day, during the discussion under Rule 193 on situation arising out of increasing atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Country, the Chair permitted seven members (Dr. Kirit P. Solanki, Sarvashri R. Dhruvanarayana, Hukmdev Narayan Yadav, Dr. M. Jagannath, Smt. Santosh Chowdhary and Dr. (Smt.) Ratna De (Nag) to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On 27 August 2010, during the discussion under Rule 193 regarding flood and drought situation in the country, the Chair permitted thirteen members (Sarvashri C. Sivasami, Satpal Maharaj, Sudip Bandyopadhyay, Arjun Ram Meghwal, Mithlesh Kumar, P.L. Punia, Shailendra Kumar, Virender Kashyap, R.K. Singh Patel, Ashok Argal, S.S. Ramasubbu, Dr. Virendra Kumar and Smt. Bijoya Chakravarty) to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On 27 and 30 August 2010, during the discussion under Rule 193 regarding flood and drought situation in the country, the Chair permitted twenty members (Sarvashri C. Sivasami, Satpal Maharaj, Sudip Bandyopadhyay, Arjun Ram Meghwal, Mithlesh Kumar, P.L. Punia, Shailendra Kumar, Virender Kashyap, R.K. Singh Patel, Ashok Argal, S.S. Ramasubbu, Dr. Virendra Kumar, Smt. Bijoya Chakravarty, Sarvashri A.T. (Nana) Patil, Hansraj G. Ahir, Smt. Jyoti Dhurve, Sarvashri

Naranbhai Kachhadia, Kaushalendra Kumar, Ram Singh Kaswan, Ravindra Kumar Pandey) to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On 30 August 2010, during the discussion under Rule 193 on situation arising out of increasing atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Country, the Chair permitted nine members (Sarvashri Naranbhai Kachhadia, Ram Singh Kaswan, Hansraj G. Ahir, Dr. Vinay Kumar 'Vinnu' Pandey, Shri Sukhdev Singh Libra, Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat, Dr. (Smt.) Jyoti Mirdha, Dr. Charles Dias and Shri Satpal Maharaj) to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On 31 August 2010, during the debate on Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2010, the Chair permitted sixteen members (Dr. Kirit P. Solanki, Sarvashri Partap Singh Bajwa, Prem Das Rai, P.L. Punia, Dr. (Smt.) Ratna De (Nag), Shri S. Semmalai, Smt. Jayshreeben Patel, Dr. Tarun Mandal, Sarvashri Sanjay Bhoi, Arjun Ram Meghwal, Amarnath Pradhan, Prasanta Kumar Majumdar, Dr. Nilesh Narayan Rane, Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, Shri Hansraj G. Ahir and Dr. (Smt.) Prabha Kishor Taviad) to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On the same day, during the debate on Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2010, the Chair permitted fourteen members (Shri P.L. Punia, Dr. Rajan Sushant, Dr. (Smt.) Ratna De (Nag), Sarvashri K.C. Venugopal, Arjun Ram Meghwal, S. Semmalai, Naveen Jindal, Ratan Singh, Anto Antony, A.T. (Nana) Patil, E.T. Mohammed Basheer, Jagdambika Pal, S.S. Ramasubbu and Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh Naik to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

(1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2010)

Events covered in this Feature are based primarily on reports appearing in the daily newspapers and, 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 Fifth Session of Fifteenth Lok Sabha and the Two Hundred and Twentieth Session of the Rajya Sabha commenced on 26 July 2010. Both the Houses were adjourned on 31 August 2010. The President of India, Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil, prorogued both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 3 September 2010.

Elections to Rajya Sabha: Elections to 11 Rajya Sabha seats from Uttar Pradesh, 6 from Maharashtra, 2 from Punjab and 1 from Uttarakhand were held on 10 June 2010.

Sarvashri Satish Chandra Misra, Rajpal Singh Saini, Salim Ansari, Narendra Kumar Kashyap, Jugul Kishore, Ambeth Rajan and Prof. S.P. Singh Baghel (all from Bahujan Samaj Party); Shri Rasheed Masood and Shri Mohan Singh (both from Samajwadi Party); Shri Satish Sharma of the Indian National Congress; and Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi of the Bharatiya Janata Party were elected from Uttar Pradesh.

Sarvashri Shri Avinash Pande and Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda (both from INC); Shri Tariq Anwar and Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal Jain (both from NCP); Shri Sanjay Raut from Shiv Sena and Shri Piyush Goyal from BJP were elected from Maharashtra.

Shri Balwinder Singh Bhunder of the Shiromani Akali Dal and

Shrimati Ambika Soni of the INC were elected from Punjab.

Shri Tarun Vijay of the BJP was elected from Uttarakhand.

The term of all the elected members commenced on 5 July 2010 and they took oath/affirmation on 26 July 2010.

Elections to 5 Rajya Sabha seats from Bihar, 4 each from Rajasthan and Karnataka, 3 from Orissa and 2 from Jharkhand were held on 17 June 2010.

Sarvashri Upendra Kushwaha and Ramchandra Prasad Singh [both from Janata Dal (United)]; Ram Kripal Yadav of the Rashtriya Janata Dal; Ram Vilas Paswan of the Lok Janshakti Party; and Rajiv Pratap Rudy of the BJP were elected from Bihar. The term of all the elected members commenced on 8 July 2010 and they took oath/affirmation on 26 July 2010.

Sarvashri M. Venkaiah Naidu and Aayaur Manjunatha of the BJP; Oscar Fernandes of the INC; and Dr. Vijay Mallya, an Independent were elected from Karnataka. The term of all the elected members commenced on 1 July 2010. Shri Oscar Fernandes took oath/affirmation on 7 July 2010 while the rest took oath/affirmation on 26 July 2010.

Sarvashri V.P. Singh Badnore and Ram Jethmalani (both of the BJP); Anand Sharma and Ashk Ali Tak (both of the INC) were elected from Rajasthan. The term of all the elected members commenced on 2 July 2010 and they took oath/affirmation on 26 July 2010.

Sarvashri Baishnab Parida, Shashi Bhushan Behera and Pyarimohan Mohapatra (all from the Biju Janata Dal) were elected from Orissa. The term of all the elected members commenced on 2 July 2010 and they took oath/affirmation on 26 July 2010.

Sarvashri Kanwar Deep Singh of the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha; and Dhiraj Prasad Sahu of the INC were elected from Jharkhand. The term of both the elected members commenced on 8 July 2010 and they took oath/affirmation on 26 July 2010.

On 3 July 2010, Shri Birender Singh of the INC and Shri Ranbir Singh Parjapati of the Indian National Lok Dal were elected from Haryana. The term of both the elected members commenced on 2 August 2010. While Shri Ranbir Singh Parjapati took oath/affirmation on the same day, Shri Birender Singh took oath/affirmation on 3 August 2010.

On 8 July 2010, Shri Pramod Kureel of the BSP was declared

elected from Uttar Pradesh. His term commenced on 9 July 2010 and he took oath/affirmation on 26 July 2010.

Death of Rajya Sabha Member: On 26 September 2010, Shri Arjun Kumar Sengupta, an Independent member of the Rajya Sabha from West Bengal passed away.

Death of Lok Sabha Member: On 24 July 2010, Shri Digvijay Singh, an Independent member of the Lok Sabha from Banka (Bihar) passed away.

AROUND THE STATES

ANDHRA PRADESH

Assembly By election Results: The Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS) won 11 seats and its ally, the BJP won one seat, in the by elections held for 12 Assembly seats on 30 July 2010.

The winners are: Sarvashri K. Sammaiah (Sirpur), N. Odelu (Chennur), A.R. Gaddam (Mancherla), E.R. Reddy (Yellareddy), K.V.S. Rao (Korattla), E. Koppula (Dharmapuri), R. Chennamaneni (Vemulawada), K.T.R. Rao (Sircilla), E. Rajender (Huzurabad), T.H. Rao (Siddipet), D.V. Bhaskar (Warangal West); all from TRS and E. Lakshminarayana (Nizamabad-Urban) of the BJP.

GUJARAT

Resignation of Minister: On 24 July 2010, the Minister of State for Home Shri Amit Shah resigned from the Council of Ministers. His resignation has been accepted.

Expansion of Cabinet: On 21 August 2010, the Chief Minister, Shri Narendra Modi expanded his Cabinet by inducting four Ministers of State. The Ministers are Sarvashri Praful Patel (Home); Pradipsinh Jadeja (Law, Judiciary and Parliamentary Affairs); Kanubhai Bhalala (Agriculture and Water Resources); and Smt. Vasuben Trivedi (Higher Education, and Women and Child Welfare).

Assembly By election Result: Shri Kanu Dabhi of the BJP was declared elected from Kathlal Assembly Constituency, by election to which was held on 13 September 2010.

JHARKHAND

President's Rule Approved: On 29 July 2010, the Parliament approved imposition of President's Rule in Jharkhand. The State

was under the Central Rule since 1 June 2010 after both Congress and the BJP failed to form an alternative Government.

Claim to Form Government: On 7 September 2010, the BJP staked claim to form a Government under the former Chief Minister, Shri Arjun Munda. The Party presented to Governor, Shri M.O.H. Farook, a list of 45 MLAs ready to give unconditional support to the new Government. Besides 18 MLAs of BJP, Shri Munda also claimed the support of 18 JMM legislators, 5 of the All Jharkhand Students' Union (AJSU), 2 from the JD(U) and 2 Independents.

New Chief Minister: On 11 September 2010, Shri Arjun Munda was sworn in as the Chief Minister. Along with him, AJSU President Shri Sudesh Mahato and JMM leader, Shri Hemant Soren took oath as the Deputy Chief Ministers.

Vote of Confidence: On 14 September 2010, the Chief Minister Shri Arjun Munda, heading a BJP-led coalition government, won the trust vote in the Assembly. He secured 45 votes and 30 members voted against the motion.

KARNATAKA

Three Ministers Dropped: On 20 September 2010, the Chief Minister dropped three Ministers—Minister for Higher Education, Shri Arvind Limbavali, the Minister for Textiles, and Sports Shri Gulihatti D. Shekhar and the Minister for Libraries, Shri Shivanagouda Nayak from the Council of Ministers.

Expansion of Cabinet: On 22 September 2010, the Chief Minister, Shri B.S. Yeddyurappa inducted six Ministers in to his Cabinet. The Ministers are: Sarvashri A. Narayanaswamy, C.H. Vijayashankar, C.C. Patil, V. Somanna, S. A. Ramadas and Smt. Shobha Karandlaje.

MADHYA PRADESH

Resignation of Minister: On 2 July 2010, the Minister of Health, Shri Anoop Mishra resigned from Council of Ministers. The Governor has accepted the resignation.

Death of MLA: On 24 September 2010, Smt. Jamuna Devi, a MLA of INC and the Leader of the Opposition in the State Legislative Assembly passed away.

TAMIL NADU

Expulsion of Party MLA: On 12 July 2010, the CPI(M) expelled

its MLA, Shri C. Govindasamy, representing the Tirupur constituency from the primary membership of the party for anti-party activities.

UTTARAKHAND

Elevation of Ministers: On 18 September 2010, the Chief Minister, Shri Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank elevated four Ministers of State to the Cabinet rank. The Ministers are: Sarvashri Govind Singh Bisht, Khajan Das, Balwant Singh Bhouriya and Smt. Vijaya Barthwal.

UTTAR PRADESH

Legislative Council Members Sworn in: On 7 July 2010, the Chief Minister, Sushri Mayawati and ten others were sworn in as members of the State Legislative Council.

WEST BENGAL

Assembly By election Result: On 8 July 2010, Smt. Archana Bhattacharya was declared elected from Durgapur I Assembly seat, by elections to which was held on 5 July 2010.

EVENTS ABROAD

AUSTRALIA

Legislative Elections: The elections to the 150-seat House of Representatives (the Lower House of the federal legislature) were held on 21 August 2010. The party position following the elections is as follows: Australian Labor Party: 72; Liberal-National Coalition: 72; Australian Greens: 1; National Party of Western Australia: 1; and Independents: 4.

New Prime Minister: On 14 September 2010, Ms. Julia Gillard, leader of the Australian Labor Party was sworn in as Australia's first elected female Prime Minister with the support of Australian Greens Party and 3 Independents.

BELGIUM

Legislative Elections: The elections to the 150-seat Chamber of Representatives and the 40-seat Senate (the Lower and Upper Houses, respectively, of the bicameral federal legislature) were held on 13 June 2010.

The party position following the elections to 150-seat Chamber of Representatives is as follows: New Flemish Alliance: 27; Socialist

Party—Walloon: 26; Christian Democrats and Flemish: 17; Reform Movement: 18; Social Progressive Alternative Party: 13; Open Flemish Liberals and Democrats: 13; Flemish Interest: 12; Democratic and Humanist Centre: 9; Ecologist Party: 8; Green!: 5; Dedecker List: 1; and Popular Party: 1.

The elections to 40-seat Senate is as follows: New Flemish Alliance: 9; Socialist Party—Walloon: 7; Christian Democrats and Flemish: 4; Social Progressive Alternative Party: 4; Reform Movement: 4; Open Flemish Liberals and Democrats: 4; Flemish Interest: 3; Ecologist Party: 2; Democratic and Humanist Centre: 2; and Green!: 1.

BURUNDI

President Re-elected: Mr. Pierre Nkurunziza was re-elected as the President, elections to which were held on 28 June 2010. He was sworn in on 26 August 2010.

Legislative Elections: The elections to the 106-seat National Assembly (the lower chamber of the bicameral legislature) were held on 23 and 28 July 2010. The Party position following the elections is as follows: National Council for the Defence of Democracy-Forces for the Defence of Democracy: 81; Union for National Progress: 17; Sahwanya Frodebu-Nyakuri: 5; and Ethnic Twa Community: 3.

COLOMBIA

Election of President: Mr. Juan Manuel Santos was declared elected as the President, in the second round of Presidential elections voting for which was held on 20 June 2010. He was sworn in on 7 August 2010.

CZECH REPUBLIC

New Prime Minister: On 13 July 2010, Mr. Petr Necas was sworn in as the new Prime Minister.

GERMANY

New President: On 30 June 2010, the Federal Assembly elected Mr. Christian Wulff as the new federal President, in succession to Mr. Horst Köhler who had resigned on 31 May 2010. He was sworn in on 2 July 2010.

HUNGARY

New President: On 29 June 2010, the National Assembly (the unicameral legislature) elected Parliamentary Speaker, Mr. Pal Schmitt as the new President of Hungary.

KOSOVO

Resignation of President: On 27 September 2010, President, Mr. Fatmir Sejdiu resigned from his post.

KYRGYZSTAN

New President: On 3 July 2010, Ms. Roza Otunbayeva was sworn in as the new President.

NEPAL

Resignation of Prime Minister: On 30 June 2010, Prime Minister, Mr. Madhav Kumar of the United Communist Party of Nepal—Marxist and Leninist resigned.

NETHERLANDS

Legislative Elections: The elections to the 150-seat Tweede Kamer (the Lower House of the *Staten Generaal*, the bicameral legislature) were held on 28 and 9 June 2010. The party position following the elections is as follows: People's Party for Freedom and Democracy: 31; Labour Party: 30; Party for Freedom: 24; Christian Democratic Appeal: 21; Socialist Party: 15; Democrats 66: 10; Green Left: 10; Christian Union: 5; Political Reform Party: 2; and Party for the Animals: 2.

POLAND

Election of President: On 4 July 2010, acting President and Speaker of the *Sejm* (the Lower House of the bicameral legislature) Mr. Bronislaw Komorowski was elected as the President in a second round of presidential elections. He was sworn in on 6 August 2010.

New Speaker: On 8 July 2010, Mr. Grzegorz Schetyna was elected as the Speaker of the *Sejm* (the Lower House of the bicameral legislature).

RWANDA

Re-election of President: Incumbent President, Mr. Paul Kagame, won the presidential elections held on 9 August 2010 securing a second seven-year term.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Legislative Elections: The elections to the 55-seat National Assembly (the unicameral legislature) were held on 1 August 2010. The party position following the elections is as follows: Independent Democratic Alliance: 26; Sao Tome and Principe Liberation Movement-Social Democratic Party: 21; Party of Democratic Convergence: 7; and Democratic Movement Force for Change/Liberal Party: 1.

SLOVAKIA

Legislative Elections: The elections to the 150-seat National Council (the unicameral legislature) were held on 12 June 2010. The party position following the elections is as follows: Direction-Social Democracy Party: 62; Slovak Democratic and Christian Union Democratic Party: 28; Freedom and Solidarity: 22; Christian Democratic Movement: 15; Most-Hid ("Bridge") Party: 14; and Slovak National Party: 9.

New Prime Minister: On 9 July 2010, President Mr. Ivan Gasparovic appointed Ms. Iveta Radicova as the country's first woman Prime Minister.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

New Speaker: On 8 September 2010, Former Prime Minister, Sir Allan Kemakeza was elected as the Speaker of the National Parliament (the unicameral legislature).

SOMALIA

Resignation of Prime Minister: On 21 September 2010, Prime Minister, Mr. Umar Abdirashid Ali Shermarke resigned from his post.

SOUTH KOREA

New Prime Minister: On 16 September 2010, President Mr. Lee Myung Bak designated Mr. Kim Hwang Sik as the new Prime Minister, following the resignation on 29 August 2010 of Prime Minister-designate Mr. Kim Tae Ho after he was confronted with corruption allegations during confirmation hearings held by the National Assembly (the unicameral legislature).

SURINAM

New President: On 19 July 2010, the National Assembly (the unicameral legislature) elected Mr. Desire "Desi" Bouterse as the new President. He was sworn in on 12 August 2010.

SWEDEN

Legislative Elections: The elections to the 349-seat *Riksdag* (the unicameral legislature) were held on 19 September 2010. The party position following the elections is as follows: Social Democratic Labour Party: 112; Moderate Unity Party: 107; Green Party: 25; Liberal People's Party: 24; Centre Party: 23; Sweden Democrats: 20; Christian Democratic Community Party: 19; and Left Party: 19.

VENEZUELA

Legislative Elections: The elections to the 165-seat National Assembly (the unicameral legislature) were held on 26 September 2010. The party position following the elections is as follows: United Socialist Party of Venezuela: 96; Coalition for Democratic United: 64; Fatherland for All: 2; and Others: 3.

DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

The Jharkhand Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Act, 2010: By the Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Act, 1992, the provisions relating to the *Panchayats*, namely, Part IX comprising of articles 243 to 243-O and the Eleventh Schedule were inserted in the Constitution of India. Article 243B provides that every State shall constitute *Panchayats* at village, intermediate and district levels in accordance with the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution. Pursuant to the Bihar Reorganisation Act, 2000, the State of Jharkhand was formed on 15 November 2000 and in order to give effect to Part IX of the Constitution and the Provisions of the *Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996*, the Legislative Assembly of Jharkhand passed the *Jharkhand Panchayat Raj Act, 2001*.

In the State of Jharkhand, elections to *Panchayats* could not be held so far for various reasons including pendency of certain litigation. The High Court of Jharkhand, in writ petition CWJC No. 3591 of 1997 (R) and others filed before it, declared certain provisions of the Provisions of the *Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996* and those of the *Jharkhand Panchayat Raj Act, 2001* relating to reservation policy as unconstitutional. The order of the High Court in relation to the Provisions of the *Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996* and certain provisions of *Jharkhand Panchayat Raj Act, 2001*, which were challenged by the Union of India in Civil Appeal Nos. 484—491 of 2006, were held as constitutionally valid by the Supreme Court. However, the orders of the High Court in relation to the reservation of offices of Chairpersons at all levels of *Panchayats* in non-scheduled areas, which were not challenged in the Civil Appeals and were accepted by the Union of India required certain amendments in the *Jharkhand Panchayat Raj Act, 2001*, so as to bring it in conformity with article 243D of the Constitution. For the purpose of aligning the provisions of the *Jharkhand Panchayat Raj Act, 2001* with the constitutional provisions and also for providing not less than fifty per cent reservation of seats and offices of Chairpersons in the *Panchayats* in favour of women, it had become necessary to amend the *Jharkhand Panchayat Raj Act, 2001*. As the Legislative Assembly of the State of Jharkhand was not in the Session and immediate action was required to be taken, the Governor of Jharkhand promulgated the *Jharkhand Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010* on 15 April 2010, amending the *Jharkhand Panchayat Raj Act, 2001*.

On 1 June 2010, the President issued a Proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Jharkhand. Hence, the State of Jharkhand is under President's Rule and as per the said Proclamation, the

powers of the Legislature of the State of Jharkhand shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament. The Jharkhand Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Ordinance 2010 was therefore, required to be replaced by an Act of Parliament.

The Jharkhand Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2010, which sought to achieve the above-mentioned objectives, was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 17 and 25 August 2010, respectively. The President of India assented to it on 4 September 2010.

The Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 2010: Section 19 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 provides that every person who is not less than eighteen years of age on the qualifying date and is ordinarily resident in a constituency shall be entitled to be registered in the electoral rolls for that constituency. The meaning of "ordinarily resident" is laid down in section 20 of the said Act. It has been specified under Chapter-III in the Hand Book for Electoral Registration Officers that a person who has gone out of the country for business or employment should be treated as having moved out of that place. Mere ownership or possession of a building or other immovable property will not bestow on the owner, the residential qualification.

There are a large number of citizens of India residing outside India due to various reasons. They have been persistently demanding for conferring them voting rights. Though the issue had been receiving the attention of the Government for quite some time, yet the demand could not be acceded to owing to certain practical difficulties in enrolling them in the electoral rolls of the concerned constituency and allowing them to cast their votes from outside India within a short span of time available in the election process.

It was noted that the right to vote as demanded by the citizens of India living abroad was their legitimate right. Conferring such right would enable them to participate in the democratic process of elections in their motherland and would also boost their involvement in the nation building.

