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PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

4th South Asian Speakers' Summit on Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): The 4th South Asian Speakers' Summit on Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was held in Male, Maldives on 1 and 2 September, 2019. The above event was organized by Inter-Parliamentary Union in partnership with the People's Majlis of Maldives.

An Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri Om Birla, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha and accompanied by Shri Harivansh, Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha attended the Summit. Smt. Snehlata Shrivastava, Secretary General, Lok Sabha and Shri Desh Deepak Verma, Secretary General, Rajya Sabha were also part of the delegation. Shri P.C. Koul, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was the Secretary to the Delegation.

Following sessions were held during the Summit: (i) Plenary Session: Follow up to Colombo Declaration (2018); (ii) Session II: Achieving SDGs 2 and 3- Nutrition and food security as drivers of maternal, child and adolescent health in the Asia Pacific Region; and (iii) Session III: Catalyzing the global agenda on climate change overcoming challenges and utilizing opportunities to strengthen the regional agenda for delivering on the Paris Agreement.

A roundtable session for the speakers of Participating Parliaments was also organized during the Summit to further exchange view on issues discussed during the Summit.

At the end of the Summit an outcome document namely the 'Male Declaration' was adopted.

Meeting of Standing Committee on Budget and Planning of Asian Parliamentary Assembly (APA): The Meeting of Standing Committee on Budget and Planning of Asian Parliamentary Assembly (APA) was held in Baghdad (Iraq) from 3 to 5 September, 2019. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha participated in the event. During the meeting Draft Resolution on APA Budget and Planning was considered and adopted.

IPU-UN Regional Conference on Countering Terrorism and Extremism: IPU-UN Regional Conference on Countering Terrorism and Extremism was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 30 September to 3 October, 2019. An Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri Vishnu Dayal Ram, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha and accompanied by Smt. Sampatiya Uikey, Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha attended the above Conference. Ms. Rimjhim Prasad, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was the Secretary to the Delegation. The main theme of the Conference was "the role of Parliamentarians in preventing and countering terrorism and addressing conditions conducive to terrorism in Asia Pacific region".

An Outcome Document was adopted at the end of the Conference.

The 64th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference: The 64th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference (CPC) was held in Kampala, Uganda from 22 to 29 September, 2019. An Indian Parliamentary Delegation comprising of Delegation from India Union Branch and State Branches led by Shri Om Birla, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha attended the Conference.

The India Union Delegation was comprised of Shri Om Birla, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha as Leader of the Delegation, Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha; Smt. Roopa Ganguly, Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha; Dr. L. Hanumanthaiah, Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha; Smt. Aparajita Sarangi, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha; and Smt. Snehlata Shrivastava, Secretary General, Lok Sabha and Regional Secretary, CPA India Region. Shri P.C. Koul, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was the Secretary to the Delegation.

The Conference was also attended by Presiding Officers from State CPA Branches *viz.* Shri Thammineni Seetharam, Speaker, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly; Shri P.D. Sona, Speaker, Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly; Shri Hitendra Nath Goswami, Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly & Member of CPA Executive Committee; Shri Vijay Kumar Choudhary, Speaker, Bihar Legislative Assembly; Dr. Charandas Mahant, Speaker, Chhattisgarh Legislative Assembly; Shri Ram Niwas Goel, Speaker, Delhi Legislative Assembly; Shri Rajesh Patnekar, Speaker, Goa Legislative Assembly; Shri Rajendra Suryaprasad Trivedi, Speaker, Gujarat Legislative Assembly; Dr. Rajeev Bindal, Speaker, Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly; Shri Dinesh Oraon, Speaker, Jharkhand Legislative Assembly; Shri Vishweshwar Hegde Kageri, Speaker, Karnataka Legislative Assembly; Shri P. Sreeramakrishnan, Speaker, Kerala Legislative Assembly; Shri Narmada Prasad Prajapati, Speaker, Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly; Shri T.D. Shira, Deputy Speaker, Meghalaya Legislative Assembly; Shri Lalrinliana Sailo, Speaker, Mizoram Legislative Assembly; Shri Vikho-o-Yhosu, Speaker, Nagaland Legislative Assembly; Dr. Surya Narayan Patro, Speaker, Odisha Legislative Assembly; Shri P. Dhanapal, Speaker, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly; Shri Pocharam Srinivas Reddy, Speaker, Telangana Legislative Assembly; Shri Rebati Mohan Das, Speaker, Tripura Legislative Assembly; Shri Prem Chand Aggarwal, Speaker, Uttarakhand Legislative Assembly & Member of CPA Executive Committee; and Shri Hriday Narayan Dikshit, Speaker, Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly as 'Delegates.'

Smt. Roselina Tirkey, Member, Assam Legislative Assembly; and Shri Sanyam Lodha, Member, Rajasthan Legislative Assembly attended the Conference as 'Delegates.' Presiding Officers from State Branches *viz.* Shri Mohammed Ahmed Sharif, Chairman, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council and Shri Zhaleo Rio, Deputy Speaker, Nagaland Legislative Assembly attended the Conference as 'Observers.' Shri Vivek Narottambhai Patel and Shri Shailesh Manubhai, both the Members, Gujarat Legislative Assembly also attended the Conference as 'Observers.' Smt. Roopa Ganguly, Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha; Smt. Aparajita Sarangi, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha and Smt. Roselina Tirkey, Member, Assam Legislative Assembly attended Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians (CWP) events including the election of CWP Chairperson. Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha, Shri Hitendra Nath Goswami, Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly

and Shri Prem Chand Aggarwal, Speaker, Uttarakhand Legislative Assembly attended the CPA Executive Committee Meetings. Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha attended the meeting.

During the Conference, the following topics were discussed in the form of Workshops: (i) Climate Change: Achievements, Challenges and Efficacy of Parliament Interventions (Workshop 'A'); (ii) Innovation in Parliament: the impact of science and technology on how Parliament works today (Workshop 'B'); (iii) The role of Parliament in facilitating persons with disabilities as electors, candidates and legislators (Workshop 'C'); (iv) Youth Roundtable - Strategies to deal with Youth Unemployment (Workshop 'D'); (v) Combating rapid urbanisation and rural decline - A challenge for the Commonwealth (Workshop 'E'); (vi) Innovation in Parliament - The possible effects of the United Kingdom 'Brexit' on Small Branches (Workshop 'F'); (vii) Fostering a Culture of Respect, Fairness and Dignity: Sexual harassment has no place in legislatures (Workshop 'G'); (viii) The Role of Parliament in the doctrine of Separation of Powers; Enhancing Transparency and Accountability (Workshop 'H'); (ix) Post Legislative Scrutiny (PLS) - a dimension of the oversight function of Parliament. How is this represented within different political systems? (Workshop 'I'); and (x) How the Updated CPA Benchmarks for Democratic Legislatures has been used to strengthen the capacity of CPA Legislatures (Workshop 'J').

Indian Delegates participated actively in all the Workshops. In Workshop 'C' on the topic "The role of Parliament in facilitating persons with disabilities as electors, candidates and legislators", Dr. Rajeev Bindal, Speaker, Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly delivered a Speech. In Workshop 'D' on the topic "Youth Roundtable - Strategies to deal with Youth Unemployment", Smt. Aparajita Sarangi, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha was the Discussion Leader. As head of Workshop, she formulated one of the recommendations on the subject also. In Workshop 'E' on the topic "Combating rapid urbanisation and rural decline - A challenge for the Commonwealth" Shri Hridaya Narayan Dikshit, Speaker, Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly was one of the Panelists. Shri Rajendra S. Trivedi, Speaker, Gujarat Legislative Assembly and Shri P.D. Sona, Speaker, Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly also participated in the Workshop. Workshop 'F' on the topic "Innovation in Parliament - The possible effects of the United Kingdom 'Brexit' on Small Branches" was attended by some Indian Delegates. In Workshop 'G' on the topic "Fostering a Culture of Respect, Fairness and Dignity: Sexual harassment has no place in legislatures" Smt. Roopa Ganguly, Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha participated as the Lead Speaker. Smt. Aparajita Sarangi, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha also participated in the Workshop. In Workshop 'H' on the topic "The Role of Parliament in the doctrine of Separation of Powers; Enhancing Transparency and Accountability" Shri Rajendra S. Trivedi, Speaker, Gujarat Legislative Assembly was one of the Panelists. Dr. L. Hanumanthaiah, Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha spoke strongly on the topic. Shri Lalrinliana Sailo, Speaker, Mizoram Legislative Assembly also attended the Workshop. In Workshop 'I' on the topic "Post Legislative Scrutiny (PLS) - a dimension of the oversight function of Parliament. How is this represented within different political systems?" Shri Rajesh Patnekar, Speaker, Goa Legislative Assembly was one of the Panelists. Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha and Smt. Roopa Ganguly, Member of

Parliament, Rajya Sabha also attended the Workshop. Workshop 'J' on the topic "How the Updated CPA Benchmarks for Democratic Legislatures has been used to strengthen the capacity of CPA Legislatures" was attended by Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha and Dr. L. Hanumanthaiah, Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha.

Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha Shri Om Birla led the Indian delegation in the 64th CPA General Assembly.

Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha had bilateral meeting with Hon. Rebecca Kadaga, Speaker of the Parliament of Uganda and President of the 64th CPA Conference. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha also addressed Indian Diaspora in Uganda.

BIRTH ANNIVERSARIES OF NATIONAL LEADERS

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

The birth anniversaries of the following leaders were celebrated during the period from 1 July to 30 September 2019:

Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, a function was held on 6 July 2019 in the Parliament House. Union Minister of Defence, Shri Raj Nath Singh; Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Minister of Science and Technology and Minister of Earth Sciences, Dr. Harsh Vardhan; Union Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs and Minister of Civil Aviation, Shri Hardeep Singh Puri and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee.

Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, a function was held on 23 July 2019 in the Parliament House. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla; former Deputy Prime Minister, Shri L. K. Advani, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Smt. Snehlata Shrivastava and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri Somnath Chatterjee, a function was held on 25 July 2019 in the Parliament House. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla; Members of Parliament and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of the former Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

Dr. G.S. Dhillon: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. G.S. Dhillon, a function was held on 6 August 2019 in the Parliament House. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla; Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament; Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Smt. Snehlata Shrivastava and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of the former Speaker of Lok Sabha, Dr. G.S. Dhillon.

Shri Rajiv Gandhi: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, a function was held on 20 August 2019 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla; Leader of Opposition, Rajya Sabha, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad; Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Harivansh; former Deputy Prime Minister, Shri L. K. Advani; President, Indian National Congress, Smt. Sonia Gandhi; Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the Portrait of Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

Dr. Balram Jakhar: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. Balram Jakhar, a function was held on 23 August 2019 in the Parliament House. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the Portrait of Dr. Balram Jakhar.

Sardar Hukam Singh: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Sardar Hukam Singh, a function was held on 30 August 2019 in the Parliament House. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla; Leader of Opposition in Rajya Sabha, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad; Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Culture and Tourism, Shri Prahalad Singh Patel; former Deputy Prime Minister, Shri L.K. Advani and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the Portrait of the former Speaker, Sardar Hukam Singh.

Shri P.A. Sangma: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri P.A. Sangma, a function was held on 1 September 2019 in the Parliament House. Former Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil; officers of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the Portrait of the former Speaker, Shri P.A. Sangma.

Shri Dadabhai Naoroji: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dadabhai Naoroji, a function was held on 4 September 2019 in the Parliament House. Senior Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat, Rajya Sabha Secretariat and Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the Portrait of Shri P.A. Sangma.

EXCHANGE OF PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS

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

Russia: H.E. Mr. Nikolay Kudashev, Ambassador of Russian Federation called on Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha on 31 July, 2019 in Parliament House.

Maldives: An Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla called on the Speaker of Maldives Parliament (People's Majlis) Mohamed Nasheed in Male (Maldives) on 4 September, 2019.

PARLIAMENT MUSEUM

During the period from 1 July to 30 September 2019, a total of 6253 visitors visited the Parliament Museum. Apart from the general visitors, 1083 students from 11 schools and colleges from all over the country visited the Museum. A number of sitting and former members of Parliament, members of State Legislatures and foreign dignitaries/delegations also visited the

museum during the quarter. As many as 411118 visitors have visited the museum between 5 September 2006 (*i.e.* the date of opening the museum for the general public) and 30 September, 2019.

PARLIAMENTARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR DEMOCRACIES

During the period from 01 July to 30 September 2019 the Parliamentary Research Institute for Democracies erstwhile Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training has organized the following Courses/Programmes for Members/Delegates/ Probationers/Journalists/Students:

I. Orientation Programme for Members of Parliament and Members of State Legislative Assemblies

- (i) Orientation Programme for Newly Elected Members of the Seventeenth Lok Sabha from 3 to 4 July and 9 to 10 July 2019;
- (ii) Orientation Programme for Fifty Members of Seventeenth Legislative Assembly at Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures from 5 to 9 September 2019;
- (iii) Orientation Programme for new members of Sixteenth Odisha Legislative Assembly in collaboration with Orissa Legislative Assembly from 13 to 14 September 2019 in Bhubaneswar; and
- (iv) Orientation Programme for ten newly elected Members of Sikkim Legislative Assembly in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures from 26 to 27 September 2019.

II. Appreciation Courses

Four Appreciation Courses in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures were organized for:

- (i) Nineteen Probationers of the Indian Railway Personnel Service(IRPS) from 10 to 12 July 2019;
- (ii) Fifty-two, Audit/Accounts/Senior Accounts Officers of the Indian Audit & Accounts Services from 22 to 24 July 2019;
- (iii) Seventy-four Probationers of the Indian Forest Service and Officer Trainees from Royal Government of Bhutan from 29 July to 2 August 2019; and
- (iv) Thirty-three Probationers of Indian Statistical Service & Indian Trade Service from 11 to 13 September 2019.

III. Training Courses for Officials of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha & State Legislature Secretariats

- (i) Training Programme for forty-two newly recruited Assistant Executive Officers, Executive Officers and Research Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat from 3 to 28 June 2019;

- (ii) Training Programme for twenty-two Officers of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats providing Research, Reference Information and Library Service from 8 to 12 July 2019;
- (iii) Twenty Officials of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, State Legislatures and also officials working in Legislative Departments of State Government attended 2nd Legislative National Legislative Drafting Programme at PRIDE on 29 July 2019;
- (iv) Thirty-six officials of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha & State Legislature Secretariats attended Training Course on Subordinate Legislation and its implications at PRIDE from 26 to 30 August 2019; and
- (v) Training Programme for sixty Reporters working in Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha & State legislature Secretariats from 19 to 23 August 2019.

IV. Training Programme in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures for International Parliament officers

- (i) Fifteen Officials of Cambodian Senate attended a Special Training Course in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures from 15 to 19 July 2019; and
- (ii) Two officials of Lok Sabha Secretariat on a visit to 85th IFLA General Conference and 35th Pre-Conference in Athens from 22 August to 30 August 2019.

V. (a) Study Visits (International)

- (i) Twenty-six Gambian Civil Servants attending Special Training Programme at NCGG, Mussorie, attended Study Visit at PRIDE on 20 June 2019;
- (ii) Fifteen students of Oliviant Conference of Belgium(COB), Brussels attended Study Visit at PRIDE on 2 July 2019;
- (iii) A Delegation of 23 members from National Defence College (NDC), Bangladesh attended Study Visit at PRIDE on 23 July 2019;
- (iv) Seventeen participants from Cambodia on a training at IIPA, New Delhi attended Study Visit at PRIDE on 2 August 2019;
- (v) A delegation of Eight Senior Assistants to Members of Parliament of Republic of Korea attended Study Visit at PRIDE on 14 August 2019;
- (vi) 40 Young India Diaspora through Know India Programme of MEA attended Study Visit at PRIDE on 21 August 2019;
- (vii) Mr. Nagif Hamzayev, Member of Parliament of Azerbaijan with young Parliamentarians attended study Visit at PRIDE on 29 August 2019;
- (viii) Twenty-eight Diplomats from Taipei Economic & Cultural Centre, New Delhi attended Study Visit at PRIDE on 30 August 2019;

- (ix) 40 Young India Diaspora through Know India Programme of MEA attended Study Visit at PRIDE on 20 September 2019; and
- (x) Sixteen member Military Delegation from Myanmar attended Study Visit at PRIDE on 23 September 2019.

In all, 10 Study Visits (International) were organised in which there were 214 participants.

(b) Study Visits (National)

- (i) Twenty-six Officers of ICAR on a training at ISTM, New Delhi attended Study Visit at PRIDE on 6 June 2019;
- (ii) Forty GAIL Executives, Gail India Limited, Noida attended Study Visit at PRIDE on 25 June 2019;
- (iii) Fifty-two Officers Trainees of Indian Telecommunication Service and P&T Group-A Officers from the Ministry of Communication attending foundation course at Haryana Institute of Public Administration and Interns from Punjab University attended Study Visit at PRIDE on 26 June 2019;
- (iv) Forty-five newly recruited Deputy Superintendents of Police, Madhya Pradesh undergoing training at National Law University, New Delhi attended Study Visit at PRIDE on 27 June 2019;
- (v) Twenty-four students from different schools attached with Bharat ki Navchetna attended Study Visit at PRIDE on 28 June 2019;
- (vi) Nineteen Officers from various State Government and Union Territory undergoing training at ILDR, Ministry of Law & Justice attended Study Visit at PRIDE on 17 July 2019;
- (vii) Seventy-eight Students of Vidya Devi Jindal School Hisar Haryana, attended Study Visit at PRIDE on 26 July 2019;
- (viii) Fifty-one students of Bal Bharti Public School, Pitampura, New Delhi attended Study Visit at PRIDE on 24 July 2019;
- (ix) Thirty-nine Students of Sushant School of Business, Ansal University, Gurugram attended Study Visit at PRIDE on 2 August 2019;
- (x) Fourteen members of Rajasthan Panchayat through SIDART attended Study Visit at PRIDE on 5 August 2019;
- (xi) Seventeen Students of Sushant School of Millennium School, Noida attended Study Visit at PRIDE on 5 August 2019;
- (xii) Forty-one students of the Swami Sarvanand Giri Regional Centre, Panjab University attended Study Visit at PRIDE on 6 August 2019;
- (xiii) Thirty-five participants of the ITEC Capacity Building Programme on sustainable Development goal at RIS, New Delhi attended Study Visit at PRIDE on 7 August 2019;

- (xiv) Sixteen Students of Vandana International Sr. Sec School, Dwarka, New Delhi attended Study Visit at PRIDE on 20 August 2019;
- (xv) Fifteen Senior Executives of Public Sector Enterprises attending the 8th Advanced Leadership Programme at IIPA, New Delhi attended Study Visit at PRIDE on 21 August 2019;
- (xvi) Seventy-two Students of HDFC School, Gurugram, Haryana attended Study Visit at PRIDE on 23 August 2019; and
- (xvii) Fifty-five ITBP Trainees from the Clerical Training School of ITBP Force Ministry of Home Affairs, Suboli camp (Nathupura) Sonipat, Haryana attended Study Visit at PRIDE on 4 September 2019.

In all, 17 Study Visits (National) were organised in which there were 639 participants.

Members' Reference Service

Members' Reference Service caters to the information needs of Members of Parliament, primarily in connection with their day-to-day parliamentary work. The Service brings out Reference Notes and Legislative Notes on important issues and Bills pending before the House. During the period from 1st July to 30th September, 2019, a total of 3837 offline and 315 online references were received and disposed of. 12 Information Folders were prepared on important topics.

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

LOK SABHA

Instances when the Chair allowed Members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House: On 25 June 2019, during discussion on Motion of Thanks on President's Address, the Chair permitted members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House. Accordingly, 59 members laid their speeches on the Table of the House.

Instances when the Chair allowed Members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House: On 9 July 2019, during discussion on Union Budget, 2019-2020, the Chair permitted members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House. Accordingly, 34 members laid their speeches on the Table of the House.

Instances when the Chair allowed Members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House: On 10 July 2019, during discussion on Union Budget, 2019-2020, the Chair permitted members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House. Accordingly, 54 members laid their speeches on the Table of the House.

Instances when the Chair allowed Members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House: On 11 July 2019, during discussion on Demand for Grant under control of Ministry of Railways, the Chair allowed members to lay their matters on the Table of the House. Accordingly, 61 members laid their written speeches on the Table of the House.

Instances when the Chair allowed Members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House: On 12 July 2019, during discussion on Demand for Grant under control of Ministry of Railways, the Chair allowed members to lay their matters on the Table of the House. Accordingly, 21 members laid their written speeches on the Table of the House.

Instances when the Chair allowed Members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House: On 15 July 2019, during discussion on Demand for Grant under control of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways for 2019-20, the Chair allowed members to lay their matters on the Table of the House. Accordingly, 46 members laid their written speeches on the Table of the House.

Instances when the Chair allowed Members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House: On 16 July 2019, during discussion on Demand for Grant under control of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways for 2019-20, the Chair allowed members to lay their matters on the Table of the House. Accordingly, 17 members laid their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On 16 July 2019, during discussion on Demands for Grants under control of Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare for 2019-20, the Chair allowed members to lay their matters on the Table of the House. Accordingly, 60 members laid their written speeches on the Table of the House.

Instances when the Chair allowed Members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House: On 17 July 2019, during discussion on Demand for Grant under control of Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare for 2019-20, the Chair allowed members to lay their matters on the Table of the House. Accordingly, 19 members laid their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On 17 July 2019, during discussion on Demand for Grant under control of Ministry of youth Affairs and Sports for 2019-20, the Chair allowed members to lay their matters on the Table of the House. Accordingly, 70 members laid their written speeches on the Table of the House.

Observation from the Chair regarding Finance Bill and Rule 219: On 18 July 2019, at 12:12 Hours when Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman, the Minister of Finance and Minister of Corporate Affairs beg to move for consideration of Finance Bill, Shri N. K. Premachandran, MP raised a point of order that a Finance Bill should not have the non-taxation proposals.

In this respect, Shri Om Birla, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, made the following observation:

A point of order has been raised by an Hon'ble Member under the provisions of the Rule 219 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha and Article 110 of the Constitution. It has also been contended that non-taxation proposals could not be included in the Finance Bill as per Article 110 due to its being a Money Bill and the inclusion of non-taxation proposals in this Bill was beyond the mandate inherent in the long title of the Bill.

According to Rule 219, the primary objective of the Finance Bill is to give effect to the financial proposals of the Government. At the same time, the Rule does not rule out the possibility of inclusion of non-taxation proposals in the Finance Bill. In the past, the then Speakers have given rulings that in accordance with the well established practice, non-taxation proposals should not be included not only in a Finance Bill but also in other Bills involving taxation unless it is imperative to include such proposals on statutory or legal grounds. Every effort should be made to separate taxation measures from other matters unless it is impossible on statutory or legal grounds or some such unavoidable reasons, to do so in a particular case. I would also like to state that non-taxation proposals have been included in the Finance Bills even in the past.

Similar objections were also raised against the inclusion of certain non-taxation proposals in those Bills during the consideration and passing of the Finance Bills of the year 2017 and 2018 respectively and the then Speaker disallowed the point of order on the aforesaid grounds.

Hence, I disallow the point of order on the ground that the Rule 219 does not specifically prohibit the inclusion of non-taxation proposals in the Finance Bill.

Observation from the Chair regarding Dignity of the House: On 29 July 2019, at commencement of sitting, Shri Om Birla, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, made observation following the apology tendered by a member for his derogatory remarks against a lady Chairperson on 25 July 2019 as follows:-

The House belongs to all the Hon'ble Members and it functions with consensus. This Chair is yours and the onus of maintaining its dignity also lies with you. I would like to urge upon all the Hon'ble Members and Hon'ble Ministers to address the Chair while speaking. We should also try to avoid cross talk. This is democracy and every Member enjoys the right to make his point. That is why you have been elected. We should be conscious of the fact that whatever we speak or do should not tarnish the image of our Parliament in the media or elsewhere. We should also try to maintain the dignity of this august House and its Chair. At the same time, it is my responsibility to protect all the Hon'ble Members and provide them the opportunity to speak.

As the Hon'ble Member has tendered apology and in view of the decision taken by all the parties, no Member should repeat such an act in future.

Observation from the Chair regarding State of Art Facilities: On 5 August 2019, at commencement of sitting, Shri Om Birla, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, made observation regarding providing state of the art facilities in Parliament House Building as follows:-

Hon'ble Members, the biggest temple of Indian Republic, the Parliament House has completed 92 glorious years of its existence. All political decisions are taken in this building which holds the distinction of being the temple of the largest democracy of the world. Ever expanding horizons of democracy since independence has obviously entailed the accountability of this sacrosanct and great heritage of the country thereby substantially adding to the aspirations of the nation. Seeing that, we all harbour aspirations to witness the Parliament House of the largest democracy of the world as the most magnificent, attractive and well equipped with state of the art technology. At a time when we are going to complete 75 years of our independence, we have a dream to transact the proceedings of Parliament sitting within a building with all kinds of modern technological devices.

Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Hon'ble Prime Minister to make endeavours to fulfil the resolve of making a New India on attaining 75 years of independence in the year 2022. This House urges upon the Hon'ble Prime Minister to help us translate our cherished dream of sitting in the completely transformed and well equipped Parliament in the year 2022 on completion of 75 years of our independence. We all do share the vision of witnessing Parliament of India as the most splendid temple of democracy of the world.

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS (1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2019)

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

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INDIA

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE UNION

Parliament Session: The First Session of the Seventeenth Lok Sabha and the Two Hundred and Forty Ninth Session of the Rajya Sabha commenced on 17 June and 20 June 2019, respectively. The Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha were adjourned *sine die* on 6 August and 7 August 2019, respectively. The President, Shri Ram Nath Kovind, prorogued both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 8 August 2019.

Resignation of Rajya Sabha Members: On 15 July, 2019, Shri Neeraj Shekhar, Member of the Samajwadi Party from Uttar Pradesh, resigned.

On 30 July, 2019, Shri Sanjay Singh, Member of the Indian National Congress, from Assam, resigned.

On 2 August, 2019, Shri Surendra Singh Nagar, Member of the Samajwadi Party, from Uttar Pradesh, resigned.

On 5 August, 2019, Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita, Member of the Indian National Congress from Assam and Shri Sanjay Seth, Member of the Samajwadi Party from Uttar Pradesh, resigned.

Elections to Rajya Sabha: Following is the list of members elected to the Rajya Sabha during the period from 1 July to 30 September 2019.

Sl.No	Name and Party affiliation & State	Date of Election	Date of Commencement of term	Date of taking oath
1.	Shri S. Jaishankar (Bharatiya Janata Party) Gujarat	5.7.2019	6.7.2019	8.7.2019

2.	Shri Jugalsinh Mathurji Lokhandwala (Bharatiya Janata Party), Gujarat	5.7.2019	6.7.2019	9.7.2019
3.	Dr. Manmohan Singh (Indian National Congress) Rajasthan	19.8.2019	20.8.2019	23.8.2019
4.	Dr. Anbumani Ramadoss (Pattali Makkal Katchi) Tamil Nadu	11.7.2019	25.7.2019	26.7.2019
5.	Shri M. Shanmugam (Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam) Tamil Nadu	11.7.2019	25.7.2019	25.7.2019
6.	Shri N. Chandrasegharan (All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam) Tamil Nadu	11.7.2019	25.7.2019	25.7.2019
7.	Shri A. Mohammedjan (All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam) Tamil Nadu	11.7.2019	25.7.2019	25.7.2019
8.	Shri P. Wilson (Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam) Tamil Nadu	11.7.2019	25.7.2019	25.7.2019
9.	Shri Vaiko (Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam) Tamil Nadu	11.7.2019	25.7.2019	25.7.2019
10.	Shri Neeraj Shekhar (Bharatiya Janata Party) Uttar Pradesh	19.8.2019	20.8.2019	12.9.2019
11.	Shri Sanjay Seth (Bharatiya Janata Party) Uttar Pradesh	16.9.2019	16.9.2019	19.9.2019
12.	Shri Surendra Singh Nagar (Bharatiya Janata Party) Uttar Pradesh	16.9.2019	16.9.2019	19.9.2019

Death of Lok Sabha Member: On 21 July, 2019, Shri Ramchandra Paswan, Member of the Lok Janshakti Party from Samastipur, Bihar, passed away.

Lok Sabha Bye-election Result: On 9 August, 2019, Shri D.M. Kathir Anand of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam was declared elected from Vellore Lok Sabha Constituency of Tamil Nadu in the bye-election held on 5 August, 2019.

Death of Rajya Sabha Member: On 24 August, 2019, Shri Arun Jaitley, Member of the Bharatiya Janata Party from Uttar Pradesh, passed away.

On 8 September, 2019, Shri Ram Jethmalani, Member of the Rashtriya Janata Dal from Bihar, passed away.

Resignation from Lok Sabha: On 14 September, 2019, Shri Chh. Udayanraje Bhonsale, member of the Nationalist Congress Party from Maharashtra resigned from the Lok Sabha.

AROUND THE STATES

ANDHRA PRADESH

New Governor: On 24 July, 2019, Shri Biswa Bhusan Harichandan was sworn in as the Governor of Andhra Pradesh.

BIHAR

New Governor: On 29 July, 2019, Phagu Chauhan was sworn in as the Governor of Bihar.

CHHATTISGARH

New Governor: On 29 July, 2019, Sushri Anusuiya Uikey was sworn in as the Governor of Chhattisgarh.

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 27 September, 2019, Smt. Devti Karma of the Indian National Congress was declared elected from Dantewada Assembly Constituency in the bye-election held on 23 September, 2019.

DELHI

Reshuffle of Cabinet: On 15 July, 2019, the Chief Minister, Shri Arvind Kejariwal effected a minor reshuffle in the cabinet. The Chief Minister allocated the Departments of Environment, Forest and Wildlife to the Minister of Transport, Shri Kailash Gahlot.

GOA

New Speaker: On 25 July, 2019, Isidore Fernandes was elected as the Deputy Speaker of the Goa Legislative Assembly.

Reshuffle of Cabinet: On 15 July, 2019, the Chief Minister, Shri Pramod Sawant effected a reshuffle in the cabinet and allocated portfolios to four newly inducted ministers. The Deputy

Chief Minister, Shri Chandrakant Kavlekar was allocated the Departments of Town & Country Planning, Agriculture, Archives, Archeology and Factories and Boilers; Smt. Jennifer Monserrate was allocated the Departments of Revenue, Information & Technology and Labour & Employment; Shri Filipe Neri Rodrigues was allocated the Departments of Water Resources, Fisheries and Legal Metrology; Shri Michael Lobo was allocated the Departments of Rural Development, Waste Management, Port and Science and Technology; Former Minister of Law and Judiciary, Shri Vishwajit Rane was allocated the Department of Skill Development; and Shri Nilesh Cabral was allocated the Departments of Law and Judiciary.

GUJARAT

New Governor: On 22 July, 2019, Acharya Devvrat was sworn in as the Governor of Gujarat.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

New Governor: On 22 July, 2019, Shri Kalraj Mishra was sworn in as the Governor of Himachal Pradesh.

New Governor: On 11 September, 2019, Shri Bandaru Dattatreya was sworn in as the Governor of Himachal Pradesh.

KARNATAKA

Resignation of Member/s of Legislative Assembly: On 1 July, 2019, Anand B. Singh, member of the Indian National Congress from Ballari resigned from the Legislative Assembly.

On 6 July, 2019, thirteen Members of Legislative Assembly from the ruling coalition submitted their resignations to the Speaker.

Political Development: On 18 July, 2019, the Chief Minister, Shri H.D. Kumaraswamy moved the confidence motion in the State Legislative Assembly.

On 23 July, the Congress-Janata Dal (Secular) coalition Government lost the trust vote in the State Legislative Assembly. On the same day, the Chief Minister, Shri H.D. Kumaraswamy submitted his resignation to the Governor, Shri Vajubhai Vala.

New Chief Minister: On 26 July, 2019, Shri B.S. Yediyurappa was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Karnataka.

Political Development: On 29 July, 2019, the Bharatiya Janata Party led Government won the confidence vote in the State Legislative Assembly.

Resignation of Speaker: On 29 July, 2019, Shri K.R. Ramesh Kumar resigned as the Speaker of the Karnataka Legislative Assembly.

New Speaker: On 31 July, 2019, Shri Vishweshwar Hegde Kageri was elected as the Speaker of the Karnataka Legislative Assembly.

Cabinet Expansion: On 20 August, 2019, the Chief Minister, B.S. Yediyurappa inducted seventeen new ministers in the Cabinet. The Governor, Shri Vajubhai Vala administered oath of office and secrecy to newly-inducted Ministers, Sarvashri Govind Makthappa Karajol, Laxman Sangappa Savadi, K.S. Eshwarappa, R. Ashoka, Jagadish Shettar, B. Sreeramulu, S. Suresh Kumar, V. Somanna, C.T. Ravi, Basavaraj Bommai, Kota Shrinivas Poojari, J.C. Madhu Swamy, Chandrakantagouda Channappagouda Patil, H. Nagesh, Prabhu Chauhan, Dr. Ashwath Narayan C.N. and Smt. Jolle Shashikala Annasaheb.

KERALA

New Governor: On 6 September, 2019, Shri Arif Mohammed was sworn in as the Governor of Kerala.

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 27 September, 2019, Shri Mani C. Kappan of the Left Democratic Front was declared elected from Pala Assembly Constituency in the bye-election held on 23 September, 2019.

MADHYA PRADESH

New Governor: On 29 July, 2019, Shri Lalji Tandon was sworn in as the Governor of Madhya Pradesh.

MAHARASHTRA

New Governor: On 5 September, 2019, Shri Bhagat Singh Koshyari was sworn in as the Governor of Maharashtra.

NAGALAND

New Governor: On 1 August, 2019, Shri R.N. Ravi was sworn in as the Governor of Nagaland.

ODISHA

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 24 July, 2019, Smt. Sabitri Agarwalla of the Biju Janata Dal was declared elected from Patkura Assembly Constituency in the bye-election held on 20 July, 2019.

PUNJAB

Resignation of Minister: On 15 July, 2019, the Minister of Power and New and Renewable Energy Sources, Shri Navjot Singh Sidhu resigned from the Ministry.

RAJASTHAN

New Governor: On 9 September, 2019, Shri Kalraj Mishra was sworn in as the Governor of Rajasthan.

TELANGANA

New Governor: On 8 September, 2019, Dr. Tamilisai Soundararajan was sworn in as the Governor of Telangana.

Oath of New Cabinet Ministers: On 8 September, 2019, the Governor, Shri Tamilisai Soundararajan, administered oath of office and secrecy to six newly-inducted Ministers, Sarvashri K.T. Rama Rao, Thanneeru Harish Rao, Gangula Kamalakar, Puvvada Ajay Kumar, Smt. Patlolla Sabitha Indra Reddy and Smt. Satyavathi Rathod.

TRIPURA

New Governor: On 29 July, 2019, Shri Ramesh Bais was sworn in as the Governor of Tripura.

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 27 September, 2019, Smt. Mimi Majumdar of the Bharatiya Janata Party was declared elected from Badharghat Assembly Constituency in the bye-election held on 23 September, 2019.