The Government considered all aspects of the demand and accordingly introduced the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2006 in the Rajya Sabha on 27 February 2006 to enable the Indian citizens absenting from their place of ordinary residence in India owing to their employment, education or otherwise outside India to get their names registered in the electoral rolls of the concerned constituency of their place of ordinary residence in India as mentioned in their passport so that they would be in a position to cast their votes in elections to the Lok Sabha and to the State Legislatures in case they happen to be in their constituency at the time of polls. The Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice which examined the Bill in their Sixteenth report presented to the Rajya Sabha on 4 August 2006 had accepted the aforesaid Bill in letter and spirit and recommended for bringing a comprehensive Bill on the subject containing the details regarding the manner of enrollment of non-resident Indians, the mode of voting and the conditionality for contesting elections.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Standing Committee, the Government decided to withdraw, with the leave of the Rajya Sabha, the earlier Bill, namely, the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2006

introduced on 27 February 2006 in the Rajya Sabha and to introduce a fresh Bill, *inter alia*, to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950 to,—(a) provide that every citizen of India, whose name was not included in the electoral roll and who had not acquired the citizenship of any other country and who was absenting from his place of ordinary residence in India owing to his employment, education, or otherwise outside India, (whether temporarily or not), should be entitled to have his name registered in the electoral roll in the constituency in which his place of residence in India as mentioned in his passport was located; (b) provide that the Electoral Registration Officer should make corrections of entries in electoral rolls and inclusion of names in electoral rolls after proper verification; (c) confer power upon the Central Government to specify, after consulting the Election Commission of India, by rules, the time within which the name of persons referred to in sub-paragraph (a) above should be registered in the electoral roll and the manner and procedure for registering of such persons in the electoral roll.

The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2010, which sought to achieve the above-mentioned objectives, was passed by the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha on 30 and 31 August 2010, respectively. The President of India assented to it on 21 September 2010.

The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 2010: The Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament in its Report dated 5 May 2010 had made certain recommendations regarding increase in the salary, daily allowances and the other facilities to which the Members of Parliament were entitled to, pension payable to former Members of Parliament. After considering the said report, it had been decided to accept certain recommendations relating to salary, daily allowance, rate of road mileage and other facilities to which the Members of Parliament were entitled to and pension to former Members of Parliament. It was, therefore, proposed to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954 for giving effect to the aforesaid proposals.

The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 2010, *inter alia*, sought to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954 provided for the following:—(a) it enhanced the salary of members of Parliament from sixteen thousand rupees per mensem to fifty thousand rupees per mensem, from the date of constitution of 15th Lok Sabha, i.e., 18 May 2009; (b) it enhanced the daily allowance payable to the members of Parliament during any period of residence on duty from one thousand rupees to two thousand rupees for each day of duty; (c) enhanced the rate of road mileage from thirteen rupees per kilometer to sixteen rupees per kilometer; (d) it provided for the rail travel facility of the spouse of a Member so that the spouse could travel any number of times by railway in first class air-conditioned or executive class in any train from the usual place of residence of the Member to Delhi and back; and when Parliament is in session, by air or partly by air and partly by rail, from the usual place of residence of the Member to Delhi and back, subject to the condition that the total number of such air journeys should not exceed eight in a year; (e) it enhanced the pension of eight thousand rupees per mensem available to a former member of Parliament to twenty thousand rupees per mensem and the additional pension of eight hundred rupees per mensem payable to them

§ for every year in excess of five years membership to fifteen hundred rupees per mensem, from the date of constitution of 15th Lok Sabha, i.e., 18 May 2009; and (f) it also enhanced the amount of repayable advance for purchase of conveyance, from one lakh rupees to four lakh rupees.

The proposed provisions for daily allowance, road mileage allowance and rail travel facility referred to in sub-paragraphs (b) to (d) and repayable advance for purchase of conveyance referred to in sub-paragraph (f) should be applicable from such date as the Central Government may notify.

The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 2010, which sought to achieve the above-mentioned objectives, was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 27 and 31 August 2010, respectively. The President of India assented to it on 21 September 2010.

We reproduce here the texts of the above Acts.

—Editor

THE JHARKHAND PANCHAYAT RAJ (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2010

*An Act further to amend the Jharkhand
Panchayat Raj Act, 2001*

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

1. *Short title extent and commencement.* (1) This Act may be called the Jharkhand Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Act, 2010.

(2) It extends to the whole of the State of Jharkhand.

(3) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 15th day of April, 2010.

2. *Amendment of sections 17, 36 and 51.* In the Jharkhand Panchayat Raj Act, 2001 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act),—

(a) in section 17,—

(i) in Part (A), in sub-sections (3) and (4), for the words, figures and letters “at least 1/3rd”, the words “not less than fifty per cent.” shall be substituted;

(ii) in Part (B),—

(A) in sub-section (3), for the word, figures and letters “the 1/3rd”, the words “not less than fifty per cent.” shall be substituted;

(B) in sub-section (4), for the figures and letters “1/3rd”, the words “not less than fifty per cent.” shall be substituted;

(b) in section 36,—

- (i) in Part (A), in sub-sections (3) and (4), for the word “one-third”, the words “fifty per cent.” shall be substituted;
- (ii) in Part (B), in sub-sections (3) and (4), for the word “one-third”, the words “not less than fifty per cent.” shall be substituted;

(c) in section 51,—

- (i) in Part (A), in sub-sections (3) and (4), for the word “one-third”, the words “fifty per cent.” shall be substituted;
- (ii) in Part (B), in sub-sections (3) and (4), for the word “one-third”, the words “not less than fifty per cent.” shall be substituted.

3. Amendment of section 21. In section 21 of the principal Act,—

(a) in Part (A),—

- (i) in the heading, the words “and Up-Mukhia” shall be omitted;
- (ii) for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(1) The following procedure shall be followed in respect of reservation for the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, namely:—

- “(i) In General Areas (Non-Scheduled Areas), the posts of Mukhia shall be reserved for the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in proportion of their population and such posts shall be allotted by rotation in the prescribed manner to different constituencies by the State Election Commission.
- (ii) In case of less than fifty per cent. reservation of posts for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes candidate, rest of the posts shall be reserved for the Other Backward Classes in proportion of their population but in any case the total number of posts reserved for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Other Backward Classes shall not exceed more than fifty per cent. of the total posts.
- (iii) Out of the total posts reserved under clauses (i) and (ii) of this sub-section, not less than fifty per cent. of the posts shall be reserved for the women belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Other Backward Classes.
- (iv) Not less than fifty per cent. of the total posts of

Mukhia (including the posts reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Other Backward Classes) shall be reserved for women candidates and such posts shall be duly allotted by rotation by the State Election Commission in different Gram Panchayats of the Panchayat Samiti."';

(b) in Part (B),—

- (i) in the heading, the words "and Up-Mukhia" shall be omitted;
- (ii) in sub-section (ii), for the word "one-third", the words "fifty per cent." shall be substituted.

4. *Amendment of section 22.* In section 22 of the principal Act, for clause (d), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(d) the posts of Up-Mukhia in General Areas as well as in the Scheduled Areas shall be kept unreserved or shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions made by the State Government."

5. *Amendment of section 40.* In section 40 of the principal Act,—

(a) in Part (A), for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

'(1) Reservation for the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes for the posts of Pramukh shall be in the following manner:—

- “(i) In General Areas (Non-Scheduled Areas), the total number of posts of Pramukh of the district shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes candidates in proportion of their population and such posts shall be allotted by rotation to different constituencies by the State Election Commission.
- (ii) In case of less than fifty per cent. reservation of posts for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes candidates, the rest of the posts shall be reserved for the Other Backward Classes in proportion of their population in the area, but in any case, the posts of Pramukh reserved for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Other Backward Classes candidates shall not exceed fifty per cent. of the total posts.
- (iii) Out of the total posts reserved under clauses (i) and (ii), not less than fifty per cent. shall be reserved for women candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Other Backward Classes.

(iv) Not less than fifty per cent. of the total posts of Pramukh in the district (including posts reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Other Backward Classes) shall be reserved for women candidates and such posts shall be allotted by rotation by the State Election Commission in the prescribed manner in the light of total posts of Pramukh of the district.

(v) The posts of Up-Pramukh shall be kept unreserved or shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions made by the State Government.”’;

(b) in part (B), for the word “one-third”, the words “fifty per cent.” shall be substituted.

6. Amendment of section 55. In section 55 of the principal Act,—

(a) In part (A), for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

‘(1) The following procedure shall be followed in respect of reservation for the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, namely:—

“(i) In General Areas (Non-Scheduled Areas), the total number of posts of Adhyaksha of Zila Parishad shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes candidates in proportion of their population in the State and such posts shall be allotted by rotation by the State Election Commission in the prescribed manner in different constituencies:

Provided that if the total number of Adhyaksha belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in the Scheduled Areas is beyond the proportion of their population in the State, further reservation shall not be provided.

(ii) In case of less than fifty per cent. reservation of posts of Adhyaksha of Zila Parishad for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes candidates, rest of the vacant posts shall be reserved for the Other Backward Classes in proportion of their population in the State, but in any case the posts of Adhyaksha of Zila Parishad reserved for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Other Backward Classes candidates shall not exceed fifty per cent. of total posts of Adhyaksha of Zila Parishad.

(iii) Out of the total posts reserved under clauses (i) and (ii) of this sub-section, not less than fifty per cent.

shall be reserved for women candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Other Backward Classes.

(iv) Not less than fifty per cent. of the total posts of Adhyaksha of Zila Parishad (including posts reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Other Backward Classes) shall be reserved for women candidates and such posts shall be allotted by rotation by the State Election Commission in the prescribed manner in the light of the total number of posts of Adhyaksha of Zila Parishad in the State.

(v) Post of Upadhyaksha of Zila Parishad shall be kept unreserved or shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions made by the State Government."

(b) in Part (B), for the word "one-third", the words "fifty per cent." shall be substituted.

7. Amendment of section 66. In section 66 of the principal Act, after sub-section (4), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(5) The State Election Commission shall have discretion to initiate suitable action on examination of report submitted by Observer or on receipt of allegations of irregularities in Panchayat elections and such action may include countermanding of election, stay on election and stay on counting of votes."

8. Amendment of section 67. In section 67 of the principal Act, in sub-section (3), after clause (ii), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(iia) For free and fair conduct of Panchayat elections, the State Election Commission, in consultation with the State Government, shall appoint General and Expenditure Observer, who shall supervise the entire election process and shall submit their report to the State Election Commission."

9. Insertion of new section 68A. After section 68 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"68A. *Special provision relating to interpretations.* In case any doubt arises or inadequacy is felt in giving effect to any provision of this Act in respect of preparation of electoral rolls or conduct of elections, the provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 or the Representation of the People Act, 1951 and the rules made thereunder, as the case may be, shall *mutatis mutandis* apply."

10. Repeal and saving. (1) The Jharkhand Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010, is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding the repeal of the Jharkhand Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010, anything done or any action taken under the principal Act, as amended by the said Ordinance, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the principal Act, as amended by this Act.

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2010

*An Act further to amend the Representation
of the People Act, 1950.*

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

1. Short title and commencement. (1) This Act may be called the Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 2010.

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

2. Insertion of new section 20A. Special provisions for citizens of India residing outside India. In the Representation of the People Act, 1950 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), after section 20, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

“20A. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, every citizen of India,—

- (a) whose name is not included in the electoral roll;
- (b) who has not acquired the citizenship of any other country; and
- (c) who is absenting from his place of ordinary residence in India owing to his employment, education or otherwise outside India (whether temporarily or not),

shall be entitled to have his name registered in the electoral roll in the constituency in which his place of residence in India as mentioned in his passport is located.

(2) The time within which the name of persons referred to in sub-section (1) shall be registered in the electoral roll and the manner and procedure for registering of a person in the electoral roll under sub-section (1) shall be such as may be prescribed.

(3) Every person registered under this section shall, if otherwise eligible to exercise his franchise, be allowed to vote at an election in the constituency.”.

3. Amendment of section 22. In section 22 of the principal Act,—

- (a) after the words “amend, transpose or delete the entry”, the words “after proper verification of facts in such manner as may be prescribed” shall be inserted;
- (b) in the proviso, after the words “proposed to be taken in relation to him”, the words “after proper verification of facts in such manner as may be prescribed” shall be inserted.

4. Amendment of section 23. In section 23 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2),—

- (a) after the words “direct his name to be included therein”, the words “after proper verification of facts in such manner as may be prescribed” shall be inserted;
- (b) in the proviso, after the words “strike off the applicant’s name in that roll”, the words “after proper verification of facts in such manner as may be prescribed” shall be inserted.

5. Amendment of section 28. In section 28 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), after clause (h), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

- “(hh) the procedure for proper verification of facts for amending, transposing or deleting any entry in the electoral rolls, under section 22;
- “(hhh) the procedure for proper verification of facts for inclusion of or striking off, names in the electoral rolls, under sub-section (2) of section 23;”.

THE SALARY, ALLOWANCES AND PENSION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2010

An Act further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954.

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

1. Short title and commencement. (1) This Act may be called the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 2010.

(2) Save as otherwise provided, it shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification, in the Official Gazette, appoint and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act.

2. Amendment of section 3. In the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act); in section 3,—

- (i) for the words “a salary at the rate of sixteen thousand rupees per mensem” the words “a salary at the rate of fifty thousand rupees per mensem” shall be substituted;
- (ii) for the words “an allowance at the rate of one thousand rupees for each day”, the words “an allowance at the rate of two thousand rupees for each day” shall be substituted;
- (iii) for the second proviso, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:—

“Provided further that the rates of salary specified in this section shall be applicable from the 18th day of May, 2009.”.

3. Amendment of section 4. In the principal Act, in section 4, in sub-section (1),—

- (i) In sub-clause (ii) of clause (c), for the words “a road mileage at the rate of thirteen rupees per kilometer”, the words “a road mileage at the rate of sixteen rupees per kilometer” shall be substituted;
- (ii) for the first proviso, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:—

“Provided that when Parliament is in session and the spouse of a Member, if any, performs such journey or part thereof by road, unaccompanied by such Member, in respect of which such spouse has been allowed to travel by air or partly by air and partly by rail from the usual place of residence of the Member to Delhi or back under sub-section (2) of section 6B, the road mileage prescribed under this sub-clause shall be allowed to such Member for such journey or part thereof, subject to the condition that the total number of such journeys shall not exceed eight in a year;”;

- (iii) the third proviso shall be omitted.

4. Amendment of section 6B. In the principal Act, in section 6B, for sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (ii) of sub-section (1), the spouse of a Member shall be entitled to travel,—

- (a) any number of times, by railway in first class air-conditioned or executive class in any train from the usual place of residence of the Member to Delhi and back; and
- (b) when Parliament is in session, by air or partly by air and partly by rail, from the usual place of residence of the Member to Delhi or back, subject to the condition that the total number of such air journeys shall not exceed eight in a year:

Provided that where any such journey or part thereof is performed by air from any place other than the usual place of residence of the Member to Delhi and back, then, such spouse shall be entitled to an amount equal to the fare by air for such journey or part thereof, as the case may be, or to the amount equal to the journey performed by air from the usual place of residence of the Member to Delhi and back, whichever is less".

5. Amendment of section 8A. In the principal Act, in section 8A, for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

‘(1) With effect from the 18th day of May, 2009, there shall be paid a pension of twenty thousand rupees per mensem to every person who has served for any period as a Member of the Provisional Parliament or either House of Parliament:

Provided that where a person has served as a Member of the Provisional Parliament of either House of Parliament for a period exceeding five years, there shall be paid to him an additional pension of fifteen hundred rupees per mensem for every year served in excess of five years.

Explanation.— For the purpose of this sub-section, “Provisional Parliament” shall include the body which functioned as the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion of India immediately before the commencement of the Constitution.’.

6. Amendment of section 8B. In the principal Act, in section 8B, for the words “one lakh rupees”, the words “four lakh rupees” shall be substituted.

SESSIONAL REVIEW

FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA

FIFTH SESSION

The Fifth Session of the Fifteenth Lok Sabha commenced on 26 July 2010 and was adjourned *sine die* on 31 August 2010. In all, there were 26 sittings during the Session. The House was prorogued on 3 September 2010.

A resume of some of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the period from 1 July to 30 September 2010 is given below:

A. DISCUSSIONS/STATEMENTS

Regarding Bhopal Gas Tragedy: Initiating the discussion on 11 August 2010, Smt. Sushma Swaraj said that thousands of people of Bhopal were suffocated to death in the night of 2-3 December 1984 due to the leakage of a poisonous gas. She said that in 1989, the Government of India entered into an agreement with Union Carbide Corporation (UCC) wherein all the liabilities of Union Carbide were extinguished in lieu of it providing Rs. 615 crore and it was completely absolved of its liabilities of past, future and present and all civil and criminal cases running against them coming to a naught with payment of Rs.615 crore. This amount of Rs. 615 crore was in no sense a sizeable amount because it was to be divided among five and half lakh people, Smt. Swaraj alleged. In contrast, Smt. Swaraj referred to America laying claim against British Petroleum for providing Rs. 90,000 crore for environmental damage and deaths caused by oil spillage in the Gulf of Mexico.

Smt. Swaraj demanded that compensation should be given to the people whose claims have been found valid. She also suggested that the Government of India should become a party in the case being fought by the organizations of gas victims in a court of New York.

She earnestly requested the august house to pass a resolution setting aside the 1989 agreement and mandate to go in for a fresh

agreement so that the gas victims would get adequate compensation, the guilty are punished.

Taking part in the discussion*, Shri Nama Nageswara Rao (TDP) held the Government responsible for Mr. Anderson, being sent back to the US in a dignified manner. He demanded compensation to be given to victims at the earliest and Anderson should be brought here and imprisoned.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Narahari Mahato (AIFB) alleged that the environment was badly affected and said that those who were responsible for this tragedy had not been punished.

Sharing his views on the issue, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav (SP) alleged that instead of arresting Warren Anderson and initiating legal action against him, he was flown in to Delhi on the night of the tragedy by a Government aeroplane. Shri Yadav also said that not a single foreign national accused in this case has been punished whereas Indians who were found guilty in this case were awarded an imprisonment of two years each.

Shri Basu Deb Acharia (CPI-M) demanded the UCC, now Dow Chemicals, should also be prosecuted and should be forced to pay full cost for all remedial measures. Shri Acharia also demanded to set up a proper medical infrastructure for Bhopal victims and make available the required medicines and take up the issue of UCC's liabilities—both criminal and civil.

Replying to the debate, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Shri Srikant Jena said that he fully agreed with the fact that this issue has not been taken with such seriousness as it should have been taken. He emphasized on enacting such laws which can take care of this kind of human loss. He considered the main issue as the compensation to be given to the victims of the tragedy. The settlement was determined for 470 million US dollars which was disbursed only after 1992. Action plan on medical, economic, social and environment rehabilitation was approved in 1990 and implemented by the State Government, informed the Minister.

* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Manish Tewari, Dr. Baliram, Mangani Lal Mandal, Pinaki Misra, Prabodh Panda, Sher Singh Ghubaya, Kailash Joshi, Sajjan Verma, Kalyan Banerjee, S. Semmalai, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Prasanta Kumar Majumdar, Naranbhai Kachhadia, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki, B. Mahtab, Dr. Tarun Mandal, Arjun Ram Meghwal, Ravindra Kumar Pandey, Smt. Yashoghara Raje Scindia, Smt. Jayshreeben Patel, Charles Dias, Dr. Prasanna Kumar Patasani, Premdas and S.S. Ramasubbu.

As regards Andersons' extradition, the Minister said that he was arrested, taken to custody on 7th December 1984, by the Police and obtained bail from the Police Station on furnishing a personal bond of Rs.35,000 with one surety. A request for extradition was sent on 5 May 2003, which was rejected by the US and now the CBI has been asked by the Government to frame the charges, the Minister said.

Regarding Flood and drought situation in the Country: Initiating the discussion on 27 August 2010, Shri Navjot Singh Sidhu said that even after sixty-three years of our Independence, we lack proper water management. He alleged that had we chalked out a futuristic plan to control floods, we would not have faced such situation today. Punjab and Haryana produce 60 per cent of foodgrains of the country but today flood has played havoc in both the States. He urged the Central Government to prepare a time bound policy for future and it should be for prevention rather than preparation so that people do not have to depend on compensation time and again.

Participating in the discussion*, Shri Dara Singh Chauhan (BSP) said that the farmers in the country are not able to deal with the vagaries of weather and have to face either floods or drought time and again. He alleged that the Government has not formulated any National Policy on flood control. Shri Chauhan pointed out that if the previous scheme of the Government for interlinking the rivers had been implemented in all sincerity, the country could have been saved from such disasters and the farmers would also have got benefited from the same.

Replying to the debate on 30 August 2010, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri P. Chidambaram said that it is a strange phenomenon that parts of the country are affected by floods while parts of the country are affected by droughts at the same time. During the current year, 19 States and two Union Territories have experienced flood,

* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Smt. Annu Tandon, Smt. Usha Verma, C. Sivasami, Satpal Maharaj, Vishwa Mohan Kumar, Sudip Bandyopadhyay, Pulin Bihari Baske, Arjun Ram Meghwal, Nityanand Pradhan, Ganeshrao Nagorao Dudhgaonkar, P. Kumar, Ramesh Rathore, Yogi Aditya Nath, Mithilesh Kumar, Dr. Jyoti Mirdha, P.L. Punia, Prabodh Panda, Jagdanand Singh, Shailendra Kumar, Virender Kashyap, Prasanta Kumar Majumdar, R.K. Singh Patel, Ashok Argal, Nirpendra Nath Roy, S.S. Ramasubbu, N. Cheluvarya Swamy, Vijay Bahuguna, Virender Kumar, Smt. Bijoya Chakravarty, Smt. Bhavna Patil Gawli, Narayan Singh Amlabe, Jagdambika Pal, Dr. Tarun Mandal, Hemanand Biswal, and Dr. Raguvansh Prasad Singh.

cyclone and landslides in varying degrees. The magnitude of floods was severe in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Mizoram, Punjab and West Bengal. He emphasized that the management of drought and floods is a joint responsibility of the State Government and the Central Government. The State Government is obviously the first responder; they have to undertake rescue, relief and rehabilitation operations. Central Government is always ready to supplement these efforts by providing logistics and financial support. Accordingly, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has rushed doctors and medicines; the Ministry of Telecommunication has set up emergency communication facilities; the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has tried to clear the roads and maintain traffic; the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies has also rushed in a large quantity of food. The situation is reviewed nearly on a daily basis by the Cabinet Secretary and the Home Secretary; and the Secretaries of the Ministries concerned. For the Special Category States, the Central Government's contribution has been fixed at 90 per cent. The Minister clarified that compensation is a separate issue and, the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) are not meant for that. The norms for granting relief are well-settled norms. The successive Governments have revised the norms. However, always a set procedure has been followed for giving relief. Every State has been allocated a certain amount in their relief funds, on the basis of the recommendations of the successive Finance Commission, which are non-lapsable funds. The Minister said that the Government has passed the Disaster management Act. Our capacity to deal with disasters is much better today than what it was five years ago.