UTTAR PRADESH

New Governor: On 29 July, 2019, Smt. Anandiben Patel was sworn in as the Governor of Uttar Pradesh.

Reshuffle of Cabinet: On 22 August, 2019, the Chief Minister, Shri Yogi Adityanath effected a reshuffle in the cabinet and allocated portfolios to newly inducted ministers. The Deputy Chief Minister, Shri Keshav Prasad Maurya was allocated the departments of PWD, Food Processing, Entertainment Tax and Public Enterprises; the Deputy Chief Minister, Dr. Dinesh Sharma was allocated the departments of Secondary and Higher Education, Science and Technology, Electronics and Information Technology; Shri Suresh Khanna was allocated the departments of Finance, Parliamentary Affairs and Medical Education; Shri Ashutosh Tandon was allocated the department of Urban Development; Shri Jai Pratap Singh was allocated the departments of Medical and Health and Family Welfare; Shri Sidharth Nath Singh was allocated the departments of Khadi and Villages Industries, Sericulture Industries, NRI and Export Promotion; Shri Surya Pratap Shahi was allocated the departments of Agriculture, Agricultural Education and Agricultural Research; Shri Swami Prasad Maurya was allocated the departments of Labour, Employment and Coordination; Shri Satish Mahana was allocated the department of Industrial Development; Shri Brijesh Pathak was allocated the departments of Legislative, Justice, and Rural Engineering Services; Dr. Mahendra Singh was allocated the department of Jal Shakti; Shri Nand Gopal Gupta was allocated the departments of Civil Aviation, Political Pension, Minority Welfare and Muslim Waqf and Haj; Shri Upendra Tiwari was allocated the departments of Sports, Youth Welfare and Panchayati Raj; Dr. Nilkanth Tiwari was allocated the departments of Tourism, Culture and Religious Affairs; Shri Kapil Dev Agarwal was allocated the department of Vocational Education; Shri Satish Dwivedi was allocated the department of Basic Education; Shri Ahsok Katariya was allocated the department of Transport and Shri Sriram Chauhan was allocated the department of Agricultural Marketing.

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 27 September, 2019, Shri Yuvraj Singh of the Bharatiya Janata Party was declared elected from Hamirpur Assembly Constituency in the bye-election held on 23 September, 2019.

WEST BENGAL

New Governor: On 30 July, 2019, Jagdeep Dhankar was sworn in as the Governor of West Bengal.

EVENTS ABROAD

BRITAIN

New Prime Minister: On 24 July, 2019, Mr. Boris Johnson was appointed as the Prime Minister.

GREECE

New Prime Minister: On 8 July, 2019, Mr. Kyriakos Mitsotakis was sworn in as the new Prime Minister.

GUATEMALA

New President: On 11 August, 2019, Mr. Alejandro Giammattei was elected as the new President.

ITALY

Resignation of Prime Minister: On 20 August, 2019, the Prime Minister of Italy, Mr. Giuseppe Conte resigned.

KOSOVO

Resignation of Prime Minister: On 19 July, 2019, Mr. Ramush Haradinaj was resigned as Prime Minister of Kosovo.

MAURITANIA

New President: On 1 August, 2019, Mr. Mohamed Ould Cheikh El Ghazouani was sworn in as the new President.

NAURU

New President: On 27 August, 2019, Mr. Lionel Aingimea was elected as the new President.

PANAMA

New President: On 1 July, 2019, Mr. Cattleman Laurentino Cortizo was sworn in as the new President.

TUNISIA

Death of President: On 25 July, 2019, the President of Tunisia Mr. Beji Caid Essebsi passed away.

TUVALU

New Prime Minister: On 19 September, 2019, Mr. Kausea Natano was elected as the new Prime Minister.

UKRAINE

New Prime Minister: On 29 August, 2019, Mr. Oleksiy Honcharuk was appointed as the new Prime Minister.

DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

The Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019: The Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 (the Aadhaar Act) was enacted to provide for good governance, efficient, transparent, and targeted delivery of subsidies, benefits and services, the expenditure for which is incurred from the Consolidated Fund of India, to individuals residing in India through assigning of unique identity numbers to such individuals and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

On 27th July, 2018 the Committee of Experts chaired by Justice (Retd.) B. N. Srikrishna submitted its report “A free and fair Digital Economy: Protecting Privacy, Empowering Indians” regarding various issues related to data protection along with a draft Personal Data Protection Bill and also suggested certain amendments to the Aadhaar Act.

The Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court, in its judgment dated the 24th August, 2017 in W.P. 494 of 2012 - Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) and another vs UOI and others declared privacy as a fundamental right under article 21 of the Constitution. Further, the Supreme Court *vide* its judgment dated the 26th September, 2018 has upheld the constitutional validity of the Aadhaar Act, with certain restrictions and changes, such as obtaining consent of parent or guardian in case of enrolment of children, providing option to children to cancel their Aadhaar number on attaining the age of eighteen years, providing for informed consent for authentication and limiting the authentication only to purposes permitted by law.

With over 122 crore Aadhaar numbers having been issued and with the widespread use of Aadhaar as a proof of identity for various purposes by the Government of India, State Governments and other entities, it is essential to have a regulatory framework for the operation of Aadhaar. The Unique Identification Authority of India (the Authority) created under the Aadhaar Act, therefore, must have powers similar to that of a regulator for taking enforcement actions. The Aadhaar Act, in its present form, does not empower the Authority to take enforcement action against errant entities in the Aadhaar ecosystem. This needs to be addressed with a view to protect privacy and also to ensure the autonomy of the Authority.

It is, therefore, proposed to amend the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016, the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002. The salient features of the Bill are as follows:— (a) to provide for twelve-digit Aadhaar number and its alternate numbers to be generated by the Authority in such manner as may be specified by regulations to conceal the actual Aadhaar number of an individual; (b) to give an option to children who are Aadhaar number holders to cancel their Aadhaar number on attaining the age of eighteen years; (c) to provide for voluntary use of Aadhaar number in physical or electronic form by authentication or offline verification or any other mode which may be notified by the Central Government; (d) authentication of offline

verification of Aadhaar number can be performed only with the informed consent of the Aadhaar number holder; (e) prevention of denial of services for refusing to, or being unable to, undergo authentication; (f) to permit the entities performing authentication only when they are compliant with the standards of privacy and security specified by the Authority; and the authentication is permitted under any law made by Parliament or the authentication is for such purpose, as the Central Government may, in consultation with the Authority and in the interest of State, prescribe; (g) to lay down the procedure for offline verification of an Aadhaar number holder; (h) to confer power upon the Authority to give such directions as it may consider necessary to any entity in Aadhaar ecosystem; (i) for establishment of Unique Identification Authority of India Fund; (j) to enhance the restrictions on sharing of information by requesting entity and offline verification-seeking entity; (k) to provide for civil penalties, its adjudication, appeal thereof and realization of the sum of penalty as arrear of land revenue; (l) to omit section 57 of the Aadhaar Act relating to use of Aadhaar by private entities; (m) to allow the use of Aadhaar number for authentication on voluntary basis as acceptable KYC document under the Telegraph Act, 1885 and the Prevention of Money laundering Act, 2002.

The notes on clauses explain in detail the various provisions of the Bill.

As Parliament was not in session and an urgent legislation was required to be made, the President promulgated the Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 (Ord. 9 of 2019) on 2nd March, 2019.

The Aadhaar and Other laws (Amendment) Bill, 2019 which sought to achieve the above objectives was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 4 July 2019 and 8 July 2019, respectively. The President of India assented to it on 23 July 2019.

The Repealing and Amending Act, 2019: This Bill is one of those periodical measures by which enactments, which have ceased to be in force or have become obsolete or the retention whereof as separate Acts is unnecessary are repealed or by which the formal defects detected in enactments are corrected.

The notes which follow explain the reasons for the amendments suggested in such of those items of the Bill in respect whereof some detailed explanation is necessary.

Clause 4 of the Bill contains a precautionary provision in the form of saving clause which is usual to include in the Bill of this Kind.

The Repealing and Amending Bill, 2019 which sought to achieve the above objectives was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 29 July 2019 and 2 August 2019, respectively. The President of India assented to it on 8 August 2019.

The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Bill, 2019: The Ladakh Division of the State of Jammu and Kashmir has a large area but is sparsely populated with a very difficult terrain. There has been a long pending demand of people of Ladakh, to give it the status of a Union

Territory to enable them to realize their aspirations. The Union Territory of Ladakh will be without Legislature.

Further, keeping in view the prevailing internal security situation, fuelled by cross border terrorism in the existing State of Jammu and Kashmir, a separate Union Territory for Jammu and Kashmir is being created. The Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir will be with Legislature.

The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Act, 2019 which sought to achieve the above objectives was passed by the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha on 5 August 2019 and 6 August 2019, respectively. The President of India assented to it on 9 August 2019.

The Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Act, 2019: The pendency of cases in the Supreme Court of India has constantly been on the rise due to comparatively higher rate of institution of cases. As on the 1st day of June, 2019, there were 58669 cases pending in the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice of India has intimated that inadequate strength of judges is one of the prime reasons for backlog of cases in the Supreme Court. It is not possible for the Chief Justice of India to constitute five Judges Bench on a regular basis to hear cases involving substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution as it would result in constitution of less number of Division Benches which would lead to delay in hearing of other civil and criminal matters.

The feeder cadre of Chief Justices and Judges of the High Courts have increased from 906 to 1,079 and presently new High Courts have also been established in the previous years. This has led to increase in the disposal of cases at the High Court level leading to larger number of appeals to the Supreme Court.

It is, therefore, proposed to amend the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956 to increase the number of Judges in the Supreme Court from present thirty to thirty-three, excluding the Chief Justice of India.

The Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Bill, 2019 which sought to achieve the above objectives was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 5 August 2019 and 7 August 2019, respectively. The President of India assented to it on 9 August 2019.

The texts of the above Acts are reproduced below.

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THE AADHAAR AND OTHER LAWS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2019

An Act to amend the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 and further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

PART I

PRELIMINARY

1. Short title and commencement. (1) This Act may be called the Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint; and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act and any reference in any such provision to the commencement of this Act shall be construed as a reference to the commencement of that provision.

PART II

AMENDMENTS TO THE AADHAAR (TARGETED DELIVERY OF FINANCIAL AND OTHER SUBSIDIES, BENEFITS AND SERVICES) ACT, 2016

2. Amendment of Long title of Act 18 of 2016. In the long title of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 (hereafter in this Part referred to as the principal Act), after the words “the Consolidated Fund of India”, the words “or the Consolidated Fund of the State” shall be inserted.

3. Amendment of section 2. In section 2 of the Principal Act,—

(i) for clause (a), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

‘(a) “Aadhaar number” means an identification number issued to an individual under sub-section (3) of section 3, and includes any alternative virtual identity generated under sub-section (4) of that section;’;

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

‘(aa) “Aadhaar ecosystem” includes enrolling agencies, Registrars, requesting entities, offline verification-seeking entities and any other entity or group of entities as may be specified by regulations;’;

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

‘(ba) “Adjudicating Officer” means an Adjudicating Officer appointed under sub-section (1) of section 33B;

(bb) “Appellate Tribunal” means the Appellate Tribunal referred to in sub-section (1) of section 33C;’;

(iv) after clause (i), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

‘(ia) “child” means a person who has not completed eighteen years of age;’;

(v) after clause (p), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

‘(pa) “offline verification” means the process of verifying the identity of the Aadhaar number holder without authentication, through such offline modes as may be specified by regulations;

(pb) “offline verification-seeking entity” means any entity desirous of undertaking offline verification of an Aadhaar number holder;’.

4. Amendment of section 3. In section 3 of the principal Act, after sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

“(4) The Aadhaar number issued to an individual under sub-section (3) shall be a twelve-digit identification number and any alternative virtual identity as an alternative to the actual Aadhaar number of an individual that shall be generated by the Authority in such manner as may be specified by regulations.”.

5. Insertion of new section 3A. After section 3 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

“3A. Aadhaar number of children. (1) The enrolling agency shall, at the time of enrolment of a child, seek the consent of the parent or guardian of the child, and inform the parent or guardian, the details specified under sub-section (2) of section 3.

(2) A child who is an Aadhaar number holder may, within a period of six months of attaining the eighteen years of age, make an application to the Authority for cancellation of his Aadhaar number, in such manner as may be specified by regulations and the Authority shall cancel his Aadhaar number.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in section 7, a child shall not be denied any subsidy, benefit or service under that section in case of failure to establish his identity by undergoing authentication, or furnishing proof of

possession of Aadhaar number, or in the case of a child to whom no Aadhaar number has been assigned, producing an application for enrolment.”.

6. Amendment of section 4. In section 4 of the principal Act, for sub-section (3), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—

“(3) Every Aadhaar number holder to establish his identity, may voluntarily use his Aadhaar number in physical or electronic form by way of authentication or offline verification, or in such other form as may be notified, in such manner as may be specified by regulations.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, voluntary use of the Aadhaar number by way of authentication means the use of such Aadhaar number only with the informed consent of the Aadhaar number holder.

(4) An entity may be allowed to perform authentication, if the Authority is satisfied that the requesting entity is—

(a) compliant with such standards of privacy and security as may be specified by regulations; and

(b) (i) permitted to offer authentication services under the provisions of any other law made by Parliament; or

(ii) seeking authentication for such purpose, as the Central Government in consultation with the Authority, and in the interest of State, may prescribe.

(5) The Authority may, by regulations, decide whether a requesting entity shall be permitted the use of the actual Aadhaar number during authentication or only an alternative virtual identity.

(6) Every requesting entity to whom an authentication request is made by an Aadhaar number holder under sub-section (3) shall inform to the Aadhaar number holder of alternate and viable means of identification and shall not deny any service to him for refusing to, or being unable to, undergo authentication.

(7) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions, mandatory authentication of an Aadhaar number holder for the provision of any service shall take place if such authentication is required by a law made by Parliament.”.

7. Amendment of section 7. In section 7 of the principal Act, after the words “the Consolidated Fund of India”, the words “or the Consolidated Fund of State” shall be inserted.

8. Amendment of section 8. In section 8 of the principal Act,—

(a) in sub-section (2),—

(i) in clause (a), after the words “consent of an individual”, the words “, or in the case of a child obtain the consent of his parent or guardian” shall be inserted;

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

“Provided that the requesting entity shall, in case of failure to authenticate due to illness, injury or infirmity owing to old age or otherwise or any technical or other reasons, provide such alternate and viable means of identification of the individual, as may be specified by regulations.”;

(b) in sub-section (3), after the words “for authentication,”, the words “or in the case of a child, his parent or guardian” shall be inserted.

9. Insertion of new section 8A. After section 8 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

“8A. Offline verification of Aadhaar number. (1) Every offline verification of an Aadhaar number holder shall be performed in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(2) Every offline verification-seeking entity shall,—

(a) before performing offline verification, obtain the consent of an individual, or in the case of a child, his parent or guardian, in such manner as may be specified by regulations; and

(b) ensure that the demographic information or any other information collected from the individual for offline verification is only used for the purpose of such verification.

(3) An offline verification-seeking entity shall inform the individual undergoing offline verification, or in the case of a child, his parent or guardian, the following details with respect to offline verification, in such manner as may be specified by regulations, namely:—

(a) the nature of information that may be shared upon offline verification;

(b) the uses to which the information received during offline verification may be put by the offline verification-seeking entity; and

(c) alternatives to submission of information requested for, if any.

(4) No offline verification-seeking entity shall—

- (a) subject an Aadhaar number holder to authentication;
- (b) collect, use, or store an Aadhaar number or biometric information of any individual for any purpose;
- (c) take any action contrary to any obligation on it as may be specified by regulations.”.

10. Substitution of new section for section 21. For section 21 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

“21. Officers and other employees of Authority. (1) The Authority shall appoint such officers and employees as may be required for the discharge of its functions under this Act.

(2) The salaries and allowances payable to, and the other terms and conditions of service of, the officers and employees of the Authority shall be such as may be specified by regulations.”.

11. Insertion of new section 23A. After section 23 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

“23A. Power of Authority to issue directions. (1) The Authority may for the discharge of its functions under this Act, or any rules or regulations made thereunder, by order, issue such directions from time to time to any entity in the Aadhaar ecosystem, as it may consider necessary.

(2) Every direction issued under sub-section (1) shall be complied with by the entity in the Aadhaar ecosystem to whom such direction is issued.”.

12. Substitution of new section for section 25. For section 25 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

“25. Fund. (1) There shall be constituted a Fund to be called the Unique Identification Authority of India Fund and there shall be credited thereto—

(a) all grants, fees and charges received by the Authority under this Act;
and

(b) all sums received by the Authority from such other sources as may be decided upon by the Central Government.

(2) The Fund shall be applied for meeting—

(a) the salaries and allowances payable to the Chairperson and members and administrative expenses including the salaries, allowances and

pension payable to or in respect of officers and other employees of the Authority; and

(b) the expenses on objects and for purposes authorised by this Act.”.

13. Amendment of section 29. In section 29 of the principal Act,—

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

“(3) No identity information available with a requesting entity or offline verification-seeking entity shall be—

(a) used for any purpose, other than the purposes informed in writing to the individual at the time of submitting any information for authentication or offline verification; or

(b) disclosed for any purpose, other than purposes informed in writing to the individual at the time of submitting any information for authentication or offline verification:

Provided that the purposes under clauses (a) and (b) shall be in clear and precise language understandable to the individual.”;

(b) in sub-section (4), for the words “or core biometric information”, the words “, demographic information or photograph”, shall be substituted.