The discussion was concluded.

Regarding Signing of Protocol between the Republic of India and Swiss Federal Council to amend the existing agreement for avoidance of double taxation with respect to taxes on income with protocol: The Minister of Finance, Shri Pranab Mukherjee on 31 August 2010 in the Lok Sabha said that the Republic of India and the Swiss Federal Council have signed a Protocol on 30 August 2010 which would amend the existing Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement between the two countries (DTAA). The amended DTAA would come into operation after it enters into force on completion of internal process by Switzerland side, the Minister said. Article on exchange of information has been amended to bring it in line with international standards.

At present, the income from international shipping are not covered under the DTAA. This is now sought to be included in the DTAA by

providing for residence based taxation for shipping income from international traffic. In addition, the Article on Non-discrimination is sought to be amended to provide that difference in tax rate of resident taxpayer and Permanent Establishment of non-resident tax payer should not be more than 10 per cent. Also a provision for Limitation of Benefit is sought to be introduced to prevent misuse of treaty benefits on dividend, interest, royalty, fee for technical services and other income.

The Minister further said that so far as the Swiss laws are concerned, they do not give any information in respect of their banking transactions. This would provide us an opportunity to have the relevant Bank information for taxation purposes. Shri Mukherjee also said that with many other countries we are having taxation agreements and we cannot disclose this information to any authorities.

Regarding India's offer of assistance of 25 million US Dollars to Pakistan for Flood Relief: Making a Statement in Lok Sabha on 31 August 2010, the Minister of External Affairs, Shri S.M. Krishna said that Pakistan has been severely affected by the massive floods that have caused widespread damage to life and property. As a gesture of solidarity with the people of Pakistan in their hour of need, he also conveyed Government's offer of assistance of US \$ 5 million for provision of relief material from India for the flood victims in Pakistan. In turn, Pakistan has conveyed its deep appreciation of India's offer of assistance. The Minister said that Pakistan has also requested India to channel its contribution to the flood victims through the UN.

As a more concrete assessment of the damage, the Government has decided to increase its assistance to Pakistan from 5 million US Dollars to 25 million US Dollars.

Regarding Situation caused by Cloudburst in Leh, Jammu and Kashmir: Making a Statement on 16 August 2010 in Lok Sabha, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri P. Chidambaram said that on 16 August 2010, a massive cloud burst occurred in Leh and torrential rains lashed Leh and its surrounding areas in the intervening night of 5-6 August 2010. Damage to property and disruption of communication and services have also been widely reported, and a full assessment is underway, the Minister informed.

The Government of India immediately swung into action and responded to the requirements projected by the Government of Jammu & Kashmir for undertaking rescue and relief operations in the affected areas. More than 6,000 personnel of Army, Air Force, Border

Roads Organization, National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) and Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) have been deployed along with rescue equipment to assist the civil administration in relief operations. Large quantities of tents, blankets, tarpaulins, mattresses, food packets and bottled water have been sent. Contributions from the charitable organizations and other sources have also been airlifted. Besides, medical teams alongwith equipments and supplies are being dispatched to the affected area, the Minister said.

The Minister also assured the House that Government of India would extend all possible help to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir for relief and rehabilitation of the affected persons.

Regarding Setting up of a Commission of Inquiry on Illegal Mining: Making a Statement on 17 August 2010 in Lok Sabha, the Minister of Mines and Minister of Development of North Eastern Region, Shri B.K. Handique said that the incidence of illegal mining has grown considerably in some of the States including those affected by Left Wing Extremism. The Minister referred to many reports clearly pointing to the fact that mining, raising, transportation and export of iron ore and manganese ore taking place illegally or without lawful authority in the various States on a large scale.

The Minister said that the Union Government has been constantly advising State Governments to improve their regulatory systems. With a view to curbing this menace, the Union Government has decided to set up a Commission of Inquiry under Section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, which would primarily inquire into and determine the nature and extent of illegal mining. The Commission would submit its finding within 18 months, Shri Handique informed.

Regarding Environmental implications of the oil spill off Mumbai coast: Making a Statement on 10 August 2010 in Lok Sabha, the Minister of State of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Shri Jairam Ramesh informed the House that there was a collision in the Mumbai harbour between a container vessel MSC Chitra, and another vessel Khalijia III on 7 August 2010. The collision appeared to have been due to the fact that the two Vessels were communicating on different VHF channels. Shri Ramesh said that attempts had been made to tow the containers that had fallen off from the vessel. There is oil spill around the vessel. The coast guard vessel and three Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) tugs are spraying dispersant under the directions of the Coast Guard. However, no oil spill had been observed in the harbour, the Minister clarified.

The Minister apprised the House of the action plan having been drawn up. He also pointed out about an enquiry being ordered by the DG (Shipping) into the causes of the accident. Shri Ramesh added that the Indian Coast Guard (ICG) was the Central coordinating agency for marine pollution in the country. The Coast Guard had prepared a National Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan and were engaged in building up the pollution response capabilities to deal with oil spills in the Exclusive Economic Zone of India. The National Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan stipulated the organization and operational details to effectively combat any oil spill contingency. The Minister assured the House that all agencies of the Government were making all efforts to tackle the situation.

Regarding Situation in Jammu and Kashmir: Making a Statement in the House on 4 August 2010 in Lok Sabha, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri P. Chidambaram said that the situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir continued to be a cause for concern and it had taken a serious turn in recent days. Beginning 11 June 2010, there had been a cycle of violence threatening law and order and public peace. However, the security forces had conducted themselves with commendable restraint in such a highly volatile situation. The Minister exuded confidence that the security forces would discharge the responsibilities entrusted to them by the State Government and restore law and order and maintain peace.

Shri Chidambaram informed that on 2 August 2010, after a meeting with the Prime Minister, the Chief Minister appealed to the people of Jammu and Kashmir to put an end to the cycle of violence and maintain peace. He also offered a dialogue for the redressal of grievances, including a dialogue to resolve the political issues that concern the people of Jammu and Kashmir. Earlier, an all Party meeting was convened in Srinagar on 12 July 2010 and certain administrative measures, including *ex-gratia* payments to the next of kin of those killed in the violence, were announced, Shri Chidambaram added.

The Minister said that the Government's policy on Jammu and Kashmir has been declared on many occasions. It recognizes that the issues concerning Jammu and Kashmir are issues concerning our own people; and they have to be addressed through the political process and through a dialogue with all sections of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. He assured the House that adequate forces were available to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. He urged all sections of the people of Jammu and Kashmir to heed the voices of reason and

Resist from violent protests. Once peace and order are restored, the Minister was confident that we could explore the possibility of reactivating the political process that holds the key to solutions. On its part, the Central Government offered its full support to the State Government in restoring law and order, holding a dialogue, redressing genuine grievances, accelerating development programmes, and ensuring equity, justice and honour for all sections of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

Regarding the Recent Revision in Prices of Sensitive Petroleum Products: The Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Shri Murli Deora making a Statement on the issue on the floor of the Lok Sabha on 27 July 2010, said that in the light of the recommendations made by the Kirit Parikh Committee on a Viable and Sustainable Pricing System of Petroleum Products, the Government has taken certain pricing decisions recently. Accordingly, the prices of petrol and diesel have been made market-determined with effect from 26 June 2010. As a result, the price of petrol and diesel was increased by Rs.3.50/litre respectively. Simultaneously, the prices of Public Distribution System (PDS) kerosene and domestic LPG were increased by Rs.3 per litre and Rs.35 per cylinder respectively.

The primary objective behind the pricing reforms undertaken by the Government is the growing imperative for fiscal consolidation, the need for reducing the subsidy burden on petroleum products in order to allocate more funds to social sector schemes such as health, education and food security and also ensuring the country's energy security in the long-run, said the Minister. While making the decision, the Government was quite conscious of the need to protect the common man.

The Minister said that the current pricing reforms would improve the financial health of the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) which need resources to invest in new refineries, marketing terminals, storage depots, pipelines, port facilities and other infrastructure for ensuring the country's long-term energy security. Besides, market determined pricing, by spurring market competition, would encourage oil companies to reduce cost, improve efficiency and enhance service standards. The Minister felt that the recent price increase in petrol would encourage the consumers to adopt fuel efficiency and energy conservation measures.

The Minister stated that the Government was committed to the twin objectives of protecting the interest of the common man, particularly the vulnerable sections of society as also to protect the financial

health of the public sector OMCs. Despite the huge under-recoveries to the OMCs, uninterrupted supplies of all sensitive petroleum products were maintained throughout the country. For the year 2008-09, the Government and the oil PSUs subsidized the consumer to the extent of Rs. 1,03,292 crore on the four sensitive petroleum products. The Minister reiterated that while taking a decision on making the prices of auto fuels market-determined, Government has made it clear that in case international oil prices display high volatility, the Government would suitably intervene in the pricing of these products.

Regarding the Situation arising out of rampant adulteration of food and edible substances in the country and steps taken by the Government in this regard: Shri Jagdambika Pal called the attention of the Minister of Health and Family Welfare on 12 August 2010 on this issue.

Replying to this, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Shri Dinesh Trivedi said that the quality standards of food articles in our country are regulated as per the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (or PFA) Act, 1954 and the PFA Rules, 1955. The subject of Prevention of Food Adulteration is in the concurrent list of the Constitution. Accordingly, the task of their implementation has been entrusted to the State / Union Territory Governments. The Central Government lays down the standards for various food articles and regulations on use of additives, labelling, contaminants, etc. It primarily plays an advisory role in its implementation besides carrying out various statutory functions / duties assigned to it under the various provisions of the Act. It also issues appropriate directions and alerts to the State / UT authorities for keeping strict vigil on the quality of food items within their respective jurisdiction for ensuring safe and wholesome food for consumers.

The Minister said that with a view to improving the implementation of food safety measures in the country, an attempt has been made by the Central Government to consolidate and integrate a number of food related laws and orders, administered by different authorities, by bringing them under a common umbrella of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and bringing them under the supervision of a new single authority namely the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India. The new Act deals with the issue of Food Safety in a holistic manner including provisions like food recall, improvement notices, compensation to the victim of unsafe food or the legal representative to be paid by Vendor or Manufacturer in case of injury or death of consumer by adulterated or injurious food article.

Shri Trivedi informed the House that there have been reports about the cases of misuse of animal fat and urea in production of milk and milk products like *desi ghee*, *mawa*, etc. The Central Government has issued instructions from time to time to Food (Health) Authorities of the States and the Union Territories to keep a strict vigil on the quality of milk and milk products by conducting special drives to draw random samples of milk and milk products and take necessary preventive action under the provision of PFA Act, 1954 and PFA Rules 1955. He urged upon all the State / Union Territory Governments and their Food Safety Administrators to tighten their enforcement machineries to keep a watch on the activities of the unscrupulous elements and to strive for speedy trials so that the perpetrators of such heinous crimes do not play havoc with the health and lives of the consumers and are also brought to book and to early convictions.

Regarding the Situation arising out of recent attacks on Indian fishermen by Sri Lankan Navy and steps taken by the Government in this regard: Shri T.R. Baalu called the attention of the Minister of External Affairs on 31 August 2010 to the situation arising out of recent attacks on Indian fishermen by Sri Lankan Navy and steps taken by the Government in this regard.

Replying to this, the Minister of External Affairs, Shri S.M. Krishna said that the welfare, safety and security of our fishermen have always received the highest priority by Government. Government of India and the High Commission of India in Sri Lanka have consistently taken up issues relating to incidents of firing on or apprehension of our fishermen with the Government of Sri Lanka to ensure that the Sri Lankan Navy act with restraint and our fishermen are treated in a humane manner.

Shri Krishna said that to avoid recurrence of incidents involving our fishermen, and keeping in mind the humanitarian and livelihood dimensions of the issue, India and Sri Lanka have reached an Understanding on Fishing Arrangements on 26 October 2008. As a result, incidents of apprehension and firing on Indian fishermen in the waters between India and Sri Lanka have come down significantly. The Minister reiterated that whenever such incidents came to the attention, the Government immediately took them up with the Government of Sri Lanka and the latter in most cases responded to our request and have released these fishermen.

The Minister also informed the House that India and Sri Lanka are in discussion in the Joint Working Group constituted to deal with issues related to fishermen and to work out bilateral institutional arrangements for ensuring the safety and security of the fishermen of both countries and addressing such issues in a humane and practical way.

Responding to the points raised by Shri T.R. Baalu, Dr. M. Thambidurai, Shri P.R. Natarajan and Shri A. Ganeshamurthi, the Minister tried to put the whole question of fishing in the Katchativu Island in its right perspective. The Minister clarified that the agreements that had been entered into between the Government of India and the Government of Sri Lanka expressly stated that Katchativu is a part of Sri Lanka. Even in that Agreement, there have been certain concessions given to our fishermen, the Minister added.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

The Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Bill, 2010: Moving the Motion for consideration of the Bill on 25 August 2010, the Minister of State of the Ministry of Science and Technology; Minister of State of the Ministry of Earth Sciences; Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office; Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Prithviraj Chavan said that the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Bill culminates the journey which the hon'ble Prime Minister undertook in July of 2005 to Washington to end the nuclear isolation of India, which we suffered after the first Pokhran's Test. A special regime to stop India from developing nuclear technology was put in place and we were completely denied elite high technology in the field of nuclear energy. However, as a result of an agreement with the international community, we are allowed to participate in international civil nuclear commerce. The next logical step is the need to introduce a Civil Nuclear Liability Regime, a Regime which is present in 28 out of 30 countries which produce nuclear power. Only two countries – India and Pakistan – did not have a Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Law and that is precisely what the Government is bringing now. The Minister said that this Bill is required for prompt payment of compensation to victims who are really third parties in the case of an unforeseen nuclear accident.

Taking part in the discussion*, Shri Jaswant Singh (BJP) said that anybody who use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes has to be extremely mindful of the consequences should a mishap happen. Shri Singh believed that the country must have a Civil Nuclear Liability Bill even for its own internal use. He emphasized on the whole question of suppliers' liability to be carefully considered. Shri Singh termed the present move as a kind of artificial urgency. Shri Singh was also sceptical about our being able to compensate for a real nuclear holocaust. Therefore, it was no good to say that compensation has been raised from Rs. 500 crore to Rs. 1,500 crore. Shri Singh urged the Government to accept the amendments that have been moved, after which the Bill would be supported.

Sharing his views on the issue, Shri Basu Deb Acharia (CPI-M) wanted to know whether the import of 40 atomic reactors to generate 40,000 MW of nuclear power would block our indigenous development of nuclear power plants. He alleged that the US was also pressurizing our country to join and ratify the Convention on Supplementary Compensation which has only been ratified by four countries. He urged the Government not to join any of the Conventions because we would not be the gainers by joining this Convention under the US pressure.

Dr. M. Thambidurai (AIADMK) raised the issue of compensation to be given to the affected people. He said that the Government has increased the compensation cap from Rs.500 crore to Rs.1,500 crore, but there should not be any cap because in many countries, they are not insisting on this. He also urged the Government to take all the precautionary measures to ensure the safety of the civilians in the country.

Shri Nama Nageswara Rao (Telugu Desam) wanted to know that when we have plenty of resources to generate electricity then as to why the Government is in so hurry to set up nuclear power plants. He said that we have not exploited the full potential of these resources. He wanted the House to be informed about the country from which we are going to import reactors, besides, the liability of the supplier and the country concerned also being fixed.

* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Manish Tewari, Shailendra Kumar, Dhananjay Singh, Sharad Yadav, Sudip Bandyopadhyay, T.K.S. Elangovan, B. Mahtab, Adhalrao Patil Shivaji, Smt. Supriya Sule, Smt. Harsimrat Kaur Badal, Dr. Raghuvahsh Prasad Singh, Prasanta Kumar Majumdar and Dr. Tarun Mandal.

Shri Gurudas Dasgupta (CPI) said that nuclear power development is extremely costly. He did not believe that nuclear power is the only alternative for India. Without making a scientific assessment about the power potential the country is having, it is a myth that if we have to meet the power-hunger, we have to depend on nuclear power generation, Shri Dasgupta alleged.

Intervening in the discussion, the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, said that this Bill completes in a way our journey to end the nuclear apartheid which the world had imposed on India in the year 1974. To say that the Government has in a way compromised with India's national interest would be a travesty of facts, the Prime Minister asserted.

The Prime Minister said that when his Government came to power, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed with the United States on the 10 September 2009 in which the Government said it would bring such a Bill and enact such a law. This is not contrary to India's interest. Dr. Singh said that we have an independent Atomic Energy Regulatory Board with as many as 40 reactors and that there has not been one single incident which is a tribute to our scientists and technologists who man our nuclear facilities. He emphasized that the Government would do everything to strengthen the Nuclear Regulatory Board to ensure that the safety concerns receive utmost attention.

Taking part in the discussion, Shri Narahari Mahato (AIFB) alleged that the Parliament is kept in dark about the cost of the reactors. He wanted to know the liability in this move and the basis for compensation to the affected people.

Shri Prem Das Rai (SDF) said that harnessing of nuclear power is extremely dangerous and can be very damaging as has been seen by the Chernobyl disaster. We must pay extreme attention to details in the processes of purchase, installation and operation and our Eco-system must keep up pace with the technological progress.

Replying to the debate on 25 August 2010, Shri Prithviraj Chavan said that two political points have been raised in the debate. First, why was the Government in such a great hurry, and second, as regards deadline. He said that we are five years late and there is no deadline. The Government has accepted, after wide consultation, the two points that were made particularly on the role of suppliers. The Convention on Supplementary Compensation (CSC) has been negotiated by a UN agency, IAEA, of which India is a Governing Board Member. We do not have to join CSC right now but we would only join if the

House agrees at a later date. Hence, there is no hurry and also no compulsion to join CSC. He wanted the House to note the fact that whatever the compensation the Commissioner or the Commission would set, that would be paid. He also said that the Government has accepted the suggestion of the Opposition to create a fund like in America. Further, he wanted to assure the House that our research programme would not be compromised at any cost. He assured that this country would never give up research on thorium or research on three-phase thorium programme. Moreover, we also would be constructing plant not with one technology but four technologies from France, Russia, Japan and the Japanese-US consortium. We would evaluate for the best technology and we would further expand that technology. Therefore, we have to have a strong nuclear option which this Bill has attempted to establish, the Minister asserted.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

The Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2010 (As passed by Rajya Sabha): Moving the Motion for consideration of the Bill on 12 August 2010, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Shri Anand Sharma said that since the enactment of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992, there have been many developments, and certain requirements have arisen which necessitated the amendments to the Act.

The amendments which are proposed provide for the imposition of quantitative restrictions as a trade safeguard measure. By incorporating that, through this amendment, it would be ensured that as and when required, the quantitative restrictions could be imposed. It would also be in conformity with the WTO agreement on safeguards. Through this amendment Bill, it is also proposed to bring in tighter trade controls in the case of dual use goods and related technologies. Technology and services would be brought within the ambit of the Act and that would facilitate trade in both services and technology.

Shri Sharma also informed that the amendment Bill also would ensure that all restrictions on imports and exports of the goods notified by various Ministries and Departments are available at one place. This amendment would enable swift and exemplary action in trade dispute matter. The objective of the Bill, the Minister said, is also to rationalize and improve the system of levying and realizing fiscal penalties through an effective mechanism. All the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee have been included except for one minor recommendation which was purely of a drafting nature.

The proposed amendment Bill is entirely in conformity with Article 18 of GATT and WTO agreements, the Minister informed.

Initiating the discussion*, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal (BJP) referred to the Minister stating that the responsibility of its enforcement lies entirely with the Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT). The DGFT being a very small department with inadequate staff, Shri Meghwal wanted to know whether this department is capable of enforcing the provisions of this Bill.

Shri Shailendra Kumar (SP) said that the Ministry of Commerce should focus on five sectors, namely, Jewellery, textile, pharmaceuticals, engineering and agriculture and should never enter into any international level agreement which could jeopardize the interests of our farmers.

Dr. Ratna De (AITC) said that the proposed Amendment in the Bill would ensure that trade in sensitive technologies in the field of regulated and India's growing trade services is facilitated. She suggested that in the case of dual use goods, quantitative restrictions must be imposed and the Government should control import of weapons of mass destruction and delivery systems.

Replying to the debate, Shri Anand Sharma said that the WTO provides sanctions on Quantitative Restrictions but there was no provision under any Indian law, which would have enabled such an imposition. It is true that there is a provision against dumping and there are provisions for safeguards for trade practices. With this amendment, we would be able to ensure that the implementation is the responsibility of the Directorate-General of Foreign Trade, the Minister informed.

As regards references being made about palm oil and cheaper imports being encouraged, Shri Sharma said that we have a huge shortage of edible oils. So, we need to import. There is no wisdom in putting 90 per cent duty and to bring it and then further subsidizing it to ensure that domestic availability is there. As regards the suggestion that India should export and not import, the Minister said that it was a bit strange in a world which is globalised.

On the question of doing away with the inherent jurisdiction of the

* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Sanjay Nirupam, Vijay Bahadur Singh, Dr. Ratna De, Kalikesh Narayan Singh Deo, Prabodh Panda, P.R. Natarajan, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, P.L. Punia, Prasanta Kumar Majumdar, S. Semmalai and P.T. Thomas

Reserve Bank of India to give licences for the opening up of banks or of the IRDA, the Minister replied negatively. He was hopeful that the steps that have been taken are in line and this provision for the quantitative restrictions as explained, are in conformity with Article 19 of GATT, the WTO and also the steps taken towards cutting down the transactions cost would find support of this august House.

The Bill was passed.

The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2010: Moving the Motion for consideration of the Bill on 31 August 2010, the Minister of Law and Justice, Shri M. Veerappa Moily said that it is a long awaited Bill. In fact, it came to Parliament some time back, in the year 2005 and was referred to the Departmentally Related Standing Committee, which wanted the Government to bring a comprehensive Bill. Now, the present Bill, in fact, comprises of all the elements and it has implemented in letter and spirit the Report of the Departmentally Related Standing Committee. It restores the right to vote for those Indian citizens who have gone abroad for employment, education, etc. There are as many as 25 million Indian citizens who are abroad and they do not have the right to vote. Every citizen of India whose name is not included in the electoral roll; who has not acquired the citizenship of any other country; and who is absenting from his place of ordinary residence in India owing to his employment, education or otherwise outside India (whether temporarily or not), shall be entitled to have his name registered in the electoral roll.