14. Amendment of section 33. In section 33 of the principal Act,—

(i) in sub-section (1),—

(a) for the words “District Judge”, the words “Judge of a High Court” shall be substituted;

(b) in the proviso, after the words “hearing to the Authority”, the words “and the concerned Aadhaar number holder” shall be inserted;

(c) after the proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—
“Provided further that the core biometric information shall not be disclosed under this sub-section.”;

(ii) in sub-section (2), for the words “Joint Secretary”, the word “Secretary” shall be substituted.

15. Insertion of new Chapter VIA. After Chapter VI of the principal Act, the following Chapter shall be inserted, namely:—

“CHAPTER VIA

CIVIL PENALTIES

33A. Penalty for failure to comply with provisions of this Act, rules, regulations and directions. (1) Where an entity in the Aadhaar ecosystem fails to comply with the provision of this Act, the rules or regulations made thereunder or directions issued by the Authority under section 23A, or fails to furnish any information, document, or return of report required by the Authority, such entity shall be liable to a civil penalty which may extend to one crore rupees for each contravention and in case of a continuing failure, with additional penalty which may extend to ten lakh rupees for every day during which the failure continues after the first contravention.

(2) The amount of any penalty imposed under this section, if not paid, may be recovered as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

33B. Power to adjudicate. (1) For the purposes of adjudication under section 33A and imposing a penalty thereunder, the Authority shall appoint an officer of the Authority, who is not below the rank of a Joint Secretary to the Government of India and possessing such qualification and experience as may be prescribed, to be an Adjudicating Officer for holding an inquiry in such manner as may be prescribed.

(2) No inquiry under sub-section (1) shall be initiated except by a complaint made by the Authority.

(3) While holding an inquiry, the Adjudicating Officer shall—

(a) provide the entity in the Aadhaar ecosystem against whom complaint is made, an opportunity of being heard;

(b) have the power to summon and enforce the attendance of any person acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case to give evidence or to produce any document which, in the opinion of the Adjudicating Officer, may be useful for or relevant to the subject matter of the inquiry.

(4) If the Adjudicating Officer, on such inquiry, is satisfied that the entity in the Aadhaar ecosystem has failed to comply with any provision of this Act or the rules or regulations made thereunder or directions issued by the Authority under section 23A, or has failed to furnish any information, document, or return of report required by the Authority, the Adjudicating Officer may, by order, impose such penalty under section 33A as he thinks fit.

33C. Appeals to Appellate Tribunal. (1) The Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal established under section 14 of the Telecom Regulatory

Authority of India Act, 1997, shall be Appellate Tribunal for the purposes of hearing appeals against the decision of the Adjudicating Officer under this Act.

(2) A person or entity in the Aadhaar ecosystem aggrieved by an order of the Adjudicating Officer under section 33B, may prefer an appeal to the Appellate Tribunal within a period of forty-five days from the date of receipt of the order appealed against, in such form and manner and accompanied with such fee as may be prescribed:

Provided that the Appellate Tribunal may entertain an appeal after the expiry of the said period of forty-five days if it is satisfied that there was sufficient cause for not filing it within that period.

(3) On receipt of an appeal under sub-section (2), the Appellate Tribunal may, after giving the parties to the appeal an opportunity of being heard, pass such orders thereon as it thinks fit, confirming, modifying or setting aside the order appealed against.

(4) The Appellate Tribunal shall send a copy of every order made by it to the parties to the appeal and to the Adjudicating Officer.

(5) Any appeal filed under sub-section (2) shall be dealt with by the Appellate Tribunal as expeditiously as possible and every endeavour shall be made by it to dispose of the appeal within six months from the date on which it is presented to it.

(6) The Appellate Tribunal may, for the purpose of deciding an appeal before it, call for the records relevant to disposing of such appeal and make such orders as it thinks fit.

33D. Procedure and powers of the Appellate Tribunal. The provisions of sections 14-I to 14K (both inclusive), 16 and 17 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997 shall, mutatis mutandis, apply to the Appellate Tribunal in the discharge of its functions under this Act, as they apply to it in the discharge of its functions under that Act.

33E. Appeal to Supreme Court of India. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 or in any other law for the time being in force, an appeal shall lie against any order, not being an interlocutory order, of the Appellate Tribunal to the Supreme Court on any substantial question of law arising out of such order.

(2) No appeal shall lie against any decision or order made by the Appellate Tribunal which the parties have consented to.

(3) Every appeal under this section shall be preferred within a period of forty-five days from the date of the decision or order appealed against:

Provided that the Supreme Court may entertain an appeal after the expiry of the said period of forty-five days if it is satisfied that there was sufficient cause for not filing it within that period.

33F. Civil court not to have jurisdiction. No civil court shall have jurisdiction to entertain any suit or proceeding in respect of any matter which an Adjudicating Officer appointed under this Act or the Appellate Tribunal is empowered, by or under this Act to determine, and no injunction shall be granted by any court or other authority in respect of any action taken or to be taken in pursuance of any power conferred by or under this Act.”.

16. Amendment of section 38. In section 38 of the principal Act, for the words “three years”, the words “ten years” shall be substituted.

17. Amendment of section 39. In section 39 of the principal Act, for the words “three years”, the words “ten years” shall be substituted.

18. Substitution of new section for section 40. For section 40 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

“40. Whoever,— Penalty for unauthorised use by requesting entity or offline verification seeking entity.

(a) being a requesting entity, uses the identity information of an individual in contravention of sub-section (2) of section 8; or

(b) being an offline verification-seeking entity, uses the identity information of an individual in contravention of sub-section (2) of section 8A,

shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three years or with a fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees or, in the case of a company, with a fine which may extend to one lakh rupees or with both.”.

19. Amendment of section 42. In section 42 of the principal Act, for the words “one year”, the words “three years” shall be substituted.

20. Amendment of section 47. In section 47 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:— “Provided that the court may, on a complaint made by an Aadhaar number holder or individual take cognizance of any offence punishable under section 34 or 35 or 36 or 37 or 40 or section 41.”.

21. Insertion of new section 50A. After section 50 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

“50A. Exemption from tax on income. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Income-tax Act, 1961 or any other enactment for the time being in force relating to tax on income, profits or gains, the Authority shall not be liable to pay income-tax or any other tax in respect of its income, profits or gains.”.

22. Amendment of section 51. In section 51 of the principal Act, for the words “Member, officer”, the words “Member or officer” shall be substituted.

23. Amendment of section 53. In section 53 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2),—

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

“(aa) the purpose for which the requesting entity may be allowed by the Authority to perform authentication under sub-clause (ii) of clause (b) of sub-section (4) of section 4;”;

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

“(ga) the qualification and experience of, and the manner of appointment of, the Adjudicating Officer under sub-section (1) of section 33B;

(gb) the form, manner, and fee for an appeal to be filed under sub-section (2) of section 33C;”.

24. Amendment of section 54. In section 54 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2),—

(i) for clause (a), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(a) the entities or group of entities in the Aadhaar ecosystem under clause (aa), the biometric information under clause (g) and the demographic information under clause (k), the process of collecting demographic information and biometric information from the individuals by enrolling agencies under clause (m), and the modes of offline verification of Aadhaar number holder under clause (pa) of section 2;”;

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

“(ba) the manner of generating an alternative virtual identity under sub-section (4) of section 3;

(bb) the manner in which cancellation of an Aadhaar number may be carried out under sub-section (2) of section 3A;”;

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

“(ca) standards of privacy and security to be complied with by the requesting entities under sub-section (4) of section 4;

(cb) the classification of requesting entities under sub-section (5) of section 4;”;

(iv) after clause (f), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

“(fa) the alternate and viable means of identification of individual under the proviso to clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 8;

(fb) the manner of obtaining consent under clause (a) of sub-section (2), the manner of providing information to the individual undergoing offline verification under sub-section (3), and the obligations of offline verification-seeking entities under clause (c) of sub-section (4) of section 8A;”.

25. Omission of section 57. Section 57 of the principal Act shall be omitted.

PART III

AMENDMENT TO THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885

26. Amendment of section 4 of Act 13 of 1885. In section 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, after sub-section (2), the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:—

‘(3) Any person who is granted a license under the first proviso to sub-section (1) to establish, maintain or work a telegraph within any part of India, shall identify any person to whom it provides its services by—

(a) authentication under the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016; or

(b) offline verification under the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016; or

(c) use of passport issued under section 4 of the Passports Act, 1967; or

(d) use of any other officially valid document or modes of identification as may be notified by the Central Government in this behalf.

(4) If any person who is granted a license under the first proviso to sub-section (1) to establish, maintain or work a telegraph within any part of India is using authentication under clause (a) of sub-section (3) to identify any person to whom it provides its services, it shall make the other modes of identification under clauses (b) to (d) of sub-section (3) also available to such person.

(5) The use of modes of identification under sub-section (3) shall be a voluntary choice of the person who is sought to be identified and no person shall be denied any service for not having an Aadhaar number.

(6) If, for identification of a person, authentication under clause (a) of sub-section (3) is used, neither his core biometric information nor the Aadhaar number of the person shall be stored.

(7) Nothing contained in sub-sections (3), (4) and (5) shall prevent the Central Government from specifying further safeguards and conditions for compliance by any person who is granted a license under the first proviso to sub-section (1) in respect of identification of person to whom it provides its services.

Explanation.—The expressions “Aadhaar number” and “core biometric information” shall have the same meanings as are respectively assigned to them in clauses (a) and (j) of section 2 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016.’.

PART IV

AMENDMENTS TO THE PREVENTION OF MONEY-LAUNDERING ACT, 2002

27. Insertion of new section 11A. In Chapter IV of the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 (hereafter in this Part, referred to as the principal Act), before section 12, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

‘11A. Verification of identity by reporting entity. (1) Every reporting entity shall verify the identity of its clients and the beneficial owner, by—

(a) authentication under the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 if the reporting entity is a banking company; or

(b) offline verification under the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016; or

(c) use of passport issued under section 4 of the Passports Act, 1967; or

(d) use of any other officially valid document or modes of identification as may be notified by the Central Government in this behalf:

Provided that the Central Government may, if satisfied that a reporting entity other than banking company, complies with such standards of privacy and security under the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016, and it is necessary and expedient to do so, by notification, permit such entity to perform authentication under clause (a):

Provided further that no notification under the first proviso shall be issued without consultation with the Unique Identification

Authority of India established under sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 and the appropriate regulator.

(2) If any reporting entity performs authentication under clause (a) of sub-section (1), to verify the identity of its client or the beneficial owner it shall make the other modes of identification under clauses (b), (c) and (d) of sub-section (1) also available to such client or the beneficial owner.

(3) The use of modes of identification under sub-section (1) shall be a voluntary choice of every client or beneficial owner who is sought to be identified and no client or beneficial owner shall be denied services for not having an Aadhaar number.

(4) If, for identification of a client or beneficial owner, authentication or offline verification under clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-section (1) is used, neither his core biometric information nor his Aadhaar number shall be stored.

(5) Nothing in this section shall prevent the Central Government from notifying additional safeguards on any reporting entity in respect of verification of the identity of its client or beneficial owner.

Explanation.—The expressions “Aadhaar number” and “core biometric information” shall have the same meanings as are respectively assigned to them in clauses (a) and (j) of section 2 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016.’.

28. Amendment of section 12. In section 12 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), clauses (c) and (d) shall be omitted.

29. Amendment of section 73. In section 73 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), clauses (j) and (jj) shall be omitted.

30. Repeal and savings. (1) The Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding the repeal of the said Ordinance, anything done or any action taken under the said Ordinance shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of this Act.

THE REPEALING AND AMENDING ACT, 2019

An Act to repeal certain enactments and to amend certain other enactments.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. Short title. This Act may be called the Repealing and Amending Act, 2019.
2. Repeal of certain enactments. The enactments specified in the First Schedule are hereby repealed.
3. Amendment of certain enactments. The enactments specified in the Second Schedule are hereby amended to the extent and in the manner specified in the fourth column thereof.
4. Savings. The repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any other enactment in which the repealed enactment has been applied, incorporated or referred to;

and this Act shall not affect the validity, invalidity, effect or consequences of anything already done or suffered, or any right, title, obligation or liability already acquired, accrued or incurred, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or any release or discharge of or from any debt, penalty, obligation, liability, claim or demand, or any indemnity already granted, or the proof of any past act or thing;

nor shall this Act affect any principle or rule of law, or established jurisdiction, form or course of pleading, practice or procedure, or existing usage, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, office or appointment, notwithstanding that the same respectively may have been in any manner affirmed or recognised or derived by, in or from any enactment hereby repealed;

nor shall the repeal by this Act of any enactment revive or restore any jurisdiction, office, custom, liability, right, title, privilege, restriction, exemption, usage, practice, procedure or other matter or thing not now existing or in force.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(See section 2)

REPEALS

Year	Act No.	Short Title
1	2	3
1850	XII	The Public Accountants' Defaults Act, 1850.
1881	XI	The Municipal Taxation Act, 1881.
1892	X	The Government Management of Private Estates Act, 1892.
1956	69	The Terminal Tax on Railway Passengers Act, 1956.

1958	56	The Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly (Constitution and Proceedings) Validation Act, 1958.
1960	22	The Cotton Transport (Amendment) Act, 1960.
1963	1	The Hindi Sahitya Sammelan (Amendment) Act, 1963.
1963	35	The Dramatic Performances (Delhi Repeal) Act, 1963.
1964	10	The Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Amendment Act, 1964.
1968	49	The Delhi and Ajmer Rent Control (Nasirabad Cantonment Repeal) Act, 1968.
1973	56	The Alcock Ashdown Company Limited (Acquisition of Undertakings) Act, 1973.
1976	55	The Iron Ore Mines, Manganese Ore Mines and Chrome Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Act, 1976.
1976	61	The Iron Ore Mines, Manganese Ore Mines and Chrome Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1976.
1976	62	The Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1976.
1980	68	The Tea (Amendment) Act, 1980.
1981	62	The Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act, 1981.
1982	63	The Road Transport Corporations (Amendment) Act, 1982.
1983	41	The Transformers and Switchgear Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1983.
1988	22	The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Act, 1988.
1999	3	The High Denomination Bank Notes (Demonetisation) Amendment Act, 1998.
2001	39	The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2001.
2001	48	The Registration and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Act, 2001.
2002	16	The Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2002.
2002	43	The Delhi University (Amendment) Act, 2002.
2007	3	The Dalmia Dadri Cement Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Amendment Act, 2006.
2007	28	The Central Road Fund (Amendment) Act, 2007.
2009	21	The Prevention of Money-laundering (Amendment) Act, 2009.
2009	22	The Central Industrial Security Force (Amendment) Act, 2009.
2009	38	The Central Universities (Amendment) Act, 2009.
2010	3	The Civil Defence (Amendment) Act, 2009.
2011	6	The Repatriation of Prisoners (Amendment) Act, 2011.
2011	14	The Customs (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2011.
2012	28	The National Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2012.
2012	34	The Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2012.

2014	8	The Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Act, 2014.
2014	9	The National Institute of Technology, Science Education and Research (Amendment) Act, 2014.
2014	19	The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Act, 2014.
2014	20	The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Act, 2014.
2014	31	The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 2014.
2014	32	The Merchant Shipping (Second Amendment) Act, 2014.
2014	39	The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second (Amendment) Act, 2014.
2015	2	The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Act, 2015.
2015	3	The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2015.
2015	5	The Insurance Laws (Amendment) Act, 2015.
2015	10	The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015.
2015	12	The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Act, 2015.
2015	14	The Regional Rural Banks (Amendment) Act, 2015.
2015	16	The Warehousing Corporations (Amendment) Act, 2015.
2015	21	The Companies (Amendment) Act, 2015.
2016	10	The Election Laws (Amendment) Act, 2016.
2016	13	The High Court and the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 2016.
2016	25	The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016.
2016	42	The National Institute of Technology, Science Education and Research (Amendment) Act, 2016.
2016	45	The Central Agricultural University (Amendment) Act, 2016.
2016	48	The Taxation Laws (Second Amendment) Act, 2016.
2017	19	The National Institute of Technology, Science Education and Research (Amendment) Act, 2017.
2017	21	The Collection of Statistics (Amendment) Act, 2017.
2017	25	The Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2017.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(See section 3)

AMENDMENTS

Year	Act No.	Short title	Amendments
1	2	3	4
1961	43	The Income-tax Act, 1961	In section 54GA, in the Explanation to sub-section (1), in clause (a), after the word, brackets, letters "clause (za)", the words and figure "of section 2" shall be inserted.
2017	33	The Indian Institutes of Management Act, 2017	(i) in section 3, in clause (f), for the words "'Director", means', the words "'Director" means' shall be substituted; (ii) in section 36, in sub-section (1), for the word "Ordinance", the word "Ordinances" shall be substituted.

THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR REORGANISATION ACT, 2019

An Act to provide for the reorganisation of the existing State of Jammu and Kashmir and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

PART-I

PRELIMINARY

1. Short title. This Act may be called the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019.

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

(a) “appointed day” means the day which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint;

(b) “article” means an article of the Constitution;

- (c) “assembly constituency” and “parliamentary constituency” have the same meanings as in the Representation of the People Act, 1950;
- (d) “Election Commission” means the Election Commission appointed by the President under article 324;
- (e) “existing State of Jammu and Kashmir” means the State of Jammu and Kashmir as existing immediately before the appointed day, comprising the territory which immediately before the commencement of the Constitution of India in the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir;
- (f) “law” includes any enactment, ordinance, regulation, order, bye-law, rule, scheme, notification or other instrument having, immediately before the appointed day, the force of law in the whole or in any part of the existing State of Jammu and Kashmir;
- (g) “Legislative Assembly” means Legislative Assembly of Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir;
- (h) “Lieutenant Governor” means the Administrator of the Union territory appointed by the President under article 239;
- (i) “notified order” means an order published in the Official Gazette;
- (j) “population ratio”, in relation to the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir, and Union territory of Ladakh means the ratio as per 2011 Census;
- (k) “Scheduled Castes” in relation to the Union territory means such castes, races or tribes or parts of groups within such castes, races or tribes as are deemed under article 341 to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that Union territory;
- (l) “Scheduled Tribes” in relation to the Union territory means such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to that Union territory;
- (m) “sitting member”, in relation to either House of Parliament or of the Legislature of the existing State of Jammu and Kashmir, means a person who immediately before the appointed day, is a member of that House;
- (n) “Union territory”, in relation to the existing State of Jammu and Kashmir, means the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir or Union territory of Ladakh, as the case may be;
- (o) “transferred territory” means the territory which on the appointed day is transferred from the existing State of Jammu and Kashmir to Union territories formed under sections 3 and 4 of this Act; and

(p) any reference to a district, tehsil or other territorial division of the existing State of Jammu and Kashmir shall be construed as a reference to the area comprised within that territorial division on the appointed day.

PART II

REORGANISATION OF THE STATE OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

3. Formation of Union territory of Ladakh without Legislature. On and from the appointed day, there shall be formed a new Union territory to be known as the Union territory of Ladakh comprising the following territories of the existing State of Jammu and Kashmir, namely:—

"Kargil and Leh districts",

and thereupon the said territories shall cease to form part of the existing State of Jammu and Kashmir.

4. Formation of Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir with Legislature. On and from the appointed day, there shall be formed a new Union territory to be known as the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir comprising the territories of the existing State of Jammu and Kashmir other than those specified in section 3.

5. Governor of existing State of Jammu and Kashmir to be common Lieutenant Governor. On and from the appointed day, the Governor of the existing State of Jammu and Kashmir shall be the Lieutenant Governor for the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir, and Union territory of Ladakh for such period as may be determined by the President.

6. Amendment of First Schedule to the Constitution. On and from the appointed day, in the First Schedule to the Constitution, under the heading—"I. THE STATES",—

(a) entry 15 shall be deleted.

(b) entries from 16 to 29 shall be renumbered as 15 to 28.

(c) under the heading—"II. UNION TERRITORIES",—

after entry 7, the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

"8. Jammu and Kashmir: The territories specified in section 4 of the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Act, 2019".

"9. Ladakh: The territories specified in section 3 of the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Act, 2019".

7. Saving powers of the Government of Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir. Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this Part shall be deemed to affect the power of the Government of

successor Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir to alter, after the appointed day, the name, area or boundaries of any district or other territorial division in that Union territory.

PART III

REPRESENTATION IN THE LEGISLATURES

The Council of States

8. Amendment of Fourth Schedule to Constitution. On and from the appointed day, in the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution, in the Table,—

(a) entry 21 shall be deleted;

(b) entries 22 to 31 shall be renumbered as entries 21 to 30, respectively;

(c) after entry 30, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

“31. Jammu and Kashmir4”

9. Allocation of sitting members. (1) On and from the appointed day, four sitting members of the Council of States representing the existing State of Jammu and Kashmir shall be deemed to have been elected to fill the seats allotted to the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir, as specified in the First Schedule to this Act.

(2) The term of office of such sitting members shall remain unaltered.

The House of the People

10. Representation in House of the People. On and from the appointed day, there shall be allocated five seats to the successor Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir and one seat to Union territory of Ladakh, in the House of the People, and the First Schedule to the Representation of the People Act, 1950 shall be deemed to be amended accordingly.

11. (1) On and from the appointed day, the Delimitation of Parliamentary Constituencies Order, 1976 shall stand amended as directed in the Second Schedule of this Act.

(2) The Election Commission may conduct the elections to the House of the People for the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union territory of Ladakh as per the allocation of seats specified in the Delimitation of Parliamentary Constituencies Order, 1976 as amended by this Act.

12. Provision as to sitting members. (1) Every sitting member of the House of the People representing a constituency which, on the appointed day by virtue of the provisions of section 10, stands allotted, with or without alteration of boundaries, to the successor Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir or Union territory of Ladakh, as the case may be, shall be deemed to have been elected to the House of the People by that constituency as so allotted.

(2) The term of office of such sitting members shall remain unaltered.

The Lieutenant Governor and the Legislative Assembly of Union Territory of Jammu and
Kashmir

13. Applicability of article 239A of Constitution. On and from the appointed day, the provisions contained in article 239A, which are applicable to “Union territory of Puducherry”, shall also apply to the “Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir”.

14. Legislative Assembly for the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and its composition. (1) There shall be an Administrator appointed under article 239 of the Constitution of India for the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir and shall be designated as Lieutenant Governor of the said Union territory.

(2) There shall be a Legislative Assembly for the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

(3) The total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir to be filled by persons chosen by direct election shall be 107.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (3), until the area of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir under the occupation of Pakistan ceases to be so occupied and the people residing in that area elect their representatives—

(a) twenty four seats in the Legislative Assembly of Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir shall remain vacant and shall not be taken into account for reckoning the total membership of the Assembly; and

(b) the said area and seats shall be excluded in delimiting the territorial constituencies as provided under PART V of this Act.

(5) On and from the appointed day, the Delimitation of Assembly Constituencies Order, 1995, as applicable to Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir, shall stand amended as directed in the Third Schedule of this Act.

(6) Seats shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

(7) The number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir under sub-section (6) shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats in the Assembly as the population of the Scheduled Castes in the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir or of the Scheduled Tribes in the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir, in respect of which seats are so reserved, bears to the total population of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

Explanation: In this sub-section, the expression “population” means the population as ascertained at the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published:

Provided that the reference in this Explanation to the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published shall, until the relevant figures for the first census taken after the year 2026 have been published, be construed as a reference to the 2011 census.

(8) Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (6), the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir shall cease to have effect on the same date on which the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People shall cease to have effect under article 334 of the Constitution of India:

(9) In the Second Schedule to the Representation of the People Act, 1950, under the heading :—“I. THE STATES:”

“(a) entry 10 shall be deleted”.

“(b) entries 11 to 29 shall be renumbered as 10 to 28”.

(10) In the Second Schedule to the Representation of the People Act, 1950 , under the heading :—“II. Union Territories”

(a) after entry 2, the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
"3. Jammu and Kashmir	83	6	83	6"

(11) The provisions of articles 324 to 327 and 329 of the Constitution of India, shall apply in relation to the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir, the Legislative Assembly and the members thereof as they apply, in relation to a State, the Legislative Assembly of a State and the members thereof respectively; and any reference in articles 326 and 329 to “appropriate Legislature” shall be deemed to be a reference to Parliament.

15. Representation of women. Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (3) of section 14 the Lieutenant Governor of the successor Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir may nominate two members to the Legislative Assembly to give representation to women, if in his opinion, women are not adequately represented in the Legislative Assembly.

16. Qualification for membership of Legislative Assembly. A person shall not be qualified to be chosen to fill a seat in the Legislative Assembly unless he—

(a) is a citizen of India and makes and subscribes before some person authorised in that behalf by the Election Commission an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Fourth Schedule of this Act;

(b) is not less than twenty-five years of age; and (c) Possesses such other qualifications as may be prescribed in that behalf by or under any law made by the Parliament.

17. Duration of Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly, unless sooner dissolved, shall continue for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer, and the expiration of the said period of five years shall operate as a dissolution of the Legislative Assembly:

Provided that the said period may, while a Proclamation of Emergency issued under clause (1) of article 352 is in operation, be extended by the President by order for a period not exceeding one year at a time and not extending in any case beyond a period of six months after the Proclamation has ceased to operate.

18. Sessions of Legislative Assembly, prorogation and dissolution (1) The Lieutenant Governor shall, from time to time, summon the Legislative Assembly to meet at such time and place as he thinks fit, but six months shall not intervene between its last sitting in one session and the date appointed for its first sitting in the next session.

(2) The Lieutenant Governor may, from time to time,—

(a) prorogue the House;

(b) dissolve the Legislative Assembly.

19. Speaker and Deputy Speaker of Legislative Assembly. (1) The Legislative Assembly shall, as soon as may be, choose two members of the Assembly to be respectively Speaker and Deputy Speaker thereof and, so often as the office of Speaker or Deputy Speaker becomes vacant, the Assembly shall choose another member to be Speaker or Deputy Speaker, as the case may be.

(2) A member holding office as Speaker or Deputy Speaker of the Assembly—

(a) shall vacate his office if he ceases to be a member of the Assembly;

(b) may at any time by writing under his hand addressed, if such member is the Speaker, to the Deputy Speaker, and if such member is the Deputy Speaker, to the Speaker, resign his office;

(c) may be removed from his office by a resolution of the Assembly passed by a majority of all the then members of the Assembly:

Provided that no resolution for the purpose of clause (c) shall be moved unless at least fourteen days' notice has been given of the intention to move the resolution:

Provided further that, whenever the Assembly is dissolved, the Speaker shall not vacate his office until immediately before the first meeting of the Assembly after the dissolution.

(3) While the office of Speaker is vacant, the duties of the office shall be performed by the Deputy Speaker or, if the office of Deputy Speaker is also vacant, by such member of the Legislative Assembly as may be determined by the rules of procedure of the Assembly.

(4) During the absence of the Speaker from any sitting of the Legislative Assembly, the Deputy Speaker, or, if he is also absent, such person as may be determined by the rules of procedure of the Assembly, or, if no such person is present, such other person as may be determined by the Legislative Assembly, shall act as Speaker.

(5) There shall be paid to the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, such salaries and allowances as may respectively be fixed by the Legislative Assembly of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir by law and, until provision in that behalf is so made, such salaries and allowances as the Lieutenant Governor may, by order determine.

20. Speaker or Deputy Speaker not to preside while a resolution for his removal from office is under consideration. (1) At any sitting of the Legislative Assembly, while any resolution for the removal of the Speaker from his office is under consideration, the Speaker, or while any resolution for the removal of the Deputy Speaker, from his office is under consideration, the Deputy Speaker, shall not, though he is present, preside, and the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 19 shall apply in relation to every such sitting as they apply in relation to a sitting from which the Speaker or, as the case may be, the Deputy Speaker, is absent.

(2) The Speaker shall have the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, the Legislative Assembly while any resolution for his removal from office is under consideration in the Assembly and shall, notwithstanding anything in section 25, be entitled to vote only in the first instance on such resolution or on any other matter during such proceedings but not in the case of an equality of votes.

21. Special Addresses by Lieutenant Governor to Legislative Assembly. (1) At the commencement of the first session after each general election to the Legislative Assembly and at the commencement of the first session of each year, the Lieutenant Governor shall address the Legislative Assembly, and shall inform the Legislative Assembly of the causes of its summons.

(2) Provision shall be made by the rules regulating the procedure of the Legislative Assembly for the allotment of time for the discussion of matters referred to in such address.

22. Rights of Ministers and Advocate General as respects Legislative Assembly. Every Minister and the Advocate-General for the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir shall have the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, the Legislative Assembly, and to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, any committee of the Legislative Assembly of which he may be named a member, but shall not by virtue of this section be entitled to vote.

23. Rights of Lieutenant Governor to address and send messages to the Legislative Assembly. (1) The Lieutenant Governor may address the Legislative Assembly and may for that purpose require the attendance of members.

(2) The Lieutenant Governor may also send messages to the Legislative Assembly whether with respect to a Bill then pending in the Legislative Assembly or otherwise, and when a message so sent, the Legislative Assembly shall with all convenient despatch consider any matter required by the message to be taken into consideration.

24. Oath or affirmation by members. Every member of the Legislative Assembly shall, before taking his seat, make and subscribe before the Lieutenant Governor of the said Union territory, or some person appointed in that behalf by him, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Fourth Schedule of this Act.

25. Voting in Assembly, power of Assembly to act notwithstanding vacancies and quorum. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, all questions at any sitting of the Legislative Assembly shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting, other than the Speaker or person acting as such.

(2) The Speaker, or person acting as such, shall not vote in the first instance, but shall have and exercise a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes.

(3) The Legislative Assembly shall have power to act notwithstanding any vacancy in the membership thereof, and any proceedings in the Legislative Assembly shall be valid notwithstanding that it is discovered subsequently that some person who was not entitled so to do, sat or voted or otherwise took part in the proceedings.

(4) The quorum to constitute a meeting of the Legislative Assembly shall be ten members or one-tenth of the total number of members of the Legislative Assembly, whichever is greater.

(5) If at any time during a meeting of the Legislative Assembly there is no quorum, it shall be the duty of the Speaker, or person acting as such, either to adjourn the Legislative Assembly or to suspend the meeting until there is a quorum.

26. Vacation of seats. (1) No person shall be a member both of Parliament and of the Legislative Assembly, and if a person is chosen a member both of Parliament and of such Assembly, then, at the expiration of such period as may be specified in the rules made by the President, that person's seat in Parliament shall become vacant, unless he has previously resigned his seat in the Legislative Assembly of the said Union territory.

(2) If a member of the Legislative Assembly—

(a) becomes subject to any of disqualification mentioned in section 27 or section 28 for membership of the Legislative Assembly; or

(b) resigns his seat by writing under his hand addressed to the Speaker, and his resignation is accepted by the Speaker, his seat shall thereupon become vacant.

(3) If for a period of sixty days a member of the Legislative Assembly is without permission of the Assembly absent from all meetings thereof, the Assembly may declare his seat vacant:

Provided that in computing the said period of sixty days, no account shall be taken of any period during which the Assembly is prorogued or is adjourned for more than four consecutive days.

27. Disqualifications for membership. (1) A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of the Legislative Assembly—

(a) if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State or the Government of Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir or the Government or administration of any other Union territory or other than an office declared by law made by Parliament or by the Legislative Assembly not to disqualify its holder; or

(b) if he is for the time being disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament under the provisions of sub-clause (b), sub-clause (c) or sub-clause (d) of clause (1) of article 102 or of any law made in pursuance of that article.

(2) For the purposes of this section, a person shall not be deemed to hold an office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State or the Government of Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir or the Government of any

other Union territory by reason only that he is a Minister either for the Union or for such State or Union territory.

(3) If any question arises as to whether a member of the Legislative Assembly becomes subject to any of disqualification under the provisions of sub-sections (1) and (2), the question shall be referred for the decision of the Lieutenant Governor and his decision shall be final. (4) Before giving any decision on any such question, the Lieutenant Governor shall obtain the opinion of the Election Commission and shall act according to such opinion.

28. Disqualification on ground of defection for being a member. The provisions of the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution shall, subject to the necessary modifications (including modifications for construing references therein to the Legislative Assembly of a State, article 188, article 194 and article 212 as references, respectively, to the Legislative Assembly of Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir, as the case may be, section 24, section 30 and section 50 of this Act), apply to and in relation to the members of the Legislative Assembly of Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir as they apply to and in relation to the members of the Legislative Assembly of a State, and accordingly,—

(a) the said Tenth Schedule as so modified shall be deemed to form part of this Act; and

(b) a person shall be disqualified for being a member of the Legislative Assembly if he is so disqualified under the said Tenth Schedule as so modified.

29. Penalty for sitting and voting before making oath or affirmation or when not qualified or when disqualified. If a person sits or votes as a member of the Legislative Assembly before he has complied with the requirements of section 24 or when he knows that he is not qualified or that he is disqualified for membership thereof, or that he is prohibited from doing so by the provisions of any law made by Parliament or the Legislative Assembly of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir, he shall be liable in respect of each day on which he so sits or votes to a penalty of five hundred rupees to be recovered as a debt due to the said Union territory.

30. Powers, privileges, etc., of members. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and to the rules and standing orders regulating the procedure of the Legislative Assembly, there shall be freedom of speech in the Legislative Assembly.

(2) No member of the Legislative Assembly shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in the Assembly or any committee thereof, and no person shall be so liable in respect of the publication by or under the authority of such Assembly of any report, paper, votes or proceedings.

(3) In other respects, the powers, privileges and immunities of the Legislative Assembly and of the members and the committees thereof shall be such as are for

the time being enjoyed by the House of the People and its members and committees.

(4) The provisions of sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) shall apply in relation to persons who by virtue of this Act have the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, the Legislative Assembly or any committee thereof as they apply in relation to members of the Legislative Assembly.

31. Salaries and allowances of members. Members of the Legislative Assembly shall be entitled to receive such salaries and allowances as may from time to time be determined by the Legislative Assembly by law and, until provision in that behalf is so made, such salaries and allowances as the Lieutenant Governor may, by order determine.

32. Extent of legislative power. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Legislative Assembly may make laws for the whole or any part of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List except the subjects mentioned at entries 1 and 2, namely "Public Order" and "Police" respectively or the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India in so far as any such matter is applicable in relation to the Union territories.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall derogate from the powers conferred on Parliament by the Constitution to make laws with respect to any matter for the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir or any part thereof.

33. Exemption of property of the Union from taxation. The property of the Union shall, save in so far as Parliament may by law otherwise provide, be exempted from all taxes imposed by or under any law made by the Legislative Assembly or by or under any other law in force in the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir:

Provided that nothing in this section shall, until Parliament by law otherwise provides, prevent any authority within the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir from levying any tax on any property of the Union to which such property was immediately before the commencement of the Constitution liable or treated as liable, so long as that tax continues to be levied in that Union territory.

34. Restrictions on laws passed by Legislative Assembly with respect to certain matters. (1) The provisions of article 286, article 287 and article 288 shall apply in relation to any law passed by the Legislative Assembly with respect to any of the matters referred to in those articles as they apply in relation to any law passed by the Legislature of a State with respect to those matters.