Initiating the discussion*, Shri Uday Singh (BJP) said that this Bill has been pending from 2006 to 2010, but the recommendations made by the Standing Committee have not been adhered to by the Government. Shri Singh felt that as per the provisions of the Representation of People's Act, one should be allowed to get his name listed in the constituency of his choice.

Shri Lalu Prasad (RJD) said that huge expenditure has been incurred on preparing the I-cards for voters but so far only 50 per cent I-cards have been prepared. People are being debarred and voters' list

* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarveshri, P.T. Thomas, P.L. Punia, Dr. Rajan Sushant, Dr. Ratna De, Gorakhnath Pandey, K.C. Venugopal, Arjun Ram Meghwal, S. Semmalai, Arjun Roy, T.K.S. Elangovan, Naveen Jindal, P. Karunakaran, Ratan Singh, B. Mahtab, Anto Antony, A.T. Nana Patil, Mohammed E.T. Basheer, Jagdambika Pal, S.S. Ramasubbu and Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh Naik.

have also got printed incorrectly. He added that there are reports of widespread manipulation in EVMs. Therefore, these EVMs should be withdrawn and the old manual system should be restored.

Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav (SP) made the point that the EVMs and computers being used in our elections should be withdrawn and we should restore the old manual system, where there is no scope for any manipulation.

Replying to the Motion, Shri M. Veerappa Moily said that an amendment conferring voting rights to the NRIs was undisputed. On Internet voting, Shri Moily said that we have not introduced that in India. When technical feasibility and infrastructure is made available in this country, we might then go to that extent of exercising vote through the Internet.

As for option of registering in any constituency, he said that it might create the danger of multiple registration. Hence, the Minister wanted to find out another solution to resolve this kind of a problem. As far as the EVMs are concerned, Shri Moily said that it is tamper proof.

Out of the 22 proposals given by the Election Commission for a comprehensive amendment to the Election Laws, the Minister said that six proposals have been implemented and other proposals are before the Departmentally Related Standing Committee. As and when it gives the Report, the Government would definitely come forth with the amendment, Shri Moily added. He further said that the Government is making all-round efforts to ensure that every voter would have an ID card and would come with a comprehensive electoral reforms Bill to the House.

The Bill was passed.

The Educational Tribunals Bill, 2010: Moving the Motion for consideration of the Bill on 26 August 2010, The Minister of Human Resource Development, Shri Kapil Sibal said that as we move forward in education, more and more of our young children are going into higher educational institutions. In the process, there would be all kinds of disputes, and the nature and the extent of disputes are going to increase exponentially. This Bill is an attempt to set up a separate system of adjudication of disputes, away from the subject, away from the civil court, away from the appeal court, away from all the present systems of adjudication.

The nature of the education scenario in the next ten to thirty years

is going to be entirely different from that of the past. In the process a two-tier system is being built, a system of State Tribunals and three National Tribunals and through that process, succour would be given to those who might have grievances. Through this two-tier system, all stakeholders would have a remedy that they can actually seek out as they move forward.

Initiating the debate*, Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi (BJP) said that there are many points in this Bill which would create problems for the academic fraternity. He said that most of the issues concerning students like admission, fees they would pay, courses they would opt, degrees they would pursue and elections to students' union, could be properly addressed in the disciplinary committee itself formed for this purpose. He also alleged that law education and medical education have also been kept outside the purview of this Act. Besides, the Ministry of Law and Ministry of Health are also not concurred with this Bill. Dr. Joshi said that no such university exists, where there is no provision for the arbitration. He said that the Universities should have such an in-built-mechanism, which can resolve maximum disputes in the concerned state itself. He parried the question as to why the Government should bear the double expenses.

Taking part in the debate, Shri Bibhu Prasad Tarai (CPI) suggested that there should be two judicial members in State Tribunals, besides the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and women being duly represented in the National Tribunal. He wanted to know the clear definition of the term 'unfair practice' which has been mentioned in the Bill. Shri Tarai also wanted that age bar should not be there for the members of the Tribunal.

Replying to the debate, Shri Kapil Sibal said that after consulting the secretaries of the states, changes were made in the draft. Shri Sibal said that the original concept that we should have a three tier Tribunal has been changed and it is decided to have only two tier Tribunal – one each at the State and Central level. However, he agreed with the suggestions of the members that one tribunal per State is not enough. He said that as we move forward and gain

* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Sandeep Dikshit, Shailendra Kumar, Vijay Badhadur Singh, Mangani Lal Mandal, Smt. J. Helen Davidson, P.K. Biju, Mohan Jena, Dr. Sanjeeb Ganesh Naik, G. Sugumar, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Dr. K.S. Rao, Prasanta Kumar Majumdar and Dr. Tarun Mandal.

experience, we could have more than one tribunal, because some states like Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, etc. are very large.

As regards the foreign education providers, Shri Sibal said that if they indulge in a malpractice, their disputes also come here. The other issue that has been raised is about appointing people after 55 in these tribunals. The Minister was of the opinion that it was very difficult to get young people midstream of their career to join a Tribunal which has a term of only five years.

The Bill was passed.

The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2010: Moving the Motion for the consideration of the Bill on 12 August 2010, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri P. Chidambaram said that the Code of Criminal Procedure was amended by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008 (Act 5 of 2009). Before we could notify the provisions of the Act, there were a number of representations from the lawyers regarding two sections of the Cr.P.C. that is being amended, section 41 and section 41(A). This related to the circumstances under which a person can be arrested and reasons to be recorded for arresting a person. The Minister said that the Law Commission called a consultation and was able to evolve a consensus. Based upon that consensus, the old section 41 and 41(A) are being further amended. The matter went to the Standing Committee which had unanimously supported the amendments, the Minister added.

Initiating the discussion*, Shri Nishikant Dubey (BJP) alleged that the provisions of existing Cr.P.C. have been misused due to several lacunae. There are number of shortcomings in the present Cr.P.C. under which police is free to act in an unbridled manner. Hence, there is a need to completely overhaul the entire Cr.P.C. By taking advantage of a constructive and supportive opposition, the government needed to bring in a completely new Cr.P.C, Shri Dubey added.

Shri Gorakhnath Pandey (BJP) stressed that there is also a need to put a check on the powers of Judiciary as well. He wanted to know from the Government as to what provisions it was going to make to check the tendency of coming out with wrong judgements under the lure of money even in clear cut cases of crimes like murder for which

* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Vijay Bahuguna, Shailendra Kumar, R. Thamaraiselvan, M.B. Rajesh, B. Mahtab, Dr. Rajan Sushant, Hamdullah Sayeed, Prabodh Panda, Prasanta Kumar Majumdar and Dr. Tarun Mandal.

there are clear cut evidence. He suggested the Government that cases should be heard in a time bound manner and there was a need to make an amendment in this regard.

Shri Kalyan Banerjee (AITC) said that through this Bill, demands made by the Lawyers and the Bar Councils all over India in respect of still existing Code of Criminal Procedure have been responded promptly and corrective measures have taken place. Shri Banerjee said that violation of law by the police in our country is countless. Hence, he demanded a new Police Act to be enacted .

Replying to the debate, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri P. Chidambaram said that under the existing Criminal Procedure code, arrest of a person is dealt within Chapter V. It starts with Section 41 and there are a number of Sections. Section 41 (1)(a)(b) are the subject matter to the amendment we made earlier and the amendments are being made now. Shri Chidambaram said that in the name of (a) and (b), people were being arrested indiscriminately. What the Government did by the earlier Bill was replace (a) and (b) and said, this would be the new (a) and (b) of Section 41(1), the Minister informed.

He said that if conditions of the 41(1)(a) and (b) are satisfied, then the police officer shall arrest. Then, one more safeguard was added, 'record the reasons which are the conditions under which you have arrested'. The Minister said that by this, the scope of arbitrariness is reduced.

Shri Chidambaram said that the Government has framed a Model Police Act in 2006 which has been circulated to all the States. He said that he was repeatedly pressing the States to adopt the Model Police Act or to amend their Police Acts to bring in line with the Model Police Act.

The Bill was passed.

The Personal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010: Moving the Motion on the floor of the House on 21 August 2010, the Minister of Law and Justice, Shri M. Veerappa Moily said that it is a very important piece of legislation seeking gender equality in the matters of adoption and guardianship. This Bill was referred to the Standing Committee and the Committee has unanimously adopted this Bill without any amendments, the Minister added.

Initiating the debate*, Shri Chandulal Sahu (BJP) said that this Bill is meant for empowering women and for providing them equal rights. After the passage of this Bill, any woman who is mentally sound can, with the consent of her husband, adopt a son or a daughter.

Replying to the discussion, Shri M. Veerappa Moily informed the House that the Legislative Department is looking into the reports of National Commission for Women which has made 52 proposals to create gender equality. The idea is to have complete equality for women in all spheres and make it a practical reality especially by removing discriminatory legislation and conferring equal rights to women. Shri Moily also expressed the hope that the day would not be far off when Women's Reservation Bill would be a reality in this House.

The Bill was passed.

The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2010: The Minister of Labour and Employment, Shri Mallikarjun Kharge moved that the Bill be taken into consideration. The Bill dealt with disputes arising out of dismissal, discharge and entrenchment or termination of service of workers.

Initiating the debate**, Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar (INC) said that now the workers need not run from door to door for the redressal of their grievances. Shri Ghatowar said that those workers who are working in the private ports, they must not face any difficulty. He said that there is a proposal of increase of their wages from Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 10,000 and those drawing Rs. 10,000 and below would be covered by the Industrial Disputes Act. He also appreciated the proposal for grievance redressal procedure in the Bill.

Taking part in the discussion, Shri Anandrao Adsul (Shiv Sena) said that this amendment provided a settlement mechanism for disputes between the workers and the management which was not there in the

* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Shailendra Kumar, Dr. Baliram, T.K.S. Elangovan, S. Semmalai, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh Naik, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Prasanta Kumar Majumdar and Girija Vyas

** Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Virendra Kumar, Shailendra Kumar, R. Thamaraiselvan, Dhananjay Singh, P.R. Natarajan, C. Sivasami, Prabodh Panda, Hansraj G. Ahir, Jagdambika Pal, Prasanta Kumar Majumdar, Madhu Koda, Ghanshyam Anuragi, Arjun Ram Meghwal and Adhir Chowdhury.

previous Bill. He welcomed the step that a worker or a supervisor who is drawing a salary of Rs. 10,000 per month coming under the definition of workmen. However, he wanted to know whether it is the total salary or the basic salary. He also appreciated the Bill providing a redressal committee appointed by the management where the workers can resolve their disputes.

Shri Arjun Charan Sethi (BJD) said that after 63 years of our Independence, this law is being amended and certainly it has provided avenues for settlement of disputes and to help the workers who are in difficulty. The dismissed workers can also apply for redressal of their grievance by this particular amendment which has been brought into this amending Bill. Similarly, a new Chapter has been added about the grievance redressal machinery. This machinery would certainly go a long way to help the workers, especially, the retrenched or dismissed workers, Shri Sethi said.

Replying to the debate, the Minister of Labour and Employment, Shri Mallikarjun Kharge said that the recommendations made by the Standing Committee on the Bill with regard to the amendments have been studied and consultations with all the stake-holders have been made in this regard. The Government has brought only those issues here on which there is a consensus. All these amendments are accepted by the Rajya Sabha, the Minister informed. As regards suggestions that wages should be enhanced in case of supervisors from proposed Rs.10,000/- to Rs.25,000/-, the Minister said that due to opposition by the stake-holders, it has been kept at the level of Rs. 10,000/-.

The Minister informed that a task force has been constituted in respect of *Safai Karmacharis*. In this way, steps are being taken for the benefit of every type of unorganized workers. However, he emphasized that the Central Government alone cannot make it effective because the subject labour is in the concurrent list. In many Acts the powers are delegated to the states in this regard. The states are having powers, but many states do not implement these powers.

With regard to the Redressal Committee, the Minister said that it deals only with the grievances of individuals. This would bring better coordination between management and labour, and they can negotiate and solve their cases, but they have to solve the cases in 30 days. The Minister also informed that amendments are being brought to section 7 and 7(a) to streamline the system of delivery of justice to the labours.

The Minister appealed that these amendments should be passed unanimously so that a message could be sent to the workers that the Government is concerned about them and work for their welfare.

The Bill was passed.

C. QUESTION HOUR

In all, 29,957 notices of questions were received during the Session, out of which 21,592 were Starred, 8,361 Unstarred and 4 Short Notice Questions. The maximum number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions included for ballot was 1,158 and 452 on 17 and 25 August 2010, respectively. The minimum number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions included for ballot was 595 and 277 on 26 July 2010. The maximum number of members who participated in the ballot process was 391 on 13 August 2010, and the minimum number of members for the ballot was 240 on 26 July 2010.

All the notices were examined with a view to deciding their admissibility. Out of these, 460 notices were included in lists of Starred Questions, 5,283 were included in the lists of Unstarred Questions and none included in the Short Notice Question List.

On 26 July 2010, the House adjourned for the day after obituary references. Starred Questions were not called for oral answer. Replies to Starred Questions were treated as Unstarred and their answers together with the answers to Unstarred Questions were printed in the Official Report for the day.

Due to interruptions in the House on 27, 28, 29, and 30 July and 3, 4, 12, and 18 August 2010, Starred Questions were not called for oral answers. Replies to Starred Questions listed for those days were treated as Unstarred and their answers, together with the answers to Unstarred Questions, were printed in the Official Report for the day.

As decided in the Business Advisory Committee, the sitting of Lok Sabha fixed for Monday, the 23 August 2010 was cancelled on account of *Onam* and in lieu thereof, Lok Sabha sat on Saturday, the 21st August 2010. Notices of Questions given for Monday, the 23rd August 2010, were therefore treated as lapsed.

Lok Sabha agreed to provide sufficient time for completion of essential items of Government Business, and accordingly, the House sat on Monday, the 30 and 31 August 2010. There was no Question Hour on those days.

Daily average of Questions in the lists of Questions: The average number of Starred Questions answered orally in each sitting of the House during the session was two. The maximum number of Starred Questions answered orally on a single day was five on 2, 19, 25 and 26 August 2010.

The average number of Unstarred Questions appearing in the List came to 229 per day against the prescribed limit of 230, the minimum being 225 Questions on 11 August 2010.

Half-an-Hour Discussion: In all, 22 notices of Half-an-Hour Discussions were received during the Session. Out of them, sixteen notices were admitted but only one discussed on the floor of the House.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made to the passing away of Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, former Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha; and Digvijay Singh, Ram Sagar, Zora Singh Mann, Mohan Lal Jhikram, Shiv Charan Gupta, S.K. Rai, Dr. A.U. Azmi, Smt. Usha Choudhary and Kalpanath Sonkar—all former members.

The House also made obituary references to the victims of CRPF personnel in naxalite attack in Bijapur and Narayanpur, Chhattisgarh, and on villagers in Rajnandgaon district of Chhattisgarh, attack on Gyaneshwari Express in West Bengal, and train collision in Birbhum district of West Bengal. References were also made to the loss of lives and property in the devastating floods in Punjab, Haryana and some other parts of the country; death of more than 175 people with over 200 people missing in the massive cloud burst in Leh in Jammu and Kashmir; death of 25 people in the boat capsized in Kosi river and also death of 18 children of primary school in a landslide triggered by a cloud burst in Begeshwar, Uttarakhand .

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

RAJYA SABHA**TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH SESSION***

The Two Hundred and Twentieth Session of Rajya Sabha commenced on 26 July 2010 and was adjourned *sine die* on 31 August 2010. The Rajya Sabha was prorogued by the President on 3 September 2010. In all, the House sat for 26 days during the Session.

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

A. STATEMENTS/DISCUSSIONS

Statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs on the situation in Jammu and Kashmir. Making a statement in the House on 4 August 2010, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri P. Chidambaram stated that the situation in Jammu & Kashmir took a serious turn since June 11, 2010 as there had been continuing violence, threatening law, order and public peace. The violence had followed a certain pattern – crowds resorting to stone pelting targeting police station, police outposts and other public property, compelling the security forces to resort to lathicharge and tear-gassing. Though the security forces were advised to deal with the crowds in a restrained manner, they were compelled to use force in self defense and to protect public property which resulted in 39 civilian deaths. Instances of firing upon the security forces from the protesting crowds were also reported, confirming reliable intelligence reports that some armed militants might have mingled with the crowds. He regretted the loss of human lives so caused and conveyed his deep sympathies to the families of the deceased on behalf of the Government.

The Minister appreciated the way security forces conducted themselves with commendable restraint in a highly volatile situation and the courage and fortitude displayed by them. While giving account of various efforts being made in this regard, he informed that on 2 August 2010, the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir chaired a meeting of the Unified Command in Srinagar. After a meeting with the Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh, the Chief Minister appealed to the people of valley to put an end to the violence and offered a dialogue for the redressal of their grievances. Also, delegation of

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

Ministers was sent to the affected districts. An all-Party meeting was also convened in Srinagar on July 12, 2010, which followed an announcement of certain administrative measures. He urged people to desist from violent protests, leading to loss of human lives. The Minister offered full support to the State Government, in restoring law and order, holding a dialogue, redressing genuine grievances, accelerating development programmes, and ensuring equity, justice and honour for all sections of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

Responding to the clarifications sought by the Members on 6 August 2010, the Minister of Home Affairs stated that since 2004 to mid 2010, Jammu and Kashmir had not witnessed serious civilian strikes, except the year 2008 when the *Amarnath Yatra* triggered a controversy witnessing loss of human lives. Disagreeing with the views like abrogation of article 370 or sending more paramilitary forces, he said that such acts would not offer a political solution to the issue. As the problem has unique history, all must come together to find a unique solution to it.

The Minister stated that there was no let up in the infiltration across the border. However, Pakistan appears to have altered its strategy in influencing events in Jammu and Kashmir. Since the Indian intelligence was now better equipped to foil terrorists' designs, Pakistan seemed to rely more upon civilian unrest. He was, however, convinced that if the confidence of the people of the state was won, their new strategy could also be foiled. For this he stressed that the Government should fulfill the promises and follow-up the pronouncements that were made.

Statement made by the Minister of External Affairs on India's offer of assistance of 25 million US Dollars to Pakistan for flood relief: The Minister of External Affairs, Shri S.M. Krishna while making a statement on the issue in the House on 31 August 2010, informed that Pakistan had been severely affected by massive floods which was the worst in the last 80 years. Quoting figures given by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, he stated that more than 1.2 million houses had been destroyed besides widespread damage to infrastructure, crops and livestock, affecting around 17.2 million people from all the four provinces of Pakistan and Pakistan-occupied Kashmir. He further said that more than 1600 people had died in the calamity. He informed the House that as a gesture of solidarity with them, an assistance of 5 million US Dollars towards relief material was offered. He said that, while appreciating India's offer of assistance, Pakistan had requested to channel the contribution through United Nations. The

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Minister further informed that after thorough assessment of the damage inflicted by floods, the Government of India decided to increase the assistance from 5 million US Dollars to 25 million US Dollars – 20 million US Dollars to be contributed to the Pakistan Initial Floods Emergency Response Plan launched by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and 5 million US Dollars to be contributed to the World Food Programme for its relief efforts in Pakistan.

Calling Attention to serious safety problems faced by airline industry in the country in the context of Mangalore air craft crash: On 3 August 2010, Shri P. Rajeeve of Communist Party of India (Marxist) called the attention of the Minister of Civil Aviation to this issue. Replying to the Calling Attention, the Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation, Shri Praful Patel, stated that Flight IX 812 of Air India Express operating from Dubai to Mangalore on Boeing 737-800 aircraft, met with an unfortunate accident on 22 May 2010 while landing at Mangalore airport. Of 160 passengers and 6 crew members, only 8 passengers survived the crash. Weather was conducive for landing on that day. The runway was dry and its length was well above the required length for safe landing of the particular aircraft. He added that the aircraft was new with no history of technical snag. Pilot-in-Command (PIC) of the flight, Capt. Zslatko Glucika, and the Co-Pilot, Capt. H.S. Ahluwalia had long flying experience and were quite adept at landing and take-offs from Mangalore airport. As per the limitations specified in an Aeronautical Information Circular of December 1992, for international flights with crew of two pilots, no air carrier could schedule a flight crew to fly for more than nine hours of flight time during any 24 consecutive hours without rest period. In the instant case the flight time recorded was 8 hours and 35 minutes and adequate rest was provided to the crew. The PIC was a British National and had Serbian license. The Foreign Aircraft Temporary Authorization (FATA) of the PIC, issued by DGCA to validate licenses granted by competent authority of foreign State for flying aircraft registered in India, was valid till 31st July 2010. Talking of the relief provided to the victims, he said that interim compensation had been paid to the next of the kin of all deceased and injured, except two – one passenger whose family was in Dubai and the Commander Capt. Zslatko Glucika, whose family was in Belgrade. National Aviation Company of India Ltd. (NACIL) was in the process of disbursing the compensation to them.

The Minister informed that a Court of Enquiry had been set up and was expected to submit its Report by 31st August 2010. Giving

account of various remedial measures undertaken, he said that a Civil Aviation Safety Advisory Council (CASAC) had been set up under the Chairmanship of Director General of Civil Aviation with 28 expert members from the industry and stakeholders. The Council had constituted 4 different working groups for (i) Operations, (ii) Airworthiness, (iii) Air Navigation and (iv) Aerodromes. DGCA had also decided that a team of officials from the Aerodrome and Flight Standard Directorate would carry out special audit of airports identified as critical on priority basis and their recommendations would be implemented by AAI (Airport Authority of India) within 1 month. The Minister stated that the challenge before DGCA was to manage phenomenal growth of air traffic without compromising on aviation safety. To ensure safe operations, a Surveillance and Enforcement Division had been set up for preparation and monitoring of the Annual Surveillance Programme for which the Division would conduct monthly meetings to review the surveillance. A Board for Aviation Safety (BFAS) was set up to resolve and monitor the progress of enforcement actions with respect to deficiencies noted during surveillance. DGCA had also started evaluating financial health of scheduled airlines to ensure that safety was not compromised on account of financial distress. An Aviation Regulatory Advisory Panel (ARAP) with eight Working Groups had been set up to study the best international practices and globally harmonized standards in this regard and suggest revision in current regulations wherever required.

Calling Attention to sale of vegetables and fruits injected with chemicals and adulteration of other food items posing threat to human life: On 5 August 2010, Shri Shantaram Laxman Naik of the Indian National Congress, called the attention of the Minister of Health and Family Welfare to this subject.

Replying to the Calling Attention, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Shri Dinesh Trivedi said that the quality/standards of food articles were prescribed under Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Rules, 1955. Since the subject comes within the purview of the Concurrent List of the Constitution, implementation of the PFA Act, 1954 and PFA Rules, 1955, was entrusted to the State/Union Territory Governments. The Central Government formulated standards, regulations and issued appropriate directions and alerts to the States in this respect. He informed that in the process of implementation, the enforcement staff of the States Food Health Authorities draws random samples of different food items from all sources like manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers and conducted

raids at suspected places. These samples were, then, tested in the labs to check that they confirm to the standards. On the basis of this, action was being taken against the guilty. To improve the implementation of food safety measures in the country, Central Government had also attempted to consolidate a number of food related laws and orders administered by different authorities by bringing them under a common umbrella of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, under the supervision of a new single authority named the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India. The new Act dealt with the issues of Food Safety in holistic manner. Informing about various punitive measures he stated that the sale of adulterated food items attracted penalty under Section 16 of PFA Act, 1954. Sale of any adulterated and misbranded food article was an offence punishable with minimum imprisonment of six months and with fine not less than Rs. 1000/-. In case, it had caused death or grievous hurt, the offence was punishable with imprisonment which could extend to life term, with minimum fine of Rs. 5000/-. Regarding reports of the misuse of the Oxytocin, a protein hormone used to induce contractions in pregnant women and laboratory animals for easy delivery, he said that it had been notified as Schedule-H drug which could be sold only on prescription of a Registered Medical/Veterinary Practitioner Doctor. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had made it mandatory to market Oxytocin injection in single unit blister packs since April 2001. State Drug Controllers had, also, been instructed to regulate and monitor manufacture and distribution of Oxytocin.

Replying to the points raised by the Members he reiterated that the role of Central Government was that of enacting laws, rules, regulations and implementation part pertained to the States. He said that it was a very complex issue as it involved the entire food chain. Regarding Oxytocin, he conveyed that as per the information of Indian Council of Agricultural Research, a study done by Punjab Agricultural University had shown that there was no impact of Oxytocin on the yield and size of fruits or vegetables. He conveyed that the people involved in agriculture sector and farmers also said that they had been using the drug as medicine since long. He stated that the matter of concern was not the size but the ill-effects of drug on consumers. He informed that Indian Council of Medical Research had also got information from the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, that on being consumed orally, Oxytocin had no negative effect as it was not absorbed by the body. However, he felt that the matter needs to be studied in depth to determine the long term effects. Regarding the use of calcium carbide being used for ripening the fruits, he stated that he

spoke with many people including farmers, mango growers. They conveyed that they were practicing this for many years as these fruits did not ripen by themselves on the tree and some agent is required for it. Ministry of Agriculture was also consulted for the same and they conveyed that a scheme called GAP (Good Agricultural Practices) had been started under which some standards or protocols would have to be followed to ensure that the external agent being used, if necessary, for ripening of fruits should not have any adverse effect on the health of the consumer. He further stated that because of his inquisitiveness about the matter, which was being highlighted by the media a lot, and not out of any complaint, on 12 May he had ordered his officers to issue advisory to the States to adhere to the concerned Act with respect to the use of Oxytocin and Calcium Carbide. Thereafter, he was reported that the State of Uttar Pradesh had raided many places and many unauthorized agents of Oxytocin were caught. He insisted that such people should be tracked and brought to the book. He brought to the notice of Members that many posts of Food Inspectors, who collect random samples for lab testing, were lying vacant. He expressed concern over their number which he felt was inadequate to cater to the needs of the country. He stressed on the need to improve the laboratories and technology in this regard. While replying on Members' opinion to introduce more deterrent punishment, he said that leaving apart 'capital punishment' maximum punishment could be of 'life imprisonment' whose provision was available under the concerned Act. He stated that apart from punishments, values, also, had to be inculcated in society. In this respect he advocated for social monitoring, awareness programmes, etc. He informed that it had been decided to commission a research, under the co-chairmanship of Director General of ICMR and ICAR, to identify the researchable issues regarding detection of external agents viz. copper sulphate, Oxytocin, in fruits and vegetables and determine their effect on human health. He stated that apart from 72 available labs, talks were on for mobile testing vans from where common man could get such tests done. He expressed confidence that through collective efforts something concrete could be done in this regard.

Calling Attention to rotting of food grains due to lack of proper storage facilities in the country. On 10 August 2010, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu of the Bharatiya Janata Party called the attention of the Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution in this regard. Replying to the Calling Attention, the Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Shri Sharad Pawar informed that over the last few years higher Minimum Support Price along with

better outreach had led to higher procurement. Also, imposition of high taxes by some State Governments had dis-incentivised the trade of purchasing food grains which led to high arrivals at Government purchase centers. He told that from July 2006 to July 2010 the stock of food grains in the Central Pool had increased three fold from 19.35 million tonnes to 57.85 million tonnes whereas the total covered storage capacity available with Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State Governments was about 42.5 million tonnes. As a result, remaining stock was stored in Covered and Plinth (CAP) storage. He said that in such situation some damage to the stocks was inevitable. Food grains in godowns of FCI and State Agencies were also reportedly damaged due to heavy rains and floods. The Minister stated that the process of segregation and salvaging of damaged food grains had started and teams had been deputed by FCI for inspection of storage conditions in the depots. While mentioning various preventive steps undertaken he said that principle of 'first in first out' (FIFO) was being followed to the extent possible so as to avoid long storage of food grains. He said that long-term solution lied in the augmentation of the storage capacity for which Planning Commission had approved an outlay of Rs.149 crores in the Eleventh Plan. He informed about the Scheme of construction of godowns for FCI (as well as for the States undertaking Decentralized Procurement of food grains), through private entrepreneurs on guarantee of 7 years of storage charges which was likely to be extended to 10 years.

Responding to the points raised by the Members, the Minister said that to solve the ongoing problem of storage of food grains he mentioned that with the help of Department of Agriculture, farmers were being assisted financially to develop their own godowns at village level. With the help of Ministry of Finance more ware-houses would be constructed. Regarding old stocks of food grains resulting in damage, he stated that in order to maintain food security enough stock was required to be kept to deal with contingencies like drought or other natural calamity. Regarding export of food grains he stated that between the years 2001 to 2004, food grains were exported at BPL (Below Poverty Line) rate and the Government had to give heavy subsidy. It was decided that the surplus stocks would be kept for future use instead of exporting it at a subsidized rate. He expressed confidence, that the Government would be able to enhance avenues of production, procurement and better storage of food grains.

Calling Attention to environmental impact of big dams in North Eastern Region States including lower Subansiri Hydro Electric Project: On 12 August, 2010 Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya of the Asom Gana Parishad, called the attention of the Minister of Environment and Forests, in this regard. Replying to the motion, the Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Shri Jairam Ramesh, initially briefed on the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification which had made the prior environmental clearance mandatory for the development projects, listed in its Schedule. For this, he informed that a project had to be critically scrutinized & examined by the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) and on the bases of its Terms of Reference (TOR) a comprehensive EIA Report was prepared. The Minister stated that the EAC for River Valley and Hydro Electric Projects (HEPs) had suggested that downstream impact studies needed to be undertaken. The major concern indicated was about drastic alteration in river water flow in the lean season which could impact terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity adversely.

Regarding Subansiri Hydroelectric project the Minister said that it was the biggest HEP (2000 HW) being undertaken in India. The project was a run-of-the-river scheme on river Subansiri, located near North Lakhimpur on the border of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. The project was being executed by the National Hydro Power Corporation (NHPC) which had submitted a comprehensive Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) study for lower Subansiri river, covering all environmental aspects and Baseline data. On the basis of the report, Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoE&P) accorded the environmental clearance on 16.07.2003 to the project. The MoE&F also received the Report of the House Committee of Assam Legislative Assembly which had recommended for comprehensive Scientific Studies to be undertaken before giving clearance to all future mega and small hydroelectric projects in Arunachal Pradesh and that the Government of Assam would play a proactive role in this respect. The need for comprehensive downstream impact studies of hydroelectric projects was also emphasized in the report. The MoE&F also took note of the recommendations contained in the report of the Study undertaken by University of Dibrugarh, University of Guwahati and IIT Guwahati, on the downstream impacts of the lower Subansiri Project.

The Minister further informed that mitigation measures recommended by the Expert Group related to maintaining minimum discharge of one unit of natural river through turbines, running continuously for 24 hours a day, development of thick vegetation cover along the river banks,

provision of shelters for the flood victims, etc. He said that the MoE&F had undertaken two Basin Studies for Lohit and Bicham Basin in Arunachal Pradesh to adopt River Basin approach for the future projects, instead of following project-by-project approach. Similar studies were proposed for Subansiri & Siang Basin also by the Central Water Commission. The Minister stated that he was quite conscious of the fact that, though the country urgently needed to expand its hydal power generation capacity, serious ecological concerns also had to be addressed in the process. He assured the Members that balance would be preserved in this respect, always, and decisions would be taken in transparent and consultative manner.

Short Duration Discussion on recent developments relating to the Bhopal gas tragedy: A Short Duration Discussion on recent developments relating to the Bhopal Gas Tragedy took place on 11 August 2010. Initiating the discussion, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad of the Bharatiya Janata Party said that 26 years since the worst industrial disaster hit the State, justice was yet to be meted out to the victims of the tragedy and substantial satisfactory rehabilitation was not provided to them. He said that owing to its obsolete technology, Union Carbide India Ltd. was denied licence in 1970, but on imposition of emergency in 1975 the licence was issued. As safety standards were compromised the disaster occurred on 2nd and 3rd of December 1984. On December 7, Warren Anderson, the Chairman of Union Carbide was arrested in Bhopal, but hours later, was released. In this regard, a case was filed in the District Court of New York which, subsequently, was rejected. Another suit was filed at the District Court, Bhopal, in which claim for 3 billion Dollars was made quoting the number of people killed in the disaster as 2660, whereas the actual figure was about 20,000. In the Supreme Court, the Attorney General of India stated to negotiate the amount to 500 million Dollars. All the criminal and civil prosecutions against the company were dropped by the Government. However, the Supreme Court later allowed the prosecution to continue criminal case, but the civil liability case was not reopened. He told that in BP Oil Leak case in the Gulf of Mexico, authorities were made to pay compensation for the 11 people killed. He stated that if the lives of only 11 Americans were so important for USA then they ought to understand the importance of 22,000 Indians who died in the Bhopal tragedy and whose ill-effects were still percolating to the next generations also.

Participating in the discussion*, Shri Arjun Singh of the Indian National Congress, said that it was a matter of great anguish to recount the events two-and-a-half decades later again. Recalling the fateful night of the accident he said that the poisonous gas had spread over the city with the wind, inflicting misfortune to the people in its way. As allegations were made against him, a Commission of Inquiry (N.K. Singh Commission) was set up. As a consequence he resigned as the Chief Minister of the State. He endorsed the decision of the Government of India, to extradite Mr. Warren Anderson and seek full and adequate compensation from him for the tragedy.

Smt. Brinda Karat of Communist Party of India (Marxist), condemned the Indian legal system by saying that even after 26 years of the tragedy Keshub Mahindra and others were punished for 2 years which was equivalent to the punishment of a traffic accident and were released on bail in the same night. Quoting the CBI chargesheet she said that all safety and warning systems were off on the night of tragedy and supervisory staff was, also, reduced for cost cutting. Stressing on the culpability of the parent company she appealed to extradite Warren Anderson to India. She pointed out that death registration in respect of the Bhopal tragedy was stopped in 1997 though people were still dying of the aftereffects. Under this circumstance, she said that compensations and medical categorization needs to be revised and implemented.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri P. Chidambaram, stated that he was happy that most of the Members preferred to look forward and see what could be done instead of looking back with indignation and grief. He acknowledged that the Bhopal tragedy was man made and there were enough indications to the authorities that such a tragedy could happen. He said that apart from the unsatisfactory way various Governments addressed the issue during the last 26 years, its judicial proceedings had compounded it all the more. He believed that neither the Executive nor the Parliament exercised the vigil and supervision the situation warranted and instead, tried to hide behind judicial pronouncements.

* Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Ashwani Kumar, Naresh Chandra Agrawal, Shivanand Tiwari, Tiruchi Siva, Veer Pal Singh Yadav, R.C. Singh, Ram Vilas Paswan, Vikram Verma, Satyavrat Chaturvedi, Rajeev Chandrasekhar and Prabhat Jha

He informed that the Government had, now, instructed the Attorney General to file a curative petition before the Supreme Court requesting to review its decision regarding the judgment given in the Keshub Mahindra and other accused. Regarding extradition of Warren Anderson, he stated that CBI submitted request for extradition in September 1993, although no decision could be taken till 2001. In respect of toxic waste on the site of the accident, the Minister said that it was being dumped there even before the Bhopal gas leakage, though no initiative was taken between 1984 and 2008 to study its environmental impact. In 2008, Navy, NGRI and IICT had submitted reports regarding the environmental impact of the waste which would be referred to the Pear Review Committee of the scientists. On the recommendations of this Committee and other NGOs, course of action would be decided. On the issue of liability, the Minister stated that the available documents reflect that a part of the property of the Union Carbide was bought by the Eveready and its world-wide assets were bought by the Dow Chemicals. The matter of liability of the Union Carbide or the Dow Chemicals or the Eveready had been pending before the High Court of Madhya Pradesh. Regarding health and medical facilities, the Minister informed that the Bhopal Memorial Trust, chaired by Justice Ahmadi, could be taken over by the Department of Atomic Energy. The Research Centre and other hospitals being run under Bhopal Memorial Trust were in poor shape for which Government had ordered for remedial action. All the victims of the tragedy, including the second generation ones, would receive free treatment for rest of their lives.

Short Duration Discussion on large scale illegal mining in the country: A Short Duration Discussion on large scale illegal mining in the country took place on 20 August 2010. Referring to the rampant illegal mining in the country, Shri Sitaram Yechury, of the Communist Party of India (Marxist), said that though Bellary and illegal export of iron ore were being figured in the news often, the matter applies to mineral wealth of the whole country. He stated that they should learn from the countries like USA and China, who preferred to import oil or other mineral resources, keeping their own reserves safe for future emergency. He argued that all mineral resources of the country should be nationalized and their export should be banned. He appealed that, rather than putting onus on each other, Central and State Governments should try to find way out, to safeguard country's mineral resources. Revealing the scale of loot he informed that, as per the reply of the incumbent CM of Karnataka in the State Assembly, 30 million tonnes of iron ore was illegally exported from just one area of Karnataka in

last 7 years, whose minimum value could be estimated at 1.5 billion Dollars.

He said that various agencies deputed to investigate the matter, also, seemed to have nexus with culprits. Drawing the attention of the Members towards the collateral damage caused due to illegal mining, he pointed that about 1.6 lakh hectares of forest land had been diverted for mining in the country. Also, 77 million tonnes of water was used in the year 2005-06, for iron ore mining only, which could have met the daily needs of around three million country men. He stated that the damage had been going beyond the economy, physical resources and was influencing the country's political system.

Participating in the discussion*, Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra of the Biju Janata Dal said that illegal mining was the result of the laxity of the enforcement machineries of the State, as well as, the Central Government. In the boom time when the prices were high, miners had trespassed the buffer zones or areas belonging to the corporations and other mine owners. Attracted by easy money, mafias also entered in this field. He stated that mining required to be done in scientific manner by rehabilitating the mines side by side. This would enable the local people to reuse their land.

Shri K.V. Ramalingam of the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazagham stated that, India was a land rich with so many mineral resources that if properly utilized all social problems viz. hunger, famine, poverty would be alleviated. In respect of land acquired for mining, he said that Government should ensure proper compensation for the landowner, along with, making provision of employment for one member of that family by means of legislation. He stressed that mining should not be done to the extent of degrading the environment, by passing all laws. He further said that proper steps needed to be taken to prevent smuggling of mineral resources which had increased throughout the country.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Mines, Shri B.K. Handique, stated that it was obvious from the debate that the main reason of illegal mining in the country was the poor enforcement of the regulatory system and strong demand for ores. He acknowledged

* Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Aayanur Manjunatha, Dr. K. Keshava Rao, Ganga Charan, D. Raja, M.V. Mysura Reddy, K.B. Shanappa, Anil H. Lad, Shantaram Laxman Naik, Ram Kripal Yadav, Dhiraj Prasad Sahu and Miss Sushila Tiriyia

that the problem had assumed alarming proportion in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Jharkhand. He explained that the matter basically stemmed from governance problem. He said that State Governments were the appropriate authority to regulate the mineral sector as they had the power to administer land accords, lease boundaries, transportation, trade and storage of the minerals. He added that, as noted by the Attorney General of India, the Mines and Minerals Development and Regulation Act, 1957 comprised certain provisions indicating the powers of Central Government to curb illegal mining, but the nature and extent of the powers were not clear. He informed that the Act had been redrafted to give direct powers to the Centre for investigation and prosecution against illegal mining. Special courts were also being proposed to be set up. As remedial action, all the existing leases of the person involved in illegal mining would be cancelled, making him ineligible to get further lease. He informed that the proposal was being made to make some provision in the Act through which the local tribal population could have direct say in the mine management. Special task forces were being constituted by Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) to inspect mines in endemic areas through satellite imageries. States had also been asked to monitor transportation of illegally mined ore. Railways, Shipping and the Customs Department were also assisting State Governments, in this regard. Citing the example of continuing illegal mining of coal, which was nationalized three decades ago, the Minister stated that nationalization alone could not curb this menace fully as back door entry of private players into PSUs (Public Sector Undertakings) was not uncommon. Regarding concern of some Members over mining being permitted in eco-sensitive areas, he said that the Government was considering the idea of having 'go-area' and 'no-go-area' in forests. Mining would not be permitted in 'no-go-area'. The Minister informed that a new Bill was being drafted which would not only contain illegal mining, but would also deal with other problems of the mining sector.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

The Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Bill, 2010: On 30 August 2010 the Minister of State (Independent Charge) in the Ministry of Science and Technology, Shri Prithviraj Chavan moved the motion for consideration of the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Bill, 2010 to provide for civil liability for nuclear damage, appointment of Claims Commissioner, establishment of Nuclear Damage Claims Commission and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Introducing

the Bill, the Minister stated that the Bill incorporated 18 amendments after discussions with the leaders of Opposition parties and suggestions by the concerned Parliamentary Standing Committee and the media.

Replying to the debate*, the Minister said that the Bill was for prompt payment, no fault payment, to likely victims or unfortunate victims. He stated that it would be an addition to all other laws that are in existence in the country like the criminal liability law, the tort law, the product liability law, etc. He stated that adequate steps would be taken to strengthen our regulatory regime to regulate the entire nuclear electricity generation programme. As regards the amount of ceiling of operators' liability, the Minister mentioned that it has been increased to Rs. 1,500 crores from Rs. 500 crores which had been originally envisaged. He added that another limit of 300 million SDRs (Special Drawing Rights) have also been specified so that an international fund could be approached, if it came into being. Further, a nuclear safety fund would be created by the industry based on the number of units generated through nuclear energy. Stating that personal injury should be compensated liberally and one should not look at the fine-print of a legal argument, the Minister mentioned that the time-limit within which one could ask for compensation has been extended to twenty years.

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

The Representation of People (Amendment) Bill, 2010: On 30 August 2010, the Minister of Law and Justice, Shri M. Veerappa Moily moved the Bill which sought to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and provide voting rights to the Non-Resident Indians. Introducing the Bill, the Minister said that we always fail to differentiate between non-resident Indians and the people of Indian origins, called PIOs and overseas citizens of India (OCIs) and categorise the entire Indian Diaspora as NRIs, which was not correct. He added that the Bill proposed to confer voting rights on the citizens

* Those who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Arun Jaitley, Satyavrat Chaturvedi, Satish Chandra Misra, Sitaram Yechury, Shivanand Tiwari, Pyarimohan Mohapatra, D. Raja, Rajniti Prasad, M.V. Mysura Reddy, H.K. Dua, Abani Roy, Naresh Gujral, Kumar Deepak Das, Raashid Alvi, Bharatkumar Raut, M. Rama Jois, Piyush Goyal, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, Dr. Janardhan Waghmare, Dr. V. Maitreya, Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly, Dr. Barun Mukherji, Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar, Smt. Kanimozhi and Smt. Shobhana Bhartiya

of India who are not citizens of any other country, to get themselves enrolled and cast their votes in their relevant constituency.

Intervening in the debate, Minister of Overseas Indian Affairs, Shri Vayalar Ravi expressed his gratitude to the Overseas Indian workers and Overseas Indians living abroad. He stated that it was their long-standing demand to enrol their names in the voters' list enabling them to vote, whenever it takes place.

Replying to the debate*, the Minister said that the Bill came in 2006 before the Parliament and it was referred to the concerned Parliamentary Standing Committee which gave its 16th Report on it. The Committee gave certain suggestions which had been incorporated. Many wide-ranging suggestions had been given on various amendments to the comprehensive electoral reforms. The Minister added that a Committee had been constituted to sort out the issues and a National Consultation on Comprehensive Electoral Reforms would be held in October or November 2010.