(2) The provisions of article 304 shall, with the necessary modifications, apply in relation to any law passed by the Legislative Assembly with respect to any of the matters referred to in that article as they apply in relation to any law passed by the Legislature of a State with respect to those matters.

35. Inconsistency between laws made by Parliament and laws made by Legislative Assembly. If any provision of a law made by the Legislative Assembly with respect to matters enumerated in the State List, in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution is repugnant to any provision of a law made by Parliament with respect to that matter, whether passed before or after the law made by the Legislative Assembly, or, if any provision of a law made by the Legislative Assembly with respect to any matter enumerated in the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution is repugnant to any provision of any earlier law, other than a law made by the Legislative Assembly, with respect to that matter, then, in either case, the law made by Parliament, or, as the case may be, such earlier law shall prevail and the law made by the Legislative Assembly of the Union territory shall, to the extent of the repugnancy, be void:

Provided that if such law made by the Legislative Assembly has been reserved for the consideration of the President and has received his assent, such law shall prevail in the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir:

Provided further that nothing in this section shall prevent Parliament from enacting at any time any law with respect to the same matter including a law adding to, amending, varying or repealing the law so made by the Legislative Assembly.

36. Special provisions as to financial Bills. (1) A Bill or amendment shall not be introduced into, or moved in, the Legislative Assembly except on the recommendation of the Lieutenant Governor, if such Bill or Amendment makes provision for any of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax;
- (b) the amendment of the law with respect to any financial obligations undertaken or to be undertaken by the Government of the Union territory;
- (c) the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory;
- (d) the declaring of any expenditure to be expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory or the increasing of the amount of any such expenditure;
- (e) the receipt of money on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory or the public account of the Union territory or the custody or issue of such money or the audit of the account of the Union territory:

Provided that no recommendation shall be required under this subsection for the moving of an amendment making provision for the reduction or abolition of any tax.

(2) A Bill or Amendment shall not be deemed to make provision for any of the matters aforesaid by reason only that it provides for the imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or for the demand or payment of fees for licences or fees for services rendered, or by reason that it provides for the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax by any local authority or body for local purposes.

(3) A Bill which, if enacted and brought into operation, would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of Union territory shall not be passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Union territory unless the Lieutenant Governor has recommended to the Assembly, the consideration of the Bill.

37. Procedure as to lapsing of Bills. (1) A Bill pending in the Legislative Assembly shall not lapse by reason of the prorogation of the Legislative Assembly.

(2) A Bill which is pending in the Legislative Assembly shall lapse on dissolution of the Legislative Assembly.

38. Assent to Bills. When a Bill has been passed by the Legislative Assembly, it shall be presented to the Lieutenant Governor and the Lieutenant Governor shall declare either that he assents to the Bill or that he withholds assent therefrom or that he reserves the Bill for the consideration of the President:

Provided that the Lieutenant Governor may, as soon as possible after the presentation of the Bill to him for assent, return the Bill if it is not a Money Bill together with a message requesting that the Assembly will reconsider the Bill or any specified provisions thereof, and, in particular, will consider the desirability of introducing any such amendments as he may recommend in his message and, when a Bill is so returned, the Assembly will reconsider the Bill accordingly, and if the Bill is passed again with or without amendment and presented to the Lieutenant Governor for assent, the Lieutenant Governor shall declare either that he assents to the Bill or that he reserves the Bill for the consideration of the President:

Provided further that the Lieutenant Governor shall not assent to, but shall reserve for the consideration of the President, any Bill which,—

(a) in the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor would, if it became law, so derogate from the powers of the High Court as to endanger the position which that Court is, by the Constitution, designed to fill; or

(b) relates to any of the matters specified in clause (1) of article 31A; or

(c) the President may, by order, direct to be reserved for his consideration.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section and section 39, a Bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the matters specified in sub-section (1) of section 36 or any matter incidental to any of those matters and, in either case, there is endorsed thereon the certificate of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly signed by him that it is a Money Bill.

39. Bills reserved for consideration. When a Bill is reserved by Lieutenant Governor for the consideration of the President, the President shall declare either that he assents to the Bill or that he withholds assent therefrom:

Provided that where the Bill is not a Money Bill, the President may direct the Lieutenant Governor to return the Bill to the Legislative Assembly together with such a message as is mentioned in the first proviso to section 38 and, when a Bill is so returned, the Assembly shall reconsider it accordingly within a period of six months from the date of receipt of such message and, if it is again passed by the Assembly with or without amendment, it shall be presented again to the President for his consideration.

40. Requirements as to sanction and recommendations to be regarded as matters of procedure only. No Act of the Legislative Assembly and no provision in any such Act, shall be invalid by reason only that some previous sanction or recommendation required by this Act was not given, if assent to that Act was given by the Lieutenant Governor, or, on being reserved by the Lieutenant Governor for the consideration of the President, by the President.

41. Annual financial statement. (1) The Lieutenant Governor shall in respect of every financial year cause to be laid before the Legislative Assembly of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir, a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Union territory for that year, in this Part referred to as the “annual financial statement”.

(2) The estimates of expenditure embodied in the annual financial statement shall show separately—

(a) the sums required to meet expenditure described by this Act as expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir, and

(b) the sums required to meet other expenditure proposed to be made from the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir; and shall distinguish expenditure on revenue account from other expenditure.

(3) The following expenditure shall be expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir:—

- (a) the emoluments and allowances of the Lieutenant Governor and other expenditure relating to his office;
- (b) the charges payable in respect of loans advanced to the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir from the Consolidated Fund of India including interest, sinking fund charges and redemption charges, and other expenditure connected therewith;
- (c) the salaries and allowances of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly;
- (d) expenditure in respect of the salaries and allowances of Judges of High Court of Jammu and Kashmir;
- (e) any sums required to satisfy any judgment, decree or award of any court or arbitral tribunal;
- (f) expenditure incurred by the Lieutenant Governor in the discharge of his special responsibility;
- (g) any other expenditure declared by the Constitution or by law made by Parliament or by the Legislative Assembly of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir to be so charged.

42. Procedure in Legislative Assembly with respect to estimates. (1) So much of the estimates as relates to expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir shall not be submitted to the vote of the Legislative Assembly, but nothing in this sub-section shall be construed as preventing the discussion in the Legislative Assembly of any of those estimates.

(2) So much of the said estimates as relates to other expenditure shall be submitted in the form of demands for grants to the Legislative Assembly, and the Legislative Assembly shall have power to assent, or to refuse to assent, to any demand, or to assent to any demand subject to a reduction of the amount specified therein.

(3) No demand for a grant shall be made except on the recommendation of the Lieutenant Governor.

43. Appropriation Bills. (1) As soon as may be after the grants under section 42 have been made by the Legislative Assembly, there shall be introduced a Bill to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of all moneys required to meet—

- (a) the grants so made by the Legislative Assembly, and

(b) the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir but not exceeding in any case the amount shown in the statement previously laid before the Assembly.

(2) No amendment shall be proposed to any such Bill in the Legislative Assembly which will have the effect of varying the amount or altering the destination of any grant so made or of varying the amount of any expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir and the decision of the person presiding as to whether an amendment is inadmissible under this sub-section shall be final.

(3) Subject to the other provisions of this Act, no money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory except under appropriation made by law passed in accordance with the provisions of this section.

44. Supplementary, additional or excess grants. (1) The Lieutenant Governor shall—

(a) if the amount authorised by any law made in accordance with the provisions of section 43 to be expended for a particular service for the current financial year is found to be insufficient for the purposes of that year or when a need has arisen during the current financial year for supplementary or additional expenditure upon some new service not contemplated in the annual financial statement for that year, or

(b) if any money has been spent on any service during a financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service and for that year, cause to be laid before the Legislative Assembly, another statement showing the estimated amount of that expenditure or cause to be presented to the Legislative Assembly with such previous approval a demand for such excess, as the case may be.

(2) The provisions of sections 41, 42 and 43 shall have effect in relation to any such statement and expenditure or demand and also to any law to be made authorising the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir to meet such expenditure or the grant in respect of such demand as they have effect in relation to the annual financial statement and the expenditure mentioned therein or to a demand for a grant and the law to be made for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir to meet such expenditure or grant.

45. Votes on account. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Part, the Legislative Assembly shall have power to make any grant in advance in respect of the estimated expenditure for a part of any financial year pending the completion of the procedure prescribed in section 42 for the voting of such grant and the passing of the law in accordance

with the provisions of section 43 in relation to that expenditure and the Legislative Assembly shall have power to authorise by law the withdrawal of moneys from the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir for the purposes for which the said grant is made.

(2) The provisions of sections 42 and 43 shall have effect in relation to the making of any grant under sub-section (1) or to any law to be made under that sub-section as they have effect in relation to the making of a grant with regard to any expenditure mentioned in the annual financial statement and the law to be made for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir to meet such expenditure.

46. Rules of procedure. (1) The Legislative Assembly may make rules for regulating, subject to the provisions of this Act, its procedure and the conduct of its business:

Provided that the Lieutenant Governor shall, after consultation with the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, make rules—

(a) for securing the timely completion of financial business;

(b) for regulating the procedure of, and the conduct of business in, the Legislative Assembly in relation to any financial matter or to any Bill for the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir;

(c) for prohibiting the discussion of, or the asking of questions on, any matter which affects the discharge of the functions of the Lieutenant Governor in so far as he is required by this Act to act in his discretion.

(2) Until rules are made under sub-section (1), the rules of procedure and standing orders in force immediately before the commencement of this Act, with respect to the Legislative Assembly of the existing State of Jammu and Kashmir shall have effect in relation to the Legislative Assembly of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir subject to such modifications and adaptations as may be made therein by the Speaker of Legislative Assembly.

47. Official language or languages of Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir and language or languages to be used in Legislative Assembly thereof. (1) The Legislative Assembly may by law adopt any one or more of the languages in use in the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir or Hindi as the official language or languages to be used for all or any of the official purposes of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

(2) The business in the Legislative Assembly of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir shall be transacted in the official language or languages of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir or in Hindi or in English:

Provided that the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly or person acting assuch, as the case may be, may permit any member who cannot adequately express himself in any of the languages aforesaid to address the Legislative Assembly in his mothertongue.

48. Language to be used for Acts, Bills, etc. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 47, until Parliament by law otherwise provides, the authoritative texts—

(a) of all Bills to be introduced or amendments thereto to be moved in the Legislative Assembly,

(b) of all Acts passed by the Legislative Assembly, and

(c) of all orders, rules, regulations and bye-laws issued under any law made by the Legislative Assembly of,

shall be in the English language:

Provided that where the Legislative Assembly has prescribed any language other than the English language for use in Bills introduced in, or Acts passed by, the Legislative Assembly or in any order, rule, regulation or bye-law issued under any law made by the Legislative Assembly of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir, a translation of the same in the English language published under the authority of the Lieutenant Governor in the Official Gazette shall be deemed to be the authoritative text thereof in the English language.

49. Restriction on discussion in the Legislative Assembly. No discussion shall take place in the Legislative Assembly with respect to the conduct of any judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties.

50. Courts not to inquire into proceedings of Legislative Assembly. (1) The validity of any proceedings in the Legislative Assembly shall not be called in question on the ground of any alleged irregularity of procedure.

(2) No officer or member of the Legislative Assembly in whom powers are vested by or under this Act for regulating procedure or the conduct of business, or for maintaining order in the Legislative Assembly shall be subject to the jurisdiction of any court in respect of the exercise by him of those powers.

51. Secretariat of the Legislative Assembly. (1) The Legislative Assembly shall have a separate secretariat staff.

(2) The Legislative Assembly may by law regulate the recruitment, and the conditions of service of persons appointed, to the secretarial staff of the Legislative Assembly.

(3) Until provision is made by the Legislative Assembly under sub-section (2), the Lieutenant Governor may, after consultation with the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly make rules regulating the recruitment, and the conditions of service of persons appointed, to the secretarial staff of the Assembly and any rules so made shall have effect subject to the provisions of any law made under the said sub-section.

52. Power of Lieutenant Governor to promulgate Ordinances during recess of Legislative Assembly. (1) If at any time, except when the Legislative Assembly is in session, the Lieutenant Governor thereof is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such Ordinances as the circumstances appear to him to require:

Provided that the power of making an Ordinance under this section shall extend only to those matters with respect to which the Legislative Assembly has power to make laws.

(2) An Ordinance promulgated under this section shall have the same force and effect as an Act of the Legislative Assembly assented by the Lieutenant Governor but every such Ordinance—

(a) Shall be laid before the Legislative Assembly and shall cease to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the re-assembly of the Legislative Assembly, or if before the expiration of that period a resolution disapproving it is passed by the Legislative Assembly; and

(b) May be withdrawn at any time by the Lieutenant Governor. Council of Ministers for the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir

53. Council of Ministers. (1) There shall be a Council of Ministers consisting of not more than ten percent of the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly, with the Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Lieutenant Governor in the exercise of his functions in relation to matters with respect to which the Legislative Assembly has power to make laws except in so far as he is required by or under this Act to act in his discretion or by or under any law to exercise any judicial or quasi-judicial functions.

(2) The Lieutenant Governor shall, in the exercise of his functions, act in his discretion in a matter:

(i) which falls outside the purview of the powers conferred on the Legislative Assembly; or

(ii) in which he is required by or under any law to act in his discretion or to exercise any judicial functions.

(iii) related to All India Services and Anti Corruption Bureau:

Provided that if any question arises whether any matter is or is not a matter as respects which the Lieutenant Governor is by or under this Act required to act in his discretion, the decision of the Lieutenant Governor in his discretion shall be final, and the validity of anything done by the Lieutenant Governor shall not be called in question on the ground that he ought or ought not to have acted in his discretion.

(3) The question whether any, and if so what, advice was tendered by Ministers to the Lieutenant Governor shall not be inquired into in any court.

54. Other provisions as to Ministers. (1) The Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister.

(2) The Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Lieutenant Governor.

(3) The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly.

(4) Before a Minister enters upon his office, the Lieutenant Governor shall administer to him the oaths of office and of secrecy according to the forms set out for the purpose in the Fourth Schedule to this Act.

(5) A Minister who for any period of six consecutive months is not a member of the Legislative Assembly shall at the expiration of that period cease to be a Minister.

(6) The salaries and allowances of Ministers shall be such as the Legislative Assembly may from time to time by law determine, and until the Legislative Assembly so determines, shall be determined by the Lieutenant Governor.

55. Conduct of business. (1) The Lieutenant Governor shall make rules on the advice of the Council of Ministers—

(a) for the allocation of business to the Ministers; and

(b) for the more convenient transaction of business with the Ministers including the procedure to be adopted in case of a difference of opinion between the Lieutenant Governor and the Council of Ministers or a Minister.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, all executive action of the Lieutenant Governor, whether taken on the advice of his Ministers or otherwise, shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the Lieutenant Governor.

(3) Orders and other instruments made and executed in the name of the Lieutenant Governor, shall be authenticated in such manner as may be specified in rules to be made by the Lieutenant Governor on the advice of council of ministers, and the validity of an order or instrument which is so authenticated shall not be called in question on the ground that it is not an order or instrument made or executed by the Lieutenant Governor.

56. Duties of Chief Minister as respects the furnishing of information to the Lieutenant Governor, etc. It shall be the duty of the Chief Minister—

- (a) to communicate to the Lieutenant Governor all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union territory and proposals for legislation;
- (b) to furnish such information relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union territory and proposals for legislation as Lieutenant Governor may call for.

Legislative Council

57. Abolition of Legislative Council of the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
(1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any law, document, judgment, ordinance, rule, regulation or notification, on and from the appointed day, the Legislative Council of the existing State of Jammu and Kashmir shall stand abolished.

- (2) On the abolition of the Legislative Council, every member thereof shall cease to be such member.
- (3) All Bills pending in the Legislative Council immediately before the appointed day shall lapse on the abolition of the Council.

PART IV

ADMINISTRATION OF UNION TERRITORY OF LADAKH

58. Appointment of Lieutenant Governor of Union territory of Ladakh. (1) The Union territory of Ladakh will be administered by the President acting, to such extent as he thinks fit, through a Lieutenant Governor to be appointed by him under article 239.

- (2) The President may make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of the Union territory of Ladakh under article 240 of the Constitution of India.
- (3) Any regulation so made may repeal or amend any Act made by Parliament or any other law which is for the time being applicable to the Union territory of Ladakh and, when promulgated by the President, shall have the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament which applies to the Union territory of Ladakh.

(4) The Lieutenant Governor shall be assisted by advisor(s) to be appointed by the Central Government.

PART V

DELIMITATION OF CONSTITUENCIES

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

- (a) “associate member” means a member associated with the Delimitation Commission under section 60;
- (b) “Delimitation Commission” means the Delimitation Commission to be constituted under section 3 of the Delimitation Act, 2002; and thereafter by any law made by the Parliament.
- (c) “Election Commission” means the Election Commission appointed by the President under article 324 of the Constitution of India;
- (d) “latest census figures” mean the census figures ascertained at the latest census of which the finally published figures are available;
- (e) “Parliamentary Constituency” means a constituency provided by law for the purpose of elections to the House of the People from Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union territory of Ladakh.
- (f) “Assembly Constituency” means a constituency provided by law for the purpose of elections to the Legislative Assembly.

60. Delimitation of constituencies. (1) Without prejudice to sub-sections (3) of section 14 of this Act, the number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir shall be increased from 107 to 114, and delimitation of the constituencies may be determined by the Election Commission in the manner hereinafter provided—

- (a) the number of seats to be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly, having regard to the relevant provisions of the Constitution;
- (b) the assembly constituencies into which the Union territory shall be divided, the extent of each of such constituencies and in which of them seats shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes or for the Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) the adjustments in the boundaries and description of the extent of the parliamentary constituencies in each Union territory that may be necessary or expedient.