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

The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 2010: On 31 August 2010, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Pawan Bansal moved the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 2010 to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, as passed by Lok Sabha for consideration of the House. The Bill *inter alia*, sought to enhance the salary, daily allowance and the rate of road mileage provided to Members of Parliament, to provide for the rail travel facility of the spouse of a Member and when Parliament is in session, by air or partly by air and partly by rail, from the usual place of residence of the Member to Delhi and back. The Bill also seeks to enhance the pension of a former Member of Parliament and to enhance the amount of repayable advance for purchase of conveyance. Introducing the Bill in the House, the Minister said that the Bill was in accordance with the recommendations of the Joint Committee on the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament which

* Those who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Prakash Javadekar, Shantaram Laxman-naik, Avtar Singh Karimpuri, P. Rajeeve, Balshab Parida, Tiruchi Siva, N. Balaganga, M.P. Achuthan, Bharatkumar Raut, Raghunandan Sharma, Rajeev Shukla and Ram Krpal Yadav

examined the matters connected with the rationalisation of salary, allowances and other facilities available to the Members of Parliament and submitted their Report on 5 May 2010. The Joint Committee felt that the existing criterion for fixing the salary and allowance of Members of Parliament on the basis of Consumer Price Index meant for Urban Non-manual Employees were inadequate to meet the needs of the Members of Parliament to shoulder their responsibilities effectively.

Replying to the debate*, the Minister said that it was time to set up a mechanism to decide on the salaries and allowances of Members of Parliament and that he would come at some appropriate time after the Government considers it. He added that there was also a need to refer to the point relating to facilities provided to the Members of Parliament to discharge their responsibilities effectively and conscientiously.

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

The Clinical Establishment (Registration and Regulation) Bill, 2010: On 2 August 2010, the Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad moved the Clinical Establishment (Registration and Regulation) Bill, 2010 to provide for the registration and regulation of clinical establishments in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, for consideration of the House. Introducing the Bill, the Minister stated that regulations are of particular importance in the health sector, more so when there was both the public and private sector provisioning of services. He added that though phenomenal growth in the private sector in health especially in the last decade had significantly contributed to the socio-economic growth of the country, they remain unregulated resulting in many unethical practices.

Replying to the debate** on 3 August 2010, the Minister stated that registration held the key to successful regulation of clinical

* Those who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Arun Jaitley, Raashid Alvi, Satish Chandra Misra, N.K. Singh, Bharatkumar Raut, Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa, Dr. Barun Mukherji, Dr. Janardhan Waghmare, Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, Smt. Viplove Thakur and Miss Anusulya Uikay

** Those who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri M. Rama Jois, Avtar Singh Karimpuri, Govindrao Adik, Kishore Kumar Mohanty, A. Elavarasan, Sabir Ali, Avinash Rai Khanna, M.V. Mysura Reddy, Vijay Jawaharlal Darda, Syed Azeez Pasha, Mohammed Adeeb, Rajniti Prasad, Rajeev Shukla, Bharatkumar Raut, Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan, Smt. Brinda Karat, Smt. Kanimozhi and Ms. Mabel Rebello

establishment since formulation of policies was not possible in the absence of authenticated data in the country regarding the number of clinical establishments that had been set up and were operational. A reliable data would facilitate resource allocation, determination of standards and would also help to categorise and classify various types of clinical establishments into manageable classes and categories, he added. The Minister further emphasized on the importance of registration by stating that it would make implementation more realistic and focussed. On the objective of the legislation, he said that *inter alia*, it aims to determine minimum standards and to prescribe a range of costs that could be charged by a hospital for different procedures after complying with the approved standards. The Minister, replying to a query of Members, stated that it was important that single doctor establishments should also be brought under the purview of the law.

The motion for consideration of the Bill and Clauses, etc. were adopted and the Bill was passed on 3 August 2010.

The National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (Amendment) Bill, 2010: On 3 August 2010, the Minister of Human Resource Development, Shri Kapil Sibal moved the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (Amendment) Bill, 2010 to further amend the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Act, 2004, as passed in Lok Sabha. Introducing the Bill, the Minister stated that from the experience in respect of minority educational institutions that were set up in accordance with the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Act, 2004, it was realized that certain protections were required to be given to minority educational institutions. He stated further that the need to set up an adjudicating authority at the national level was felt when certain procedural handicaps came in the way of running of many of these institutions that were set up in States. He informed the House that there were four broad amendments that have been proposed under the Amendment Bill. Firstly, in the original Act, an educational institution by definition did not include a University which limited the adjudicating authority to deal with issues dealing with University set up by minorities. The definition of 'educational institutions', therefore, needed to be expanded in order to comprehensively deal with this issue. Secondly, the workload of the Commission had increased exponentially over the period of time. Therefore, it is also important to increase the number of members. Thirdly, many problems arose due to non issuance of No Objection Certificate to the minority institutions from the State Government. It is, therefore, proposed that State Government should legislate on

the subject so that there could be recourse to a court of law as well as the Commission. Fourthly, under the old law, the Commission could only hear the matter in appeal in consultation with the State Government. It is now proposed that the consultation part should be removed. Now the appeal could be heard and while the appeal is being heard, the competent authority which has refused the no-objection and the State Government are parties before the Commission and the State Government's view will be put up before the Commission and the Commission, then, will take the decision.

Replying to the debate on 5 August 2010*, the Minister said that under the provisions of the Act, when a minority applies for setting up an institution the decision had to be taken within 90 days. If it was not taken, then it was deemed to be granted. If rejected, there is an appeal. He explained that once there was an appeal, then Section 10(iv) of the Act says that the State Government must be consulted by the appellate authority. Since the State Government was the party whereas the minority community is aggrieved, the adjudicator consulting the State Government was unthinkable, the Minister expressed. He concluded that the provision, therefore, had to be removed. The Minister also explained that the NCMEI Monitoring Committee on Minorities Education undertook wide-ranging consultations in various parts of the country and received representations across the country from stakeholders. The Committee gathered views and feedback on the implementation of the NCMEI Act and the difficulties faced by the minorities and gave its recommendations in regard to the amendments in the Act, he added.

The motion for consideration of the Bill and Clauses, etc. were adopted and the Bill was passed on 5 August 2010.

C. QUESTION HOUR

During the Session, 9096 notices of Question (6593 Starred and 2503 Unstarred) were received. Out of these 460 Questions were admitted as Starred and 3500 Questions were admitted as Unstarred. 76 Starred Questions were orally answered. The total number of Questions received in Hindi was 1708.

* Those who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi, Satyavrata Chaturvedi, Salim Ansari, Moinul Hassan, Kishore Kumar Mohanty, M.P. Achuthan, Ahmad Saeed Malihabadi, Mohd. Ali Khan, Mohammed Adeeb, M. Rama Jois, Bharatkumar Raut, Sabir Ali, Dr. Chandan Mitra, Dr. Janardhan Waghmare and Smt. Vasanthi Stanley

Daily average of Questions: All the lists of Starred Questions contained 20 questions each. On an average, 3.17 Questions were orally answered, for all the sittings having Question Hour. The maximum number of Questions orally answered was 8 on 19 August 2010 and the minimum number of Questions orally answered was 3 on 11 August 2010.

The list of Unstarred Questions contained 124 on 26 July and 130 on 28 July 2010. On the rest of the days, it contained 155 Questions each.

Half-an-Hour Discussion: 12 notices of Half-an-Hour Discussion were received; out of them, there were two discussions each for three notices clubbed together.

Short Notice Question: 27 notices of Short Notice Question were received and 4 out of them were admitted and answered.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made to the passing away of Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, former Vice-President of India and Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Shri Virendra Bhatia, sitting Member, Shri K.A. Krishnaswamy, Shri Digvijay Singh and Shri Maruti Dnyanoo Mane (Patil), ex-Members of Rajya Sabha.

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

STATE LEGISLATURES

DELHI LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Fourth Delhi Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Fifth Session (Monsoon Session) on 17 August 2010, was adjourned *sine die* on 23 August 2010. There were 5 sittings in all.

Legislative business: During the Session, the Delhi Tax on Luxuries (Amendment) Bill, 2010 was introduced, considered and passed by the House.

Obituary reference: During the Session, obituary reference was made on the passing away of Shri Shiv Charan Gupta, member of the First Delhi Legislative Assembly (1952-56) and former member of Parliament.

GOA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Goa Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Eleventh Session on 19 July 2010, was adjourned *sine die* on 6 August 2010. The Governor prorogued the House on 13 August 2010. There were 15 sittings in all.

Legislative business: During the Session, 10 Bills including seven Appropriation Bills were considered and passed by the House.

Financial business: The General Discussion on the Budget for the year 2010-2011 was held on 19, 20 and 21 July 2010. There were 79 Cut Motions, which were put to vote after discussion and were negatived and the Demands for Grants were passed after discussion and voting in the House. The corresponding – The Goa Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2010 was introduced, considered and passed after discussion.

The Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2010-2011 (First Batch) were presented, discussed and voted by the House and the corresponding—The Goa Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2010 (relating to the Supplementary Demands for Grants (First Batch) for the year 2010-2011) was introduced, considered and passed after discussion.

The Demands for Excess Grants for the years 2003-2004, 2004-2005, 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 were presented, discussed and voted

* Material contributed by the Delhi Legislative Assembly Secretariat

** Material contributed by the Goa Legislative Assembly Secretariat

by the House and the corresponding—The Goa Appropriation (Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7) Bills, 2010 (relating to the Demands for Excess Grants) were also introduced, considered and passed after discussion.

HIMACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Eleventh Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly commenced its Ninth Session on 17 August 2010, was adjourned *sine die* on 23 August 2010. The House was prorogued by the Governor on 25 August 2010. There were 5 sittings in all.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, former Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha; and Shri Rajinder Singh, former member of the State Legislative Assembly.

MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Thirteenth Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly which commenced its Seventh Session on 19 July 2010, was adjourned *sine die* on 30 July 2010. There were 10 sittings in all.

Legislative business: During the Session, eight Bills were introduced, considered and passed by the House. Some of the important Bills were: (i) Madhya Pradesh Kapas Beej (Poorti, Vitran Evm Vikraya Ka Viniyaman Tatha Vikraya Mulya Ka Nirdharan) Vidheyak, 2010; and (ii) Madhya Pradesh Lok Sevaon Ke Pradan Ki Guarantee Vidheyak, 2010.

Financial business: The Minister of Finance, Shri Raghavji presented the First Supplementary Demands for the year 2010-2011 on 22 July 2010 and the same were passed by the House on 26 July 2010.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, former Vice-President of India and Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Shri Digvijay Singh, former Union Minister of State and sitting member of Lok Sabha; Sarvashri Bhaiyaram Khunte, Ram Kumar Aggarwal, Mohanlal Jhikram, Naresh Singh Patel and Smt. Jaya Ben, all former members of the State Legislative Assembly.

* Material contributed by the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat

** Material contributed by the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

The Maharashtra Legislative Council, which commenced its First Session of the year 2010 on 18 March 2010, was adjourned *sine die* on 23 April 2010. The House was prorogued by the Governor on same day. There were 25 sittings in all.

Address by the Governor: The Governor of Maharashtra, Shri Kateekal Sankaranarayanan addressed members of both the Houses assembled together on 18 March 2010. A copy of the Governor Speech was laid on the Table of the House on the same day. The Motion of Thanks for the Address of the Governor was moved and adopted by House without any amendment.

Legislative business: During the Session, (i) The Maharashtra State Security Corporation Bill, 2010; (ii) The Maharashtra Workman's Minimum House-rent Allowance (Amendment) Bill, 2010; (iii) The Payment of Wages and Minimum Wages (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2010; (iv) The Minimum Wages (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2010; and (v) The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils and Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2010 were introduced, considered and passed by the House.

The following Bills as passed by the Legislative Assembly were considered and passed by the State Legislative Council. (i) The Bombay Entertainment Duty (Amendment) Bill, 2009; (ii) The Bombay Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 2009; (iii) The Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations, the City of Nagpur Corporation, the Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships, the Maharashtra (Urban Areas) Protection and Preservation of Trees and the Maharashtra Tax on Buildings (with larger Residential Premises) (Re-enacted) (Amendment) Bill, 2009; (iv) The Bombay Primary Education (Amendment) Bill, 2009; (v) The Bombay Court-fees (Amendment and Continuance) Bill, 2010; (vi) The Maharashtra (Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2010; (vii) The Maharashtra Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2010; (viii) The Maharashtra Medicare Service Persons and Medicare Service Institutions (Prevention of Violence and Damage or Loss to Property) Bill, 2010; (ix) The Bombay Betting Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2010; (x) The Maharashtra Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2010; (xi) The Bombay Village Panchayats and Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Bill, 2010; (xii) The Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment)

* Material contributed by the Maharashtra Legislative Council Secretariat

Bill, 2010; (xiii) The Maharashtra Tax Laws (Levy Amendment) Bill, 2010; (xiv) The Maharashtra Money-Lending (Regulation) Bill, 2010; and (xvi) The Maharashtra Appropriation Bill, 2010.

Financial business: The Minister of State for Finance presented the Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 2009-2010 to the House on 18 March 2010. The General Discussion on the Supplementary Demands for the year 2009-2010 was held on 22 and 23 March 2010, respectively.

The Budget for the year 2010-11 was presented by the Minister of State for Finance on 25 March 2010. The General Discussion on Budget was held on 29 and 30 March 2010.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Sarvashri Madhukar Raghunath Sarpotdar and Annasaheb Ganpatrao Gite, both former members of the State Legislative Council; and Shri Govind Vinayak Karandikar, Senior Litterateur.

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, which commenced its First Session of the year 2010 on 18 March 2010, was adjourned *sine die* on 23 April 2010. The Governor prorogued the House on the same day. There were 25 sittings in all.

Address by the Governor: The Governor, Shri Kateekal Sankaranarayanan addressed members of the both the Houses of State Legislature on 18 March 2010. The Motion of Thanks for the Address of Governor was moved in the House on the same day when the House reassembled in the Assembly Chamber. The Discussion was held on 19, 20 and 22 March 2010, respectively, and Motion of Thanks was adopted by the House without any amendment on 22 March 2010.

Legislative business: During the Session, (i) The Bombay Entertainment Duty (Amendment) Bill, 2009; (ii) The Bombay Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 2009; (iii) The Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations, the City of Nagpur Corporation, the Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships, the Maharashtra (Urban Areas) Protection and Preservation of Trees and the Maharashtra Tax on Buildings (with larger Residential Premises) (Re-enacted) (Amendment) Bill, 2009; (iv) The Bombay Primary Education (Amendment) Bill, 2009; (v) The

* Material contributed by the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly Secretariat

Registration (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2010; (vi) The Bombay Court-fees (Amendment and Continuance) Bill, 2010; (vii) The Maharashtra (Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2010; (viii) The Maharashtra Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2010; (ix) The Maharashtra Medicare Service Persons and Medicare Service Institutions (Prevention of Violence and Damage or Loss to Property) Bill, 2010; (x) The Bombay Betting Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2010; (xi) The Maharashtra Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2010; (xii) The Bombay Village Panchayats and Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Bill, 2010; (xiii) The Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2010; (xiv) The Maharashtra Tax Laws (Levy Amendment) Bill, 2010; (xv) The Maharashtra Money-Lending (Regulation) Bill, 2010; (xvi) The Maharashtra Appropriation Bill, 2010; (xvii) The Maharashtra State Security Corporation Bill, 2010; (xviii) The Maharashtra Workmen's Minimum House-rent Allowance (Amendment) Bill, 2010; (xix) The Payment of Wages and Minimum Wages (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2010; (xx) The Minimum Wages (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2010; and (xxi) The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils and Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2010 were introduced, considered and passed by the House.

Financial business: The Minister of Finance presented the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2009-2010 on 18 March 2010. The discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands of five Departments was held on 22 and 23 March 2010.

A total of 192 Cut-Motions were received, out of which 70 were admitted, while 122 were disallowed. No Cut Motion was moved in the House.

The Maharashtra (Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2010 was passed by the House on 26 March 2010.

The Finance Minister presented the Budget for the year 2010-2011 to the House on 25 March 2010. The Motion was moved on 29 March 2010 and it was carried and the General Discussion on Budget was held on 29 and 30 March 2010. On 30 March 2010, the Finance Minister replied on General Discussion.

On 30 March 2010, the Finance Minister moved Motion on Vote on Account for the year 2010-2011 in the House. The Maharashtra Appropriation Bill, 2010 was passed by the House on the same day.

Obituary reference: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Sarvashri Arvind Tulsiram Kamble, former Minister in the Maharashtra Government and former MLA;

Madhukar Raghunath Sarpotdar, Abdul Shakur Abdul Karim Ukaye, Ashok Yashwantrao Gujar, Kalyanrao Tipanna Ninne, Bhausaheb Santuji Thorat, Shahjahankha Jalamkha *alias* Babanrao Tadv and Annasaheb Ganpatrao Gite, all former members of the State Legislative Assembly; and Govind Vinayak Karandikar, Senior Litterateur.

MANIPUR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Ninth Manipur Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Eighth Session on 7 July 2010, was adjourned *sine die* on 30 July 2010. There were 16 sittings in all.

Election of Deputy Speaker: On 30 July 2010, Shri Thokchom Lokeshwar Singh, was unanimously elected as the Deputy Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, former Vice-President of India and Chairman of Rajya Sabha; Sarvashri Paokhohang Haokip, former member of the Manipur Territorial Council and Manipur Territorial Assembly and Salam Chandra Singh, former member of the Manipur Legislative Assembly.

NAGALAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Eleventh Nagaland Legislative Assembly which commenced its Seventh Session on 20 July 2010, was adjourned *sine die* on 26 July 2010. The Governor prorogued the House on 30 July 2010. There were 5 sittings in all.

Legislative business: During the Session, (i) The Nagaland Salaries, Allowances and Other Facilities of the Chief Minister, Other Ministers, Speaker, Leader of Opposition, Deputy Speaker, Parliamentary Secretaries and Other Members of the Nagaland Legislative Assembly and Pension for Ex-Member (First Amendment) Bill, 2010; (ii) the Nagaland Appropriation Bill (No.4), 2010; (iii) the Nagaland Appropriation Bill (No.5), 2010 were introduced, considered and passed by the House.

Financial business: The Chief Minister Shri Neiphiu Rio who is also the Finance Minister, presented (i) The Supplementary Demands for Grants for Regularization of Excess Expenditure for the year 2004-2005; and the discussion and voting was taken up. Demand Nos. 2,

* Material contributed by the Manipur Legislative Assembly Secretariat

** Material contributed by the Nagaland Legislative Assembly Secretariat

10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 22, 35, 36, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 55, 58, 62, 64, and 77 without discussion were put to vote and passed.

The Chief Minister also presented the Budget for the year 2010-2011. Thirteen members participated in the General Discussion on the Budget. The Chief Minister amidst walk out by the Opposition, replied to the General Discussion on the Budget.

Voting on Demands for Grants for the year 2010-2011 was taken up and without discussion the Demand Nos. 1 to 82 were put to vote and passed.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, former Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha; and Shri Khumting Konyak, former member of the Interim Body.

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Fourteenth West Bengal Legislative Assembly commenced its Ninth Session on 9 March 2010, was prorogued by the Governor on 31 July 2010. There were 42 sittings in all.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Sarvashri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, former Vice-President of India and Chairman of Rajya Sabha; Mrinal Banerjee, Minister-in-charge of the Department of Power and Non-conventional Energy Sources, Government of West Bengal; Ramnarayan Goswami, former member of the Rajya Sabha and former Minister of State, Government of West Bengal; Atish Chandra Sinha, former member of the Lok Sabha and Leader of the Opposition in the State Legislative Assembly and former Minister of State, Government of West Bengal; Jagadananda Roy former State Minister, Government of West Bengal; Syed Masudal Hossain, former member of the Lok Sabha; Sundar Naskar, Sunil Santra, Satyanarayan Singh, Bijoy Krishna Das, Ramgati Modal, Arup Bhadra, Ajit Basu, Subhas Chandra Mahato, Ananda Gopal Das and Jaleswar Hansda, all former members of the State Legislative Assembly; Smt. Chhaya Ghosh, former Minister-in-Charge, Government of West Bengal; Dr. Sukumar Roy, Smt. Kamal Sengupta (Bose), Sarvashri K.K. Maitra and L.K. Pal, both former Secretaries of the State Legislative Assembly; Nihar Mukherjee, veteran freedom fighter; Dr. Amlan Dutta, eminent Economist; Prof. Bhubotosh Dutta,

* Material contributed by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Secretariat

eminent Educationist; Shri Neel Kantha Sengupta, eminent Actor and Director; Shri Shyamananda Jalan and Kumar Roy, both eminent Theatre Personalities; Dr. Sovan Some, eminent Critic, Writer and Painter; Shri Tapen Chattopadhyay, eminent Comedian; Shri Moti Nandi, eminent Sports Journalist; Shri Proshanto Mitra, veteran Footballer; and Shri Madan Tamang, President, All India Gorkha League and other renowned personalities from various spheres of life.

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APPENDIX I
STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK
TRANSACTIONED DURING THE FIFTH SESSION
OF THE FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA

1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	26 July to 31 August 2010
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	26
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	136 hours and 10 minutes
4. NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	1
5. GOVERNMENT BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	23
(ii) Introduced	18
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha	8
(iv) Returned by Rajya Sabha with any amendment/recommendation and laid on the Table	1
(v) Reported by Standing Committee	21
(vi) Referred to Departmentally Related Standing Committee by Speaker, Lok Sabha/Chairman, Rajya Sabha	1
(vii) Discussed	22
(viii) Passed	20
(ix) Withdrawn	Nil
(x) Negatived	Nil
(xi) Part-discussed	2
(xii) Discussion postponed	2
(xiii) Returned by Rajya Sabha without any recommendation	12
(xiv) Motion of concurrence to refer the Bill to Joint Committee adopted	Nil
(xv) Pending at the end of the Session	29
6. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	104
(ii) Introduced	24
(iii) Discussed	2
(iv) Passed	Nil
(v) Withdrawn	1
(vi) Negatived	Nil

(vii) Circulated for eliciting opinion	Nil
(viii) Part-discussed	1
(ix) Pending at the end of the Session	127
7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 184	
(i) Notices received	727
(ii) Admitted	120
(iii) Discussed	Nil
8. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED UNDER RULE 377	272
9. NUMBER OF MATTERS ON URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE RAISED DURING ZERO HOUR	314
10. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193 (Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
(i) Notices received	359
(ii) Admitted	7
(iii) Discussions held	6
(iv) Part-discussed	2
11. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197 (Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance)	7
12. STATEMENTS MADE BY MINISTERS UNDER RULE 372 & DIRECTION 73A	17 Under Rule 372 40 Under Direction 73A
13. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notices received	8
(ii) Admitted	3
(iii) Moved	3
(iv) Adopted	1
(v) Negatived	1
(vi) Withdrawn	1
14. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notices received	6
(ii) Admitted	6
(iii) Moved	Nil
15. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Received	6
(ii) Admitted	6
(iii) Discussed	2
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	1

(vii) Part-discussed	1
(viii) Discussions postponed	Nil
16. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
(i) Notices Received	1
(ii) Admitted	1
(iii) Discussed	1
17. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS	
(i) Notices Received	1
(ii) Admitted	1
(iii) Moved	1
(iv) Discussed	1
(v) Adopted	Nil
18. NUMBER OF ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS	
(i) Total Number of Notices received	56
(ii) Brought before the House	14
(iii) Admitted	Nil
(iv) Consent withheld by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, outside the House	42
(v) Consent given by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, but leave not asked for by members concerned	Nil
19. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED DURING THE SESSION	16,230 passes
20. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND THE DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	1,036 passes issued on 19.8.2010
21. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
(i) Starred Questions Admitted	460
(ii) Starred Questions answered orally	46
(iii) Unstarred	5,283
(iv) Short Notice Questions	Nil
(v) Half-an-Hour discussion(s)	1
22. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE	2 members
23. NUMBER OF PRIVILEGE MOTIONS	
(i) Notices received	6
(ii) Brought before the House	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	—	5
ii)	Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House	—	1
iii)	Committee on Empowerment of women	—	2
iv)	Committee on Estimates	—	—
v)	Committee on Ethics	—	—
vi)	Committee on Government Assurances	5	4
vii)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	—	3
viii)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	—	1
ix)	Committee on Petitions	—	5
x)	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	—	3
xi)	Committee of Privileges	—	—
xii)	Committee on Public Accounts	—	2
xiii)	Committee of Public Undertakings	10	1
xiv)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	—	7
xv)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	5	3
xvi)	General Purposes Committee	—	—
xvii)	House Committee		
	(a) Accommodation Sub-Committee	1	—
	(b) Sub-Committee on Amenities	—	—
xviii)	Library Committee	—	—
xix)	Railway Convention Committee	—	—
xx)	Rules Committee	—	—
JOINT / SELECT COMMITTEE			
i)	Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	—	—
ii)	Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament	—	—
DEPARTMENTALLY-RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES			
i)	Committee on Agriculture	—	3
ii)	Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers	—	4
iii)	Committee on Coal & Steel	—	—

iv) Committee on Defence	—	1
v) Committee on Energy	—	5
vi) Committee on External Affairs	4	—
vii) Committee on Finance	—	—
viii) Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	5	5
ix) Committee on Information Technology	—	2
x) Committee on Labour	—	2
xi) Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas	—	2
xii) Committee on Railways	—	2
xiii) Committee on Rural Development	—	5
xiv) Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment	—	3
xv) Committee on Urban Development	—	—
xvi) Committee on Water Resources	—	2

25. CELL ON PARLIAMENTARY FORUM

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

APPENDIX II

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK
TRANSACTIONED DURING THE TWO HUNDRED AND
TWENTIETH SESSION OF THE RAJYA SABHA**

1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	26 July to 31 August 2010
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	26
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	119 Hours and 38 Minutes
4. NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	2
5. GOVERNMENT BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	47
(ii) Introduced	6
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	9
(iv) Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment	Nil
(v) Referred to Select Committee by the Rajya Sabha	2
(vi) Referred to Joint Committee by the Rajya Sabha	Nil
(vii) Referred to the Department-related Standing Committees	6
(viii) Reported by Select Committee	1
(ix) Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
(x) Reported by the Department-related Standing Committees	6
(xi) Discussed	24
(xii) Passed	24
(xiii) Withdrawn	1
(xiv) Negatived	Nil
(xv) Part-discussed	1
(xvi) Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any recommendation	3
(xvii) Discussion postponed	1
(xviii) Pending at the end of the Session	42
6. PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	148

(ii) Introduced	17
(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	1
(vii) Withdrawn	1
(viii) Passed	Nil
(ix) Negatived	Nil
(x) Circulated for eliciting opinion	Nil
(xi) Part-discussed	1
(xii) Discussion postponed	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	1
(xvi) Pending at the end of the Session	163
7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
(i) Notices received	139
(ii) Admitted	22
(iii) Discussions held	2
8. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 180 (Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
Statement made by Ministers	7
9. HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD	2
10. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notices received	4
(ii) Admitted	4
(iii) Moved	1
(iv) Adopted	1
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
11. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notices received	4
(ii) Admitted	4
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil

12. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION

(i) Received	9
(ii) Admitted	9
(iii) Discussed	1
(iv) Withdrawn	1
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Adopted	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	1
(viii) Discussion Postponed	Nil

13. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS

(i) Notices received	1
(ii) Admitted	1
(iii) Moved & discussed	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Part-discussed	Nil

14. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS

(i) Received	149
(ii) Admitted	138
(iii) Moved	1
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Part-discussed	Nil
(vi) Negatived	Nil
(vii) Withdrawn	Nil

15. MOTIONS REGARDING MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE

(i) Received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
(viii) Lapsed	Nil

16. NUMBER, NAME AND DATE OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE CREATED, IF ANY**2 (two)**

- (1) Select Committee to examine the Wakf (Amendment) Bill, 2010, constituted on 31 August 2010
- (2) Select Committee to examine the Prevention of Torture Bill, 2010, constituted on 31 August 2010

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17. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED	1,993
18. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS	3,205
19. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	482 (on 26.7.2010)
20. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE	564 (on 26.7.2010)
21. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
(i) Starred	460
(ii) Unstarred	3,500
(iii) Short-Notice Questions	4
22. DISCUSSIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES	Nil
23. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES	

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	No. of meetings held during the period 1 July to 30 September 2010	No. of Reports presented during the 220 th Session
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1	2	3	4
(i)	Business Advisory Committee	6	Nil
(ii)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	Nil	Nil
(iii)	Committee on Petitions	1	Nil
(iv)	Committee of Privileges	2	1
(v)	Committee on Rules	Nil	Nil
(vi)	Committee on Government Assurances	1	Nil
(vii)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	Nil	Nil
(viii)	General Purposes Committee	1	Nil
(ix)	House Committee	3	Nil
Department-related Standing Committees:			
(x)	Commerce	4	Nil
(xi)	Home Affairs	4	1
(xii)	Human Resource Development	9	3
(xiii)	Industry	2	Nil
(xiv)	Science and Technology, Environment and Forests	12	2
(xv)	Transport, Tourism and Culture	4	1
(xvi)	Health and Family Welfare	6	4
(xvii)	Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice	4	2

Other Committees

(xviii) Committee on Ethics	NII	NII
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(xix) Committee on Provision of Computers Equipment to Members of Rajya Sabha	NII	NII
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(xx) Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme	NII	NII
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(xxi) Select Committee on Wakf (Amendment) Bill, 2010	1	NII
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24. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE	6	—
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25. PETITIONS PRESENTED	NII	—
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APPENDIX III

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2010

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.	7.7.2010 to 15.7.2010	7	3(7)	—	513(225)	—(44)	48(32)
Andhra Pradesh L.C.	7.7.2010 to 15.7.2010	7	2(7)	—	400(181)	—(22)	36(33)
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam L.A.	12.7.2010 to 17.7.2010	6	14(14)	—	270(100)	171(242)	48(42)
Bihar L.A.	19.7.2010 to 23.7.2010	5	4(4)	—	287(195)	104(78)	45(16)
Bihar L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chhattisgarh L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goa L.A.	19.7.2010 to 6.8.2010	15	7(9)	1	871(804)	1,818(1,731)	—
Gujarat L.A.	6.9.2010 to 7.9.2010	2	1	—	476(279)	347(268)	—
Haryana L.A.	3.9.2010 to 7.9.2010	3	17(17)	—	149(126)	29(24)	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	17.8.2010 to 23.8.2010	5	9(9)	—	238(145)	103(73)	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.A.	28.6.2010 to 16.7.2010	15	19(19)	—	180(180)	960(960)	—
Karnataka L.C.	28.6.2010 to 16.7.2010	15	18(20)	—	648(177)	165(313)	—

Kerala L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	19.7.2010 to 30.7.2010	12	8(8)	—	—	1,840(1,393)	1218(1239)	—	—
Maharashtra L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram L.A.	20.9.2010 to 29.9.2010	6	10(10)	—	—	160(152)	13(13)	—	—
Nagaland L.A.	20.7.2010 to 26.7.2010	5	3(3)	—	—	71(70)	11(10)	—	—
Orissa L.A.	22.6.2010 to 7.8.2010	28	14(15)	2	—	2,941(2,331)	3,016(4,058)	14(2)	—
Punjab L.A.	24.9.2010 to 1.10.2010	4	23(23)	—	—	248(168)	—(18)	2(1)	—
Rajasthan L.A.	30.8.2010 to 3.9.2010	4	8(9)	—	—	597(595)	954(950)	—	—
Sikkim L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura L.A.	11.6.2010 to 1.7.2010	7	3(3)	—	—	548(291)	564(398)	—	—
Uttarakhand L.A.	22.9.2010 to 23.9.2010	2	3(3)	—	—	824(163)	—(498)	64(5)	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	6.8.2010 to 13.8.2010	6	—(14)	—	—	453(77)	115(61)	95(95)	—
West Bengal L.A.	9.3.2010 to 30.7.2010	42	31(37)	—	—	1,055(841)	381(294)	—	—
UNION TERRITORIES									
Delhi L.A.	17.8.2010 to 23.8.2010	5	1(1)	—	—	501(100)	309(22)	—	—
Puducherry L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Information received from the State/Union territory Legislatures contained NIL report

** Information not received from the State/Union territory Legislatures

• Starred Questions and Short Notices admitted as Unstarred

APPENDIX III (Contd.)
COMMITTEES AT WORK / NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD AND NUMBER OF REPORTS PRESENTED
DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2010

STATES			
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	1(1)	9	Business Advisory Committee
Andhra Pradesh L.C.	1(1)	10	Committee on Government Assurances
	8	11	Committee on Petitions
	6	12	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions
	—	13	Committee of Privileges
	9	14	Committee on Public Undertakings
	5	15	Committee on Subordinate Legislation
	10	16	Committee on the Welfare of SCs and STs
	6	17	Committee on Estimates
	9	18	General Purposes Committee
	—	19	House/Accommodation Committee
	1	20	Library Committee
	9	21	Public Accounts Committee
	—	22	Rules Committee
	1	23	Joint/Select Committee
	—	24	Other Committees
	10 ^a		
	24(1) ^(b)		

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Andhra Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam L.A.	3	—	1	—	—	2	1	3	1	3	—	—	6	—	—	2 ^(a)
Bihar L.A.	—	12(7)	9(3)	11	5	32	17	10	17	4	3	15	23	1	—	115 ^(d)
Bihar L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chhattisgarh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goa L.A.	1(1)	1	7(1)	—	1	—	4(3)	—	2(1)	—	—	—	11	—	7(2)	29(8) ^(e)
Gujarat L.A.	1(1)	9	1	—	2	5	4	9	7(1)	—	1	1	18	—	—	13 ^(f)
Haryana L.A.	1(1)	18	19	—	17	28	32	21	27	—	4	14	30	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	1(1)	—	—	—	5	14(4)	8	11(3)	13(3)	—	—	—	15(21)	—	—	29 ^(g)
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	2	1	2	—	2	—	—	16 ^(h)
Karnataka L.A.	1	11(1)	10(2)	—	13	12(2)	14(1)	8	13(1)	—	12	8	12(4)	—	—	37(2) ⁽ⁱ⁾
Karnataka L.C.	2	10	14	2(1)	12(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	1(1)	7	4(2)	2(2)	6	4	3	5	6(1)	—	2	1	6(12)	—	—	11 ^(j)
Maharashtra L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram L.A.	2(1)	3	—	—	—	5	3	—	5	—	—	—	14(4)	—	—	21(2) ^(k)
Nagaland L.A.	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1(1)	—	1(1)	1	—	—	—	—
Orissa L.A.	7(7)	4	8(2)	—	—	4	2	5(1)	3	—	3	5	7	—	—	90(36) ^(l)
Punjab L.A.	1(1)	15	17	—	8	16	13	16	18	—	4	12	11	—	—	55(1) ^(m)
Rajasthan L.A.	2(2)	21	17	—	15	18(8)	20	20	41(2)	—	17	15	25(13)	10	—	71(11) ⁽ⁿ⁾

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Sikkim L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura L.A.	1	1	1	—	3	—	—	4	1	—	2	—	4	—	—	—
Uttarakhand L.A.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	2(3)	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	4	10(1)	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4(1)	—	—	5	—	50 ^(a)
West Bengal L.A.	16(12)	8(1)	10(1)	—	6	9(4)	10(1)	—	9(1)	—	10	7(1)	10(1)	1(1)	—	264(66) ^(a)
UNION TERRITORIES																
Delhi L.A.	1(1)	4	—	1(1)	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	4 ^(a)
Puducherry L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Information received from the State/Union Territory Legislatures contained NIL report

** Information not received from the State/Union territory Legislatures

(a) Committee on Welfare of Women and Children and Disabled Welfare-7 and Committee on Welfare of Minorities-3

(b) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-17; Committee on Ethics-6 and Study Committee on System of Departmentally Related Standing Committees in Parliament and State Legislatures-1(1)

(c) Employment Review Committee-1 and Act Implementation Committee-1

(d) Ethics Committee-4; Agricultural Industries Development Committee-11; Internal Resources Committee-14; Member's Fund Monitoring and Implementation Committee-12; Nivedan Committee-11; Question and Calling Attention Committee-9; Tourism Development Committee-11; Women and Child Welfare Committee-11; Zero Hour Committee-22 and Zila Parishad and Panchayati Raj Committee-10

(e) Adhoc Committee on Industries, Labour and Tourism-2; Adhoc Committee on Public Works, Panchayats and Transport-2(1); Adhoc Committee on Law-5(1); Adhoc Committee on Finance-3(1); Adhoc Committee on Home-5(1); Adhoc Committee on Education, Sports and Information Technology-5(1); Adhoc Committee on Agriculture and Forests-3(1) and Adhoc Committee on Health and Social Welfare-3(1)

(f) Members Pay and Allowance Rules Committee-1; Panchayati Raj Committee-6; Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes Committee-3; Papers Laid on the Table Committee-2 and Committee on Absence of members-1(1)

- (g) Public Administration Committee-7(1); Human Development Committee-9(6); General Development Committee-4 and Rural Planning Committee-9
- (h) Nivedan Committee-2; Vidhayak Nidhi and Anusharaman Committee-2; Zila Parishad and Panchayati Raj Committee-2; Question and Calling Attention Committee-2; Environment and Pollution Control Committee-2; Yuva Khel Sanitriti and Khel-Kud and Library Development Committee-2; Women and Child Development Committee-1; Minority, Backward and Feeble Class Welfare Committee-2; Internal Resources/Revenue and Central on Assistance Committee-1
- (i) Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-8(1); Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-12(1); Committee on Backward Classes and Minorities-9 and ISKCON Committee-8
- (j) Committee on Question and Reference-5; Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-3; and Committee on Paper Laid on the Table-3
- (k) Subject Committee I-7; Subject Committee II-7(2); Subject Committee III-2; Subject Committee IV-2 and Subject Committee V-3
- (l) Ethics Committee-2; and Submission Committee-10(1); House Committee On Environment-8; House Committee on linguistic-4; House Committee on Railway-1; House Committee on Power Generation-1; House Committee on Rehabilitation-1; House Committee on Women and Child Welfare-7; Committee on papers Laid-4; Standing Committee I-4(4); Standing Committee II-6(3); Standing Committee III-6(4); Standing Committee IV-5(5); Standing Committee V-5(2); Standing Committee VI-4(3); Standing Committee VII-6(6); Standing Committee VIII-5(3); Standing Committee IX-5(2) and Standing Committee X-6(3)
- (m) Committee on Papers Laid to be laid on the Table of the House-18; Committee on Questions and References-9; Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions-15; Sub-Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institution (to purchase furniture)-3; and Committee of the House to examine Pollution being created by Sugar Mills and Distilleries in the State-10(1)
- (n) Committee on Welfare of Women and Child-22(9); Question and Reference Committee-24(1) and Committee on Welfare of Backward Class-25(1)
- (o) Committee on Reference and Question-2; Committee on Financial and Administrative Delay-4; Committee on Control of Irregularities in Development-Authorities, Housing Board, Jila Panchayats and Municipal Corporates-11; Parliamentary and Social Welfare Committee-15; Committee on Enquiry of Provincial Electricity Arrangement-5; Committee on Regulation Review-5; Daivees Aapda Prabandhan Samiti-2 and Committee on Commercialization of Education-2
- (p) Committee on Bidhyak Elaka Unnayan Prakaipa-10; Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-10(5); Committee on Affairs of Women and Children-10(1); Standing Committee on Agriculture, Agriculture Marketing and Fisheries-9(1); Standing Committee on Commerce & Industries, Industrial Reconstruction and Public Enterprises-10(4); Standing Committee on Micro and Small Scale Enterprises & Textiles and Animal Resources Development-10(6); Standing Committee on Higher Education-12(1); Standing Committee on School Education-12(1); Standing Committee on Environment, Forests & Tourism-11(2); Standing Committee on Finance, Excise and Development & Planning-13(5); Standing Committee on Food & Supplies, Food Processing & Horticulture and Cooperation & Consumer Affairs-11(2); Standing Committee on Health

and Family Welfare-9(6); Standing Committee on Home, Personnel & Administrative Reforms, Jails, Law, Judicial & Civil Defence-9(7); Standing Committee on Housing, Hill Affairs & Fire Services-9(5); Standing Committee on Information & Cultural Affairs, Sports and Youth Services-7(2); Standing Committee on Irrigation & Waterways and Water Investigation and Development-10; Standing Committee on Labour-9; Standing Committee on Municipal Affairs & Urban Development-9(3); Standing Committee on Panchayats & Rural Development, Land & Land Reforms and Sundaiban Development-10(1); Standing Committee on Power & Non Conventional Energy Resources-8(2); Standing Committee on Public Works and Public Health Engineering-9(2); Standing Committee on Science & Technology, Information Technology and Bio-Technology-9(1); Standing Committee on Self-Help-Group and Self-employment-10(2); Standing Committee on Social Welfare, Disaster Management and Refugee Relief & Rehabilitation-11(3); Standing Committee on Transport-8(2); Standing Committee on Backward Classes Welfare-8(1); and Standing Committee on Minority Affairs-10(1)

(q) Committee on Environment-3 and Committee on Ethics-1

APPENDIX IV**LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF
PARLIAMENT AND ASSENTED TO BY THE
PRESIDENT DURING THE PERIOD****1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2010**

Sl. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of Assent by the President
1.	The National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (Amendment) Bill 2010	16.8.2010
2.	The Appropriation (No.4) Bill 2010	17.8.2010
3.	The Jharkhand Appropriation Bill 2010	17.8.2010
4.	The Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Bill 2010	18.8.2010
5.	The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill 2010	18.8.2010
6.	The Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2010	19.8.2010
7.	The Securities and Insurance Laws (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2010	20.8.2010
8.	The State Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 2010	24.8.2010
9.	The Energy Conservation (Amendment) Bill, 2010	24.8.2010
10.	The Appropriation (Railways) No.4 Bill, 2010	31.8.2010
11.	The Personal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010	31.8.2010
12.	The Land Ports Authority of India Bill, 2010	31.8.2010
13.	The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2010	4.9.2010
14.	The Jharkhand Panchyat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2010	4.9.2010
15.	The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2010	8.9.2010
16.	The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 2010	8.9.2010
17.	The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2010	21.9.2010
18.	The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 2010	21.9.2010
19.	The Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Bill, 2010	21.9.2010
20.	The Nalanda University Bill, 2010	21.9.2010
21.	The Trade Marks (Amendment) Bill, 2010	21.9.2010
22.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2010	21.9.2010
23.	The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill, 2010	26.9.2010
24.	The Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2010	26.9.2010

APPENDIX V

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND THE UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD

1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2010

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Industrial Disputes (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2010
2. The Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2010
3. The Andhra Pradesh Registration of Horticulture Nurseries (Regulation) Bill, 2010
4. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2010
5. The Andhra Pradesh Community Service of Offenders Bill, 2010
6. The Andhra Pradesh Money Lenders and Accredited Loan Providers Bill, 2010
7. The Andhra Pradesh Housing Board (Amendment) Bill, 2010

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Industrial Disputes (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2010
2. The Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2010
3. The Andhra Pradesh Registration of Horticulture Nurseries (Regulation) Bill, 2010
4. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2010
5. The Andhra Pradesh Community Service of Offenders Bill, 2010
6. The Andhra Pradesh Money Lenders and Accredited Loan Providers Bill, 2010
7. The Andhra Pradesh Housing Board (Amendment) Bill, 2010

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Assam Appropriation (No.III) Bill, 2010
2. The Assam Cooperative Societies Bill, 2007*
3. The Assam Agricultural Income Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2010*
4. The Assam Electricity Duty (Amendment) Bill, 2010*
5. The Assam State Vigilance Commission Bill, 2010*
6. The Assam Women (Reservation of Vacancies in Services and Posts) (Amendment) Bill, 2010*
7. The Assam Mobile Theatre (Regulation and Artists Welfare Fund) Bill, 2010*
8. The Assam Rajiv Gandhi University of Cooperative Management Bill, 2010*
9. The Assam Land Grabbing (Prohibition) Bill, 2010*

10. The Assam Speaker's Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 2010
11. The Assam Deputy Speaker's Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 2010
12. The Salary and Allowances of the Leader of the Opposition in the Assam Legislative Assembly (Amendment) Bill, 2010
13. The Assam Minister of State's and Deputy Minister's Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 2010
14. The Assam Legislative Assembly Member's Salaries Allowances and Pensions (Amendment) Bill, 2010

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The University of Nalanda (Repeal) Bill, 2010
2. The Bihar Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Bill, 2010
3. The Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Court (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 2010
4. The Bihar Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2010

GOA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Goa Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2010
2. The Goa Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2010
3. The Goa Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2010
4. The Goa Appropriation (No.5) Bill, 2010*
5. The Goa Appropriation (No.6) Bill, 2010
6. The Goa Appropriation (No.7) Bill, 2010*
7. The Goa Panchayati Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2009
8. The Goa Prohibition of Ragging (Amendment) Bill, 2010*
9. The Goa Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment) Bill, 2010