(2) In determining the matters referred to in clauses (b) and (c) of sub-section (1), the Election Commission shall have regard to the following provisions, namely:—

(a) all the constituencies shall be single-member constituencies;

(b) all constituencies shall, as far as practicable, be geographically compact areas, and in delimiting them, regard shall be had to physical features, existing boundaries of administrative units, facilities of communication and conveniences to the public; and

(c) constituencies in which seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall, as far as practicable, be located in areas where the proportion of their population to the total population is the largest.

(3) The Election Commission shall, for the purpose of assisting it in the performance of its functions under sub-section (1), associate with itself as associate members, four persons as the Central Government may by order specify, being persons who are the members of the Legislative Assembly of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir or four members of the House of the People representing the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir: Provided that none of the associate members shall have a right to vote or to sign any decision of the Election Commission.

(4) If, owing to death or resignation, the office of an associate member falls vacant, it shall be filled as far as practicable, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3).

(5) The Election Commission shall—

(a) publish its proposals for the delimitation of constituencies together with the dissenting proposals, if any, of any associate member who desires publication thereof in the Official Gazette and in such other manner as the Commission may consider fit, together with a notice inviting objections and suggestions in relation to the proposals and specifying a date on or after which the proposals will be further considered by it;

(b) consider all objections and suggestions which may have been received by it before the date so specified; and

(c) after considering all objections and suggestions which may have been received by it before the date so specified, determine by one or more orders the delimitation of constituencies and cause such order or orders to

be published in the Official Gazette, and there upon such publication, the order or orders shall have the full force of law and shall not be called in question in any court.

(6) As soon as may be after such publication, every such order relating to assembly constituencies shall be laid before the Legislative Assembly of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

61. Power of Election Commission to maintain Delimitation Orders up-to date. (1) The Election Commission may by notification in the Official Gazette,—

(a) correct any printing mistakes in any order made under section 60 or any error arising therein from inadvertent slip or omission; and

(b) where the boundaries or name of any territorial division mentioned in any such order or orders is or are altered, make such amendments as appear to it to be necessary or expedient for bringing such order up-to-date.

(2) Every notification under this section relating to an assembly constituency shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is issued, before the Legislative Assembly.

62. Special provision as to readjustment of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies on the basis of 2011 census. (1) On and from the appointed day, notwithstanding the publication of orders under sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Delimitation Act, 2002 or anything contained in sub-section (2) or sub-section (4) of the said section, the Delimitation Act, 2002 shall be deemed to have been amended as provided below:

(a) in section 2, in clause (f), the words “but does not include the State of Jammu and Kashmir” shall be omitted; and

(b) for the purpose of delimitation of Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies, the words and figures “census held in the year 2001”, wherever occurring, shall be construed as words and figures “census held in the year 2011”.

(2) Readjustment of the constituencies as provided under section 60 in the successor Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir into Assembly Constituencies, shall be carried by the Delimitation Commission, to be constituted under the Delimitation Act, 2002 as amended by this Act, and shall take effect from such date as the Central Government may, by order, publish in the Official Gazette, specify.

(3) Readjustment of the constituencies as provided under section 11 in the successor Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir into Parliamentary Constituencies, shall be carried by the Delimitation Commission, to be constituted under the Delimitation Act, 2002 as amended by this Act, and shall take effect from such date as the Central Government may, by order, publish in the Official Gazette, specify.

63. Special provisions as to readjustment of Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies. Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 59 to 61, until the relevant figures for the first census taken after the year 2026 have been published, it shall not be necessary to readjust the division of successor Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir into Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies and any reference to the “latest census figures” in this Part shall be construed as a reference to the 2011 census figures.

64. Procedure as to delimitation. The procedure as provided in the law made by Parliament, shall apply, in relation to the delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies under this Part as they apply in relation to the delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies under that law.

PART VI

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

65. Applicability of Scheduled Castes Order. On and from the appointed day, the Constitution Jammu and Kashmir (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1956, shall stand applied to the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union territory of Ladakh.

66. Applicability of Scheduled Tribes Order. On and from the appointed day, the Constitution Jammu and Kashmir (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1989, shall stand applied to the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union territory of Ladakh.

PART VII

MISCELLANEOUS AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

67. Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir. (1) On and from the appointed day, all revenues received in the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir by the Government of India or the Lieutenant Governor of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir in relation to any matter with respect to which the Legislative Assembly of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir has power to make laws, and all grants made and all loans advanced to the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir from the Consolidated Fund of India and all loans raised by the Government of India or the Lieutenant Governor of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir upon the security of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir and all moneys received by the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir in repayment of loans shall form one Consolidated Fund to be entitled “the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir”.

(2) No moneys out of such Consolidated Fund shall be appropriated except in accordance with, and for the purposes and in the manner provided in, this Act.

(3) The custody of such Consolidated Fund, the payment of moneys into such Funds, the withdrawal of moneys therefrom and all other matters connected with or ancillary to those matters shall be regulated by rules made by the Lieutenant Governor.

68. Public Account of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir and moneys credited to it. (1) On and from the appointed day, all other public moneys received by or on behalf of the Lieutenant Governor shall be credited to a Public Account entitled “the Public Account of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir”.

(2) The custody of public moneys, other than those credited to the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory or the Contingency Fund of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir, received by or on behalf of the Lieutenant Governor, their payment into the Public Accounts of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir and the withdrawal of moneys from such account and all other matters connected with or ancillary to the aforesaid matters shall be regulated by rules made by the Lieutenant Governor on the advice of Council of Ministers.

69. Contingency Fund of Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir. (1) There shall be established a Contingency Fund in the nature of an imprest to be entitled “the Contingency Fund of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir”, into which shall be paid from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir such sums as may, from time to time, be determined by law made by the Legislative Assembly of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir; and the said Fund shall be held by the Lieutenant Governor to enable advances to be made by him out of such Fund.

(2) No advances shall be made out of the Contingency Fund of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir except for the purposes of meeting unforeseen expenditure pending authorisation of such expenditure by the Legislative Assembly under appropriations made by law.

(3) The Lieutenant Governor on the advice of the Council of Ministers may make rules regulating all matters connected with or ancillary to the custody of, the payment of moneys into, and the withdrawal of moneys from, the Contingency Fund of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

70. Borrowing upon the security of Consolidated Fund of Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir. (1) The executive power of the Union territory extends to borrowing upon the security of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir within such limits, if any, as may, from time to time, be fixed by Legislative assembly by law and to the giving of guarantees within such limits, if any, as may be so fixed.

(2) Any sums required for the purpose of invoking a guarantee shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

71. Form of accounts of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir. The accounts of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir shall be kept in such form as the Lieutenant Governor may, after obtaining advice of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, prescribe by rules.

72. Audit reports. The reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India relating to the accounts of Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir for any period subsequent to the date referred to in sub-section (1) of section 67 shall be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor who shall cause them to be laid before the Legislative Assembly.

73. Provision in case of failure of constitutional machinery. If the President, on receipt of a report from the Lieutenant Governor of Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir, or otherwise, is satisfied,—

(a) that a situation has arisen in which the administration of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Act, or

(b) that for the proper administration of Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir it is necessary or expedient so to do,

the President may, by order, suspend the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Act for such period as he thinks fit and make such incidental and consequential provisions as may appear to him to be necessary or expedient for administering the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

74. Authorisation of expenditure by President. Where the Legislative Assembly is dissolved, or its functioning as such Assembly remains suspended, on account of an order under section 73, it shall be competent for the President to authorize, when the House of the People is not in session, expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir pending the sanction of such expenditure by Parliament.

PART VIII

HIGH COURT

75. High Court of Jammu and Kashmir to be common High Court. (1) On and from the appointed day,—

(a) the High Court of Jammu and Kashmir shall be the common High Court for the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union territory of Ladakh;

(b) the Judges of the High Court of Jammu and Kashmir for the existing State of Jammu and Kashmir holding office immediately before the appointed day shall become on that day the Judges of the common High Court.

(2) The expenditure in respect of salaries and allowances of the Judges of the common High Court shall be allocated amongst the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union territory of Ladakh on the basis of population ratio.

76. Special provision relating to Bar Council and advocates. (1) On and from the date referred to in sub-section (1) of section 75, in the Advocates Act, 1961, in section 3, in sub-section (1),—

(a) in clause (a), the words “Jammu and Kashmir” shall be deleted.

(b) after clause (f), the following clause shall be inserted, namely—

- (g) - for the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union territory of Ladakh, to be known as the Bar Council of Jammu and Kashmir; and Ladakh.

(2) Any person who immediately before the date referred to in sub-section (1) of section 75 is an advocate on the roll of the Bar Council of the existing State of Jammu and Kashmir and practising as an advocate in the High Court of Jammu and Kashmir, may continue to be members of the “Bar council of Jammu and Kashmir; and Ladakh”, notwithstanding anything contained in the Advocates Act, 1961 and the rules made thereunder.

(3) The persons other than the advocates who are entitled immediately before the date referred to in sub-section (1) of section 75, on and after that date, be recognised as such persons entitled also to practise in the common High Court of Jammu and Kashmir or any subordinate court thereof, as the case may be.

(4) The right of audience in the common High Court of Jammu and Kashmir shall be regulated in accordance with the like principles as immediately before the date referred to in sub-section (1) of section 75, are in force with respect to the right of audience in the High Court of Jammu and Kashmir.

77. Practice and procedure in common High Court of Jammu and Kashmir. Subject to the provisions of this Part, the law in force immediately before the date referred to in sub-section (1) of section 75 with respect to practice and procedure in the High Court of Jammu and Kashmir shall, with the necessary modifications, apply in relation to the common High Court of Jammu and Kashmir and accordingly, the common High Court of Jammu and Kashmir shall have all such powers to make rules and orders with respect to practice and procedure as are immediately before that date exercisable by the common High Court of Jammu and Kashmir:

Provided that any rules or orders which are in force immediately before the date referred to in sub-section (1) of section 75 with respect to practice and procedure in the High Court of Jammu and Kashmir shall, until varied or revoked by rules or orders made by the common High Court of Jammu and Kashmir, apply with the necessary modifications in relation to practice and procedure in the common High Court of Jammu and Kashmir as if made by that Court.

78. Savings. Nothing in this Part shall affect the application to the common High Court of Jammu and Kashmir of any provisions of the Constitution, and this Part shall have effect subject to any provision that may be made on or after the date referred to in sub-section (1) of section 75 with respect to the common High Court of Jammu and Kashmir by any Legislature or other authority having power to make such provision.

PART IX

ADVOCATE-GENERAL OF UNION TERRITORY OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

79. Advocate General for Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir. (1) The Lieutenant Governor shall appoint a person who is qualified to be appointed a Judge of the High Court, to be Advocate-General for the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

(2) It shall be the duty of such Advocate - General to give advice to the Government of such Union territory upon such legal matters and to perform such other duties of a legal character, as may from time to time be referred or assigned to him by the said Government, and to discharge the functions conferred on him by or under the Constitution or any other law for the time being in force.

(3) In the performance of his duties, the Advocate-General shall have the right of audience in all courts in the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

(4) The Advocate-General shall hold office during the pleasure of the Lieutenant Governor and receive such remuneration as the Lieutenant Governor may determine.

PART X

AUTHORISATION OF EXPENDITURE AND DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUES

80. Authorisation of expenditure of Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir. The Governor of existing State of Jammu and Kashmir may, at any time before the appointed day, authorise such expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir as he deems necessary for any period not more than six months beginning with the appointed day pending the sanction of such expenditure by the Legislative Assembly of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir:

Provided that the Lieutenant Governor of Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir may, after the appointed day, authorise such further expenditure as he deems necessary from the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir for any period not extending beyond the said period of six months.

81. Authorisation of expenditure of Union territory of Ladakh. The Governor of existing State of Jammu and Kashmir may, at any time before the appointed day, authorise such

expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir as he deems necessary for any period not more than six months beginning with the appointed day pending the sanction of such expenditure by the Parliament:

Provided that the President may, after the appointed day, authorise such further expenditure as he deems necessary from the Consolidated Fund of India for any period not extending beyond the said period of six months.

82. Reports relating to accounts of Jammu and Kashmir State. (1) The reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India referred to in clause (2) of article 151 relating to the accounts of the existing State of Jammu and Kashmir in respect of any period prior to the appointed day shall be submitted to the Lieutenant Governors of the successor Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir, and Union territory of Ladakh.

(2) The Lieutenant Governor of Jammu and Kashmir, thereafter shall cause the reports to be laid before the Legislature of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

(3) The Lieutenant Governor of Jammu and Kashmir may by order—

(a) declare any expenditure incurred out of the Consolidated Fund of Jammu and Kashmir on any service in respect of any period prior to the appointed day during the financial year or in respect of any earlier financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service and for that year as disclosed in the reports referred to in sub-section (1) to have been duly authorised; and

(b) provide for any action to be taken on any matter arising out of the said reports.

83. Distribution of revenue. (1) The award made by the Fourteenth Finance Commission to the existing State of Jammu and Kashmir shall be apportioned between the successor Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir; and Union territory of Ladakh by the Central Government on the basis of population ratio and other parameters:

Provided that on the appointed day, the President shall make a reference to the Union territories Finance Commission to take into account the resources available to the successor Union territory of Ladakh and make separate award for the successor Union territory of Ladakh:

Provided further that on the appointed day, the President shall make a reference to the Fifteenth Finance Commission to include Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir in its Terms of Reference and make award for the successor Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (1), the Central Government may, having regard to the resources available to the successor Union territory of Ladakh make appropriate grants and also ensure that adequate benefits and incentives in the form of special development package are given to the backward areas of this region.

PART XI

APPORTIONMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

84. Application of this Part. (1) The provisions of this Part shall apply in relation to the apportionment of the assets and liabilities of the existing State of Jammu and Kashmir immediately before the appointed day, between the successor Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir and successor Union territory of Ladakh.

(2) The apportionment of the assets and liabilities of the existing State of Jammu and Kashmir shall be subject to the recommendations of a committee constituted by the Central Government.

(3) The process of apportionment shall be completed within a period of twelve months from the appointed day.

PART XII

PROVISIONS AS TO CERTAIN CORPORATIONS AND ANY OTHER MATTERS

85. Advisory Committee(s). (1) The Central Government may by order, establish one or more Advisory Committees within a period of 90 days from the appointed day, for the purposes of :

- (a) apportionment of assets, rights and liabilities of the companies and corporations constituted for the existing State of Jammu and Kashmir between Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union territory of Ladakh;
- (b) issues relating to Continuance of arrangements in regard to generation and supply of electric power and supply of water;
- (c) issues related to Jammu and Kashmir State Financial Corporation;
- (d) issues related to Companies constituted for the existing state of Jammu and Kashmir regarding the division of the interests and shares and reconstitution of Board of Directors;
- (e) issues related to facilities in certain State Institutions; and

(f) issues related to any other matters not covered under this section.

(2) The committees so appointed under sub-section (1) of this section, shall submit their reports within six months to the Lieutenant Governor of Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir, who shall act on the recommendations of such committees within a period of 30 days from the date of receiving such reports.

86. Temporary provisions as to continuance of certain existing road transport permits. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 88 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, a permit granted by the State Transport Authority of the existing State of Jammu and Kashmir or any Regional Transport Authority in that State shall, if such permit was, immediately before the appointed day, valid and effective in any area in the transferred territory, be deemed to continue to be valid and effective in that area after that day till its period of validity subject to the provisions of that Act as for the time being in force in that area; and it shall not be necessary for any such permit to be countersigned by the Transport Authority of any of Union territory or any Regional Transport Authority therein for the purpose of validating it for use in such area:

Provided that the Lieutenant Governor may add to amend or vary the conditions attached to the permit by the Authority by which the permit was granted.

(2) No tolls, entrance fees or other charges of a like nature shall be levied after the appointed day in respect of any transport vehicle for its operations in any of the successor Union Territories under any such permit, if such vehicle was, immediately before that day, exempt from the payment of any such toll, entrance fees or other charges for its operations in the transferred territory:

Provided that the Central Government may, after consultation with the Government of Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir or the administration of Union territory of Ladakh, as the case may be, authorise the levy of any such toll, entrance fees or other charges, as the case may be:

Provided further that the provisions of this sub-section shall not be applicable where any such tolls, entrance fees or other charges of a like nature are leviable for the use of any road or bridge which is constructed or developed for commercial purpose by the State Government, an undertaking of the State Government, a joint undertaking in which the State Government is a shareholder or the private sector.

87. Special provision as to income tax. Where the assets, rights and liabilities of any body corporate carrying on business are, under the provisions of this Part, transferred to any other bodies corporate which after the transfer carry on the same business, the losses or profits or gains sustained by the body corporate first-mentioned which, but for such transfer, would have been allowed to be carried forward and set off in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VI of the Income-tax Act, 1961, shall be apportioned amongst the transferee bodies corporate in accordance with the rules to be made by the Central Government in this behalf and, upon such

apportionment, the share of loss allotted to each transferee body corporate shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VI of the said Act, as if the transferee body corporate had itself sustained such loss in a business carried on by it in the years in which those losses were sustained.

PART XIII

PROVISIONS AS TO SERVICES

88. Provisions relating to All India Services. (1) In this section, the expression “State cadre”—

(a) in relation to the Indian Administrative Service, has the same meaning assigned to it in the Indian Administrative Service (Cadre) Rules, 1954;

(b) in relation to the Indian Police Service, has the same meaning assigned to it in the Indian Police Service (Cadre) Rules, 1954; and

(c) in relation to the Indian Forest Service, has the same meaning assigned to it in the Indian Forest Service (Cadre) Rules, 1966.