HARYANA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Pandit Bhagwat Dayal Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak (Amendment) Bill, 2010
2. The Haryana Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2010*
3. The Haryana Private Universities (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010*
4. The Kurukshetra University (Amendment) Bill, 2010
5. The Maharshi Dayanand University (Amendment) Bill, 2010*
6. The Bhagat Phool Singh Mahila Vishwavidyalaya Khanpur Kalan (Amendment) Bill, 2010*
7. The Chaudhary Devi Lal University, Sirsa (Amendment) Bill, 2010*
8. The Haryana Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2010
9. The Deenbandhu Chhotu Ram University of Science and Technology, Murthal (Amendment) Bill, 2010*
10. The YMCA University of Science and Technology, Faridabad (Amendment) Bill, 2010*
11. The Guru Jambheshwar University of Science and Technology, Hisar (Amendment) Bill, 2010*
12. The Haryana Gau-Seva-Aayog Bill, 2010*

13. The Punjab Scheduled Roads and Controlled Areas Restriction of Unregulated Development (Haryana Second Amendment) Bill, 2010*
14. The Haryana Development and Regulation of Urban Areas (Amendment) Bill, 2010*
15. The Haryana Service of Engineers, Group A, Irrigation Department Bill, 2010*
16. The Haryana Value Added Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010*
17. The Haryana Service of Engineers, Group A, Public Works (Buildings and Roads) Department Bill, 2010*

HIMACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2010
2. The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2010
3. The Himachal Pradesh Maintenance of Parents and Dependants (Amendment) Bill, 2010
4. The Maharishi Markandeswar University (Establishment and Regulation) Bill, 2010
5. The Himachal Pradesh Prohibition of Cow Slaughter (Amendment) Bill, 2010
6. The Himachal Pradesh Judicial Officers (Pay, Allowances and Conditions of Services) Amendment Bill, 2010
7. The Himachal Pradesh Electricity (Duty) Amendment Bill, 2010
8. The Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly (Allowances and Pension of Members) Amendment Bill, 2010

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Karnataka Rent (Amendment) Bill, 2008
2. The Karnataka Town and Country Planning and Certain Other Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2009
3. The Karnataka Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 2010
4. The Karnataka Prevention of Slaughter and Preservation of Cattle Bill, 2010
5. The Karnataka Irrigation and Certain Other Law (Amendment) Bill, 2010
6. The Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage (Amendment) Bill, 2010
7. The Karnataka Information Technology Investments Regions, Bill, 2010

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Karnataka Rent (Amendment) Bill, 2008
2. The Karnataka Town and Country Planning and Certain other Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2009
3. The Alliance University Bill, 2010
4. The Karnataka Prevention of Slaughter and Preservation of Cattle Bill, 2010
5. The Karnataka Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 2010
6. The Karnataka Irrigation and Certain Other laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010
7. The Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage (Amendment) Bill, 2010
8. The Karnataka Information Technology Investments Regions, Bill, 2010
9. The Karnataka Advocates Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2010

10. The Karnataka Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2010
11. The Karnataka Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2010
12. The Karnataka Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 2010
13. The Karnataka Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 2010
14. The Karnataka Highways (Amendment) Bill, 2010
15. The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010
16. The Karnataka Lokayukta (Amendment) Bill, 2010
17. The Karnataka Private Medical Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 2010
18. The Karnataka State University (Amendment) Bill, 2010
19. The Karnataka State Higher Education Council Bill, 2010
20. The Karnataka Panchayati Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2010

MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Madhya Pradesh Govansh Badh (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2010*
2. The Madhya Pradesh Niji Viswavidyalaya (Sthapana Evam Sanchalan) Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 2010
3. The Madhya Pradesh Krishi-Upaj Mandi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2010
4. The Madhya Pradesh Viniyog (Kramank-3) Vidheyak, 2010
5. The Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Adhyaksha Tatha Upadhyaksha evam Pratipaksha tatha Vatta Vidi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2010
6. The Madhya Pradesh Vat (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2010
7. The Madhya Pradesh Kapas Beez (Purty, Bitran kaa Viniyaman tatha Vikraya Mulya kaa Nirdharan) Vidheyak, 2010*
8. The Madhya Pradesh Lok Sevaon ke Pradhan ki Garanti Vidheyak, 2010

MIZORAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Mizoram Public Servants Personal Liability Bill, 2010
2. The Mizoram Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2010
3. The Mizoram Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2010
4. The Mizoram Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010
5. The Mizoram Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 2010
6. The Mizoram Money Lenders and Accredited Loan Providers (Regulation) Bill, 2010
7. The Mizoram Co-operative Society (Amendment) Bill, 2010
8. The Mizoram Shops and Establishments Bill, 2010
9. The Mizoram Finance Commission Bill, 2010
10. The Mizoram Public Demands Recovery (Amendment) Bill, 2010

NAGALAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Nagaland Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2010
2. The Nagaland Appropriation (No.5) Bill, 2010
3. The Nagaland Salaries, Allowances and Other Facilities of the Chief Minister, Other Ministers, Speaker, Leader of Opposition, Deputy Speaker, Parliamentary

Secretaries and Other Members of the Nagaland Legislative Assembly and Pension for Ex-Member (First Amendment) Bill, 2010

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Code of Civil Procedure (Orissa Amendment) Bill, 2010
2. The Centurion University of Technology and Management, Orissa Bill, 2010
3. The Orissa Electricity (Duty) Amendment Bill, 2010
4. The Orissa State Roads Tolls Bill, 2010
5. The Orissa Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2010
6. The Orissa Education (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010
7. The Orissa Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2010
8. The Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India University, Orissa Bill, 2009
9. The Orissa Education (Amendment) Bill, 2010
10. The Orissa Municipal Amendment Bill, 2010
11. The Orissa Lokpal and Lokayuktas (Amendment) Bill, 2010
12. The Orissa Housing Board (Amendment) Bill, 2010
13. The Orissa Entertainment Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2010

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Punjab State Legislature Members (Pension and Medical Facilities Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2010*
2. The Punjab Security of Land Tenures (Amendment) Bill, 2010*
3. The Pepsu Townships Development Board (Amendment) Bill, 2010*
4. The Punjab Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 2010*
5. The Punjab Labour Welfare Fund (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010*
6. The Indian Penal Code (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2010*
7. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2010*
8. The Punjab Legislative Assembly (Salaries and Allowances of Members) Second Amendment Bill, 2010*
9. The Punjab State Legislature Members (Pension and Medical Facilities Regulation) Second Amendment Bill, 2010*
10. The East Punjab Minister's Salaries (Amendment) Bill, 2010*
11. The Salaries and Allowances of Deputy Ministers, Punjab (Amendment) Bill, 2010*
12. The Punjab Medical Registration (Amendment) Bill, 2010*
13. The Punjab Entertainments Duty (Amendment) Bill, 2010*
14. The Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2010*
15. The Punjab Value Added Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 2010*
16. The Punjab Value Added Tax (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 2010*
17. The Indian Penal Code (Punjab Second Amendment) Bill, 2010*
18. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Punjab Second Amendment) Bill, 2010*
19. The Punjab Advocates Welfare Fund (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010*

20. The Punjab Special Security Group Bill, 2010*
21. The Punjab (Prevention of Damage to Public and Private Property) Bill, 2010*
22. The Punjab Prevention of Human Smuggling Bill, 2010*
23. The Chitkara University Bill, 2010*

RAJASTHAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Rajasthan Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 2010
2. The Rajasthan Urban Improvement (Amendment) Bill, 2010
3. The Jaipur Authority Development (Amendment) Bill, 2010
4. The Jodhpur Authority Development (Amendment) Bill, 2010
5. The Rajasthan Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2010
6. The Rajasthan Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 2010
7. The Rajasthan Panchayati Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2010
8. The Rajasthan Panchayati Raj (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010

TRIPURA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Tripura Appropriation Bill, 2010
2. The Tripura Responsibility and Budget Management (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010
3. The Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India University, Tripura (Amendment) Bill, 2009

UTTARAKHAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Uttarakhand Appropriation (First Supplementary 2010-2011), Bill, 2010
2. The Uttarakhand Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2010
3. The Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Uttarakhand University Bill, 2010

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Uttar Pradesh Mulya Sambardit Kar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2010
2. The Danda Prakriya Sanhita (Uttar Pradesh Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2010
3. The Interties Viswavidyalaya Uttar Pradesh Vidheyak, 2010
4. The GLA Viswavidyalaya Uttar Pradesh Vidheyak, 2009
5. The Uttar Pradesh Viniyog (2010-2011 Kaa Anoopoorak) Vidheyak, 2010
6. The Babu Banarashi Das Viswavidyalaya Uttar Pradesh Vidheyak, 2010
7. The Monad Viswavidyalaya, Uttar Pradesh Vidheyak, 2010
8. The NOIDA International University, Uttar Pradesh Vidheyak, 2010
9. The Sri Venkateshwara Viswavidyalaya, Uttar Pradesh, 2010
10. The IFTM Viswavidyalaya, Uttar Pradesh, 2010
11. The Uttar Pradesh Vyavasayik Shiksha Evam Prashikshan Vidheyak, 2010

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The West Bengal Anti-Profiteering (Amendment) Bill, 2010
2. The Kolkata Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2010

3. The New Town, Kolkata Development Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2010
4. The West Bengal Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 2010
5. The West Bengal Madrasa Service Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2010
6. The West Bengal School Service Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2010*
7. The West Bengal Appropriation Bill, 2010
8. The West Bengal Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2010
9. The West Bengal Finance Bill, 2010
10. The Acharya Bhavan of Late Sir Jagdish Chandra Bose and his wife late Lady Abala Bose (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 2010*
11. The West Bengal Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Bill, 2010
12. The West Bengal State Election Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2010*
13. The West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 2010*
14. The West Bengal Acquisition of Homestead for Agricultural Labourers, Artisans and Fishermen (Amendment) Bill, 2010*
15. The West Bengal Commission for Backward Classes (Amendment) Bill, 2010*
16. The West Bengal State Health Service (Amendment) Bill, 2010*
17. The West Bengal Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2010*
18. The Indian Stamp (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 2010*
19. The West Bengal Heritage Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2010*
20. The West Bengal Valuation Board (Amendment) Bill, 2010*
21. The West Bengal Advocates Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2010*
22. The West Bengal Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010
23. The West Bengal Thika Tenancy (Acquisition and Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2010*
24. The West Bengal Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2010
25. The West Bengal Public Works Contractors (Regulation and Control) (Amendment) Bill, 2010*
26. The Burdwan University (Amendment) Bill, 2010*
27. The West Bengal Legislature (Members' Pension) (Amendment) Bill, 2010*
28. The Bengal Legislative Assembly (Members' Emoluments) (Amendment) Bill, 2010*
29. The West Bengal Land Reforms and Tenancy Tribunal (Amendment) Bill, 2010*
30. The West Bengal Premises Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 2010*
31. The West Bengal Medical Council Bill, 2009*
32. The Calcutta Unani Medical College and Hospital (Taking over of Management and subsequent Acquisition) Bill, 2009*
33. The Sidho-Kanho-Birsha University Bill, 2009
34. The Presidency University Bill, 2009
35. The West Bengal Yoga and Naturopathic System of Medicine Bill, 2009
36. The West Bengal Motor Transport Workers' Welfare Cess Bill, 2009
37. The West Bengal Clinical Establishment (Registration and Regulation) Bill, 2009*

* Bills awaiting assent

APPENDIX VI
ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND
STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD

1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2010

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) Ordinance, 2010 (Ordinance No. 4 of 2010)	2.7.2010	27.7.2010	Lapsed	
ANDHRA PRADESH					
1	The Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	19.4.2010	7.7.2010	—	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Andhra Pradesh Housing Board (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	22.5.2010	7.7.2010	—	Replaced by Legislation
3.	The Andhra Pradesh Exhibition of Films on Television Screen through Video Cassette Recorders (Regulation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	24.6.2010	7.7.2010	—	Not replaced by Legislation
HARYANA					
1.	The Kurukshetra University (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	—	—	—	—

2.	The Chaudhary Devi Lal University Sirma (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	—	—	—	—
3.	The Maharshi Dayanand University (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	—	—	—	—
4.	The Bhagat Phool Singh Mahila Vishwavidyalaya Khanpur Kalan (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	—	—	—	—
5.	The Pandit Bhagwat Dayal Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	—	—	—	—
6.	The Deenbandhu Chhotu Ram University of Health Science and Technology Murthal (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	—	—	—	—
7.	The YMCA University of Science and Technology Faridabad (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	—	—	—	—
8.	The Guru Jambheshwar University of Science and Technology Hisar (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	—	—	—	—
9.	The Haryana Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	—	—	—	—
HIMACHAL PRADESH					
1.	The Maharishi Markandeshwar University (Establishment and Regulation) Ordinance, 2010	11.6.2010	15.9.2010	23.8.2010	The Maharishi Markandeshwar University (Establishment and Regulation) University Bill, 2010 (Bill No.15 of 2010)

KARNATAKA		—	—
1.	The Karnataka State University Amendment Ordinance, 2010	20.5.2010	—
MADHYA PRADESH		—	—
1.	The Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Adhyaksha evam Neta Pratipaksha Betan Vakatta Vidhi (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2010	11.6.2010	19.7.2010
			The Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Adhyaksha evam Neta Pratipaksha Betan Vakatta Vidhi (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2010
ORISSA		—	—
1.	The Orissa Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	15.10.2010	22.6.2010
			Replaced by Legislation
PUNJAB		—	—
1.	The Punjab Value Added Tax (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	2.6.2010	29.9.2010
			Replaced by Legislation on 01.10.2010
2.	The Punjab Entertainments Duty (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	8.9.2010	29.9.2010
			Replaced by Legislation on 1.10.2010
3.	The Punjab Value Added Tax (Fourth Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	11.9.2010	29.9.2010
			Replaced by Legislation on 1.10.2010
4.	The Punjab Special Security Group Ordinance, 2010	14.5.2010	30.9.2010
			Replaced by Legislation on 1.10.2010

APPENDIX VII
A. PARTY POSITION IN 15TH LOK SABHA (STATE-WISE) (AS ON 29.11.2010)

States	No. of Seats	INC	BJP	SP	BSP	JD (U)	AITC	DMK	CPI (M)	BJD	SHIV SENA	NCP	AIA DMK	TOP	RLD	CPI	SAD	RJD	JKNC	JD (S)	AIFB
Andhra Pradesh	42	32*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar	40	1*	12	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Chhattisgarh	11	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goa	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	26	11	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana	10	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Jharkhand	14	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	28	6	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala	20	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Madhya Pradesh	29	12	16	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra	48	17	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa	21	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab	13	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan	25	20	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	39	8	—	—	—	—	—	18	1	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttarakhand	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	80	22	10	22	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal	42	6	1	—	—	—	19	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
UNION TERRITORIES																					
A & N Islands	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman and Diu	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The NCT of Delhi	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakshadweep	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puducherry	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	543	205*	116	22	21	20	19	18	18	14	11	9	9	6	5	4	4	4	3	3	2

* Shri Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy (resigned w.e.f. 29.11.2010)

APPENDIX VII (CONTD.)

States	JMM	MLK SC	RSP	TPS	AIM EIM	AGP	AUDF	BVA	BPF	HJC (BL)	JVM (P)	KC (M)	MD MK	NPF	SDF	SNP	VCK	IND	TOTAL	VACA- NCIES
Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	1
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	39*	—
Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Gujarat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—
Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—
Jharkhand	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	14	—
Karnataka	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—
Kerala	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	29	—
Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	47	—
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	21	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—
Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	—
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	—
Uttarakhand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
West Bengal	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	42	—
UNION TERRITORIES																				
A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
The NCT of Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Puducherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	541	1

* Excluding Speaker, Lok Sabha

Abbreviations used for Parties :

AGP-Asom Gana Parishad; AIFB-All India Forward Bloc; AIADMK-All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; AIMEIM-All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen; AITC-All India Trinamool Congress; AUDF-Assam United Democratic Front; BJD-Biju Janata Dal; BJP-Bharatiya Janata Party; BPF-Bodoland Peoples Front; BSP-Bahujan Samaj Party; BVA-Bahujan Vikas Aaghadi; CPI(M)-Communist Party of India (Marxist); CPI-Communist Party of India; DMK-Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; HJC(BL)-Haryana Janhit Congress(BL); INC-Indian National Congress; IND-Independents; J&KNC-Jammu & Kashmir National Conference; JD(S)-Janata Dal (Secular); JD(U)-Janata Dal (United); JMM-Jharkhand Mukti Morcha; JVM(P)-Jharkhand Vikas Morcha (Prajatantrik); KC(M)-Kerala Congress(M); MDMK-Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; MLKSC-Muslim League Kerala State Committee; NCP-Nationalist Congress Party; NPF-Nagaland Peoples Front; RJD-Rashtriya Janata Dal; RLD-Rashtriya Lok Dal; RSP-Revolutionary Socialist Party; SAD-Shiromani Akali Dal; SDF-Sikkim Democratic Front; SP-Samajwadi Party; SWP-Swabhimani Paksha; SS-Shiv Sena; TDP-Telugu Desam Party; TRS-Telangana Rashtra Samithi; VCK-Viduthala Chiruthaigal Katchi.

B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA (AS ON 2 OCTOBER 2010)

Sl No.	States/Union Territories	Seats	INC	BJP	SP	CPI (M)	JD (U)	AIA-DMK	BSP	CPI	*Others	IND	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
STATES														
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4 ^(a)	—	18	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
3.	Assam	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 ^(b)	—	7	—
4.	Bihar	16	—	3	—	—	7	—	—	—	6 ^(c)	—	16	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
6.	Goa	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
7.	Gujarat	11	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
8.	Haryana	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 ^(d)	—	5	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 ^(e)	—	4	—
11.	Jharkhand	6	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 ^(f)	1	6	—
12.	Karnataka	12	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 ^(g)	2	12	—
13.	Kerala	9	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	9	—
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
15.	Maharashtra	19	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 ^(h)	—	19	—
16.	Manipur	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
17.	Meghalaya	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 ⁽ⁱ⁾	—	1	—
18.	Mizoram	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 ^(j)	—	1	—
19.	Nagaland	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 ^(k)	—	1	—
20.	Orissa	10	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 ^(l)	—	10	—
21.	Punjab	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 ^(m)	—	7	—
22.	Rajasthan	10	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
23.	Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 ⁽ⁿ⁾	—	1	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
24.	Tamil Nadu	18	4	—	—	1	—	5	—	1	7 ^(a)	—	18	—
25.	Tripura	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
26.	Uttarakhand	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
27.	Uttar Pradesh	31	1	4	5	—	—	—	18	—	1 ^(b)	2	31	—
28.	West Bengal	16	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	1	4 ^(a)	1	15	1
UNION TERRITORIES														
29.	The NCT of Delhi	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
30.	Puducherry	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
31.	Nominated	12	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 ^(c)	—	11	1
TOTAL		245	72	49	5	15	7	5	18	5	61	6	243	2

***OTHERS**

(Break-up of Parties/Groups)

- (a) Telugu Desam Party-4
- (b) Asom Gana Parishad-2; and Bodoland People's Front-1
- (c) Rashtriya Janata Dal-4; and Lok Jan Shakti Party-1
- (d) Indian National Lok Dal-1
- (e) Jammu and Kashmir National Conference-2
- (f) Jharkhand Mukti Morcha-1
- (g) Janata Dal (Secular)-1
- (h) Nationalist Congress Party-6; and Shiv Sena-4
- (i) Nationalist Congress Party-1
- (j) Mizo National Front-1
- (k) Nagaland Peoples' Front-1
- (l) Biju Janata Dal-6
- (m) Shiromani Akali Dal-3
- (n) Sikkim Democratic Front-1
- (o) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-7
- (p) Rashtriya Lok Dal-1
- (q) All India Trinamool Congress-2; Revolutionary Socialist Party-1; and All India Forward Bloc-1
- (r) Nominated-9

[illegible]

* Information received from the State/Union Territory Legislatures contained NIL report

Information not received from the State/Union Territory Legislatures

Excluding Speaker/Chairman

(a) Telugu Desam Party-91; Praja Rajyam Party-18; All India Majlis Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen-7; Lok Satta Party-1 and Nominated-1

(b) Telugu Desam Party-17; Telangana Rashtra Samithi-2; All India Majlis Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen-2; Progressive Democratic Front-3; Democratic Peoples Front-3 and Nominated-12

(c) Asom Gana Parishad-24; Assam United Democratic Front-9; Bodoland Peoples' Front-11 and Autonomous State Demand Committee-1

(d) Rashtriya Janata Dal-54; Lok Janshakti Party-12; Communist Party of India (Markist-Leninist (Liberation))-5; Bahujan Samaj Party-5 and Akhil Jan Vikas Dal-1

Akhil Jan Vikas Dal-1

- (e) United Goans Democratic Party-1 and Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party-2
- (f) Indian National Lok Dal-31; Haryana Janhit Congress Party (BL)-1 and Shiromani Akali Dal-1
- (g) Jharkhand Mukti Morcha-18; Jharkhand Vikas Morcha-11; All Jharkhand Student Union-5; Rashtriya Janata Dal-05; Jharkhand Party-1; Jai Bharat Samanta Party-1; Marxist Co-ordination-1; Jharkhand Janadhikar Munch-1; Rashtriya Kalyan Party-1 and Nominated-1
- (h) Nominated-1
- (i) Bharatiya Jan Shakti-5; Samajwadi Party-1 and Nominated-1
- (j) Mizo National Front-3; Mizoram Peoples' Conference-2; Zoram Nationalist Party-2 and Mara Democratic Front-1
- (k) Biju Janata Dal-103
- (l) Shiromani Akali Dal-50
- (m) Samajwadi Party-1 and Loktantrik Samajwadi Party-1
- (n) Uttarakhand Party-3; Others-3 and Nominated-1
- (o) Samajwadi Party-12; Rashtriya Lok Dal-1 and Shikshak Dal (Non-Political)-9
- (p) All India Forward Bloc-24; Revolutionary Socialist Party-19; West Bengal Socialist Party; Marxist Forward Bloc-2; Democratic Socialist Party-1; Rashtriya Janata Dal-1; All India Trinamool Congress-36; Gorkha National Liberation Front-3; Socialist Unity Centre of India-2; Jharkhand Party (Naren)-1 and Nominated-1
- (q) Lok Jan Shakti Party-1 and Rashtriya Janata Dal-1

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