(2) The members of the cadres of Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service and Indian Forest Service for the existing State of Jammu and Kashmir, on and from the appointed day, shall continue to function on the existing cadres.

(3) The provisional strength, composition and allocation of officers currently borne on the existing cadre of Jammu and Kashmir to the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union territory of Ladakh, as referred to in sub-section (2) shall be such as the Lieutenant Governor of Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir may, by order, determine on or after the appointed day.

(4) The members of each of the said services, currently borne on the Jammu and Kashmir cadre immediately before the appointed day shall be finally allocated between the successor Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union territory of Ladakh, in such manner and with effect from such date or dates as the Central Government may, by order, specify on the recommendation of Lieutenant Governors of Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir; and Union territory of Ladakh.

(5) The Officers so allocated to both the Union Territories shall function within these Union Territories, in accordance with the rules framed by the Central Government.

(6) In future, the All India Service officers to be posted to Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir or Union territory of Ladakh, as the case may be, shall be borne on the Arunachal Goa Mizoram Union Territory cadre, and necessary

modifications in corresponding cadre allocations rules may be made accordingly, by the Central Government.

89. Provisions relating to other services. (1) Every person who immediately before the appointed day is serving on substantive basis in connection with the affairs of the existing State of Jammu and Kashmir shall, on and from that day provisionally continue to serve in connection with the affairs of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union territory of Ladakh, by general or special order of the Lieutenant Governor of Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir:

Provided that every direction under this sub-section issued after the expiry of a period of one year from the appointed day shall be issued with the consultation of the Government or Administration of the successor Union Territories, as the case may be.

(2) As soon as may be after the appointed day, the Lieutenant Governor of Jammu and Kashmir shall, by general or special order, determine the successor Union territory to which every person referred to in sub-section (1) shall be finally allotted for service, after consideration of option received by seeking option from the employees, and the date with effect from which such allotment shall take effect or be deemed to have taken effect:

Provided that even after the allocation has been made, Lieutenant Governor of Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir may in order to meet any deficiency in the service, depute officers from one successor Union territory to the other Union territory.

(3) Every person who is finally allotted under the provisions of sub-section (2) to a successor Union territory shall, if he is not already serving therein, be made available for serving in the successor Union territory from such date as may be agreed upon between the Government of the successor Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Administration of Union territory of Ladakh, or, in default of such agreement, as may be determined by the Central Government:

Provided that the Central Government shall have the power to review any of its orders issued under this section.

90. Other provisions relating to services. (1) Nothing in this section or in section 89 shall be deemed to affect, on or after the appointed day, the operation of the provisions of Chapter I of Part XIV of the Constitution in relation to determination of the conditions of service of persons serving in connection with the affairs of the Union or any Union territory:

Provided that the conditions of service applicable immediately before the appointed day in the case of any person deemed to have been allocated to the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir or Union territory of Ladakh under

section 89 shall not be varied to his disadvantage except with the previous approval of the Lieutenant Governor.

(2) All services prior to the appointed day rendered by a person,—

(a) if he is deemed to have been allocated to any Union territory under section 89, shall be deemed to have been rendered in connection with the affairs of that Union territory;

(b) if he is deemed to have been allocated to the Union in connection with the administration of the successor Union territory, shall be deemed to have been rendered in connection with the affairs of the Union, for the purposes of the rules regulating his conditions of service.

(3) The provisions of section 89 shall not apply in relation to members of any All-India Service.

91. Provisions as to continuance of officers in same post. Every person who, immediately before the appointed day, is holding or discharging the duties of any post or office in connection with the affairs of the existing State of Jammu and Kashmir in any area which on that day falls within one of the successor Union territory shall continue to hold the same post or office in that successor Union territory, and shall be deemed, on and from that day, to have been duly appointed to the post or office by the Government of, or other appropriate authority in, that successor Union territory:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent a competent authority, on and from the appointed day, from passing in relation to such person any order affecting the continuance in such post or office.

92. Provision for employees of Public Sector Undertakings, etc. On and from the appointed day, the employees of State Public Sector Undertakings, corporations and other autonomous bodies shall continue to function in such undertaking, corporation or autonomous bodies for a period of one year and during this period the corporate body concerned shall determine the modalities for distributing the personnel between the successor Union Territories.

93. Provisions as to State Public Service Commission. (1) The Public Service Commission for the existing State of Jammu and Kashmir shall, on and from the appointed day, be the Public Service Commission for the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

(2) The Union Public Service Commission, with the approval of the President, shall serve the needs of the Union territory of Ladakh.

(3) The persons holding office immediately before the appointed day as the Chairman or other member of the Public Service Commission for the existing State of Jammu and Kashmir shall, as from the appointed day, be the Chairman

or, as the case may be, the other member of the Public Service Commission for the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

(4) Every person who becomes the Chairman or other member of the Public Service Commission for the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir on the appointed day under subsection (3) shall be entitled to receive from the Government of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir, conditions of service not less favourable than those to which he was entitled under the provisions applicable to him.

(5) The report of the Jammu and Kashmir Public Service Commission as to the work done by the Commission in respect of any period prior to the appointed day shall be presented to the Lieutenant Governor of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir, and the Lieutenant Governor of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir shall, on receipt of such report, cause a copy thereof together with a memorandum explaining as far as possible, as respects the cases, if any, where the advice of the Commission was not accepted, the reasons for such non-acceptance to be laid before the Legislature of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

PART XIV

LEGAL AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

94. Amendment of section 15 of Act 37 of 1956. On and from the appointed day, in section 15 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, in clause (a), for the words “Jammu and Kashmir” the words “Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union territory of Ladakh” shall be substituted.

95. Territorial extent of laws. (1) All Central laws in Table -1 of the Fifth Schedule to this Act, on and from the appointed day, shall apply in the manner as provided therein, to the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union territory of Ladakh.

(2) All other laws in Fifth Schedule, applicable to existing State of Jammu and Kashmir immediately before the appointed day, shall apply in the manner as provided therein, to the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union territory of Ladakh.

96. Power to adapt laws. For the purpose of facilitating the application in relation to the successor Union Territories, of any law made before the appointed day, as detailed in Fifth Schedule to this Act, the Central Government may, before the expiration of one year from that day, by order, make such adaptations and modifications of the law, whether by way of repeal or amendment, as may be necessary or expedient, and thereupon every such law shall have effect subject to the adaptations and modifications so made until altered, repealed or amended by a competent Legislature or other competent authority.

97. Power to construe laws. Notwithstanding that no provision or insufficient provision has been made under section 96 for the adaptation of a law made before the appointed day, any court, tribunal or authority, required or empowered to enforce such law may, for the purpose of facilitating its application in relation to the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir or Union territory of Ladakh, construe the law in such manner, without affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper in regard to the matter before the court, tribunal or authority.

98. Power to name authorities, etc., for exercising statutory functions. The Lieutenant Governor, as respects the concerned territory may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify the authority, officer or person who, on or after the appointed day, shall be competent to exercise such functions exercisable under any law in force on that day as may be mentioned in that notification and such law shall have effect accordingly.

99. Legal proceedings. Where, immediately before the appointed day, the existing State of Jammu and Kashmir is a party to any legal proceedings with respect to any property, rights or liabilities subject to apportionment among the successor Union Territories under this Act, the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir or the Union territory of Ladakh which succeeds to, or acquires a share in, that property or those rights or liabilities by virtue of any provision of this Act shall be deemed to be substituted for the existing State of Jammu and Kashmir or added as a party to those proceedings, and the proceedings may continue accordingly.

100. Transfer of pending proceedings. (1) Every proceeding pending immediately before the appointed day before a court (other than High Court), tribunal, authority or officer in any area which on that day falls within the State of Jammu and Kashmir shall, if it is a proceeding relating exclusively to the territory, which as from that day are the territories of any Union territory, stand transferred to the corresponding court, tribunal, authority or officer of that Union territory.

(2) If any question arises as to whether any proceeding should stand transferred under sub-section (1), it shall be referred to the common High Court of Jammu and Kashmir and the decision of that High Court shall be final.

(3) In this section—

(a) proceeding includes any suit, case or appeal; and

(b) corresponding court, tribunal authority or officer in any of Union territory means—

(i) the court, tribunal, authority or officer in which, or before whom, the proceeding would have laid if it had been instituted after the appointed day; or

(ii) in case of doubt, such court, tribunal, authority, or officer in that Union territory, as may be determined after the appointed day by the Government or administration of that Union territory, or the

Central Government, as the case may be, or before the appointed day by the Government of the existing State of Jammu and Kashmir to be the corresponding court, tribunal, authority or officer.

101. Right of pleaders to practise in certain cases. Any person who, immediately before the appointed day, is enrolled as a pleader entitled to practise in any subordinate court in the existing State of Jammu and Kashmir shall, for a period of one year from that day, continue to be entitled to practise in those courts, notwithstanding that the whole or any part of the territories within the jurisdiction of those courts has been transferred to any of the Union Territories.

102. Effect of provisions of the Act inconsistent with other laws. The provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law.

103. Power to remove difficulties. (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the President may, by order do anything not inconsistent with such provisions which appears to him to be necessary or expedient for the purpose of removing the difficulty: Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiry of a period of five years from the appointed day.

(2) Every order made under this section shall be laid before each House of Parliament.

The First Schedule

(See Section 9)

Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir

Members of Council of State

S.No.	Name of the sitting Member	Term
1.	Fayaz Mir Mohammad	11/02/2015 to 10/02/2021
2.	Laway Shri Nazir Ahmed	16/02/2015 to 15/02/2021
3.	Manhas Shri Shamsher Singh	11/02/2015 to 10/02/2021
4.	Ghulam Nabi Azad	16/02/2015 to 15/02/2021

The Second Schedule

[See Section 11(1)]

Amendments to the Delimitation of Parliamentary Constituencies Order, 1976

Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir

Parliamentary Constituencies

S.No.	Name of the Constituency	Extent of Constituency
1.	Baramulla	Baramulla District
2.	Srinagar	Srinagar District
3.	Anantnag	Anantnag District
4.	Udhampur	Udhampur Doda and Kathua Districts
5.	Jammu	Jammu, Rajouri and Poonch Districts

Union territory of Ladakh

Parliamentary Constituency

S.No.	Name of the Constituency	Extent of Constituency
1.	Ladakh	Ladakh District

Note.— (i) Any reference in this Schedule to a district shall be taken to mean the area comprised within that district on the 1st day of August, 1975.

(ii) As per details included in Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1976 under Articles 81 & 82 of the Constitution of India as applied to the State of Jammu and Kashmir by the Constitution (Application to J&K) Order, 1954 (C.O. 48).

The Third Schedule

[See Section 14(5)]

Amendments to the Delimitation of Assembly Constituencies Order, 1995

Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir

Assembly Constituencies

S. No.	Name of the Assembly Constituency	Extent
1	2	3
		KUPWARA DISTRICT
1.	Karnah	All PCs of Tehsil Karnah; PC Keran of Tehsil Kupwara.
2.	Kupwara	PCs 18-Sulakot, 20-Radabug, 22-Bumhama, 23-Drugmulla, 25-Gushi, 26-Batergam, 27-Dadikoot, 30-Gulgam, 31-Harrai, 32-Hayan, 33-Trehgam, 34-Guglose, 35-Kralpora, 36-Guzeryal, 37-Gundizona-Reshi, 38-Panzgam, 39-Meelyal, 40-Shoolloora, 41-

		Dardihairi-Kharagund, 42-Kupwara and P.C. 55-Manzgam in Tehsil Handwara.
3.	Lolab	PCs 1-Harduring, 2-Chontiwari, 3-Machil, 4-Kalaroch, 5-Khumrayal, 6-Kanthpora, 7-Wawoor, 8-Maidanpora, 9-Khurhama, 10-Warnow, 11-Krusan, 12-Sogam, 13-Darapora, 14-Lalpora, 15-Chandigam, 16-Tekipora, 17-Dewar Inderbug, 19-Manigah, 29-Haihama, 45-Dardapora in Kupwara Tehsil.
4.	Handwara	PCs 8-Maidan Chogal, 28-Taratpora, 29-Wilgam, 30-Lilam, 31-Dulipora, 32-Opzawani, 33-Shogapora, 34-Neelipora, 35-Magam, 36-Jagarpora, 39-Behnipora, 40-Rajpora, 41-Zachaldara, 42-Wadder, 43-Turkapora, 44-Chanjimulla, 45-Wadipora, 46-Bhaki Akhar, 47-Batakoot, 48-Braripora, 49-Waripora Gonipora, 50-Nutanoosa, 51-Kandikhas, 52-Handwara; 53- Dhama, 54-Panchakoot in Tehsil Handwara; and 21-Kegam, 28-Nagrimalpora, 24-Najatpora in Tehsil Kupwara.
5.	Langate	PCs 1- Langate, 2-Unusu, 3-Pohrupeth, 4-Glura, 5-Martgam, 6-Hanga, 7-Shanoo, 9-Nowgam, 10-Mawar, 11- Qalamchakla, 12- Adura, 13-Haril, 14-Drangsoo-ShahNagri, 15-Udipora, 16- Kralagund, 17-Lokipora, 18-Kichlo Qazipora, 19-Khaipora, 20-Panditpora, 21-Super-Nagam, 22-Ashapora, 23-Safalpora, 24-Kralpora, 25-Deedarpora, 26-Shathgund-Balla, 27-Rawalpora, 37-Wasiakawnar, 38- Lachampora in Tehsil Handwara.
		BARAMULLA DISTRICT
6.	Uri	All PCs in Tehsil Uri.
7.	Rafiabad	PCs 11-Chakloo, 12- Nadihal, 13-Shitloo, 15-Biner Kahdoora in Tehsil Baramulla; and PCs 5-Nowpora Kalan, 8-Watargam, 9-Fidarpora, 10-Handipora, 11-Yarbug, 12-Riban-Ramhama, 13- Ladora, 14-Rehama, 15-Chijahama, 16- Wanpora, 17-Panzalla-Gundabal, 18- Sailkoot, 19-Balhama-Thakanpora, 20-Chatoosa, 21-Dangiwacha, 22-Rawacha, 23-Harduchanam, 24-Bakshipora-Batapora, 25-Zithan, 36- Behrampora, 37-Chitlora, 38- Achabal in Tehsil Sopore.
8.	Sopore	PCs 1-Sopore with NAC, 2- Warapora, 3-Arampora, 4- Dangerpora, 6- Watalab, 32- Seeloo,

		33- Botingoo, 34- Mundji, 35- Duroo, 39- Hardu-Shiva, 41- Aadipora-Bomai, 42-Wadoora, 40-Tujar-Pahlihar, 43- Harwan, 44- Zaloor in Tehsil Sopore.
9.	Gurez	All PCs in Tehsil Gurez.
10.	Bandipora	All PCs in Tehsil Bandipora; and PC 1- Ajas of Tehsil Sonawari.
11.	Sonawari	All PCs in Tehsil Sonawari excluding PC 1-Ajas.
12.	Sangrama	PCs 16-Kreeri, 17-Wizar, 18-Authora, 19-Shalakawara, 20-Nowpora-Jagir, 21-Wagoora, 22-Kachumuqam, 24- Manigam, 25-Kalantara-Balla, 26 - Dandmoh, 27- Sultanpora-Kandi in Tehsil Baramulla; and 7-Tarzoo, 26-Hygam, 27-Seer-Jagir, 28-Bulagam, 29-Sangrama, 30-Krank-Shivan, 31-Wagub in Tehsil Sopore.
13.	Baramulla	PCs 1- Laridora, 2- Heewan, 30 Malapora, 4-Kich-Hama, 50-Ushkara, 6-Khanpora with NAC, 7-Khaja-Bagh, 8-Taki-Sultan, 9-Khaitangan, 10-Delina, 14-Kansipora, 23- Chandoosa in Tehsil Baramulla.
14.	Gulmarg	All PCs in Teshil Gulmarg; and 2-Wailoo Kralpora, 8-Sriwarpora, 9-Chokar, 10- Waripora-Bangil, 12-Malmoh, 13- Nowlari, 16-Yal in Tehsil Pattan.
15.	Pattan	Tehsil Pattan excluding 2-Wailoo-Kralpora, 8-Sriwarapora, 9-Chokar, 10-Waripora Bangil, 12-Malmoh, 13-Nowlari and 16-Yal.
		SRINAGAR DISTRICT
16.	Kangan	All PCs of Tehsil Kangan; and PCs -Manigam, 2-Wailoo, 3-Nunar in Tehsil Ganderwal.
17.	Ganderbal	Tehsil Ganderbal excluding 1-Manigam, 2-Wailoo, 3-Nunar and P.C. Haran in Srinagar Tehsil.
18.	Hazratbal	Ward 16 in Srinagar Municipality (excluding Municipal areas not falling in Srinagar Tehsil but falling in Ganderbal Tehsil) and PC 9-Bachpora in Tehsil Ganderbal and Wards 17 and 12 except the following Mohallas of Ward 12 ; Mugal Mohalla, Surateng, Khawjapora, Kocha Nidan, Zindashah and boat population of these wards.
19.	Zadibal	Wards 14 and 15 in Srinagar Municipality and boat population of Anchar and of the ghats of these wards.
20.	Idgah	Wards 8 and 11 in Srinagar Municipality and P.C.

		38-Palpora and 41-Sangam in Srinagar Tehsil.
21.	Khanyar	Wards 10-13 of Srinagar Municipality and the following mohallas of Ward 12-Mugal Mohalla, Surateng, Khawjapora, Zindshah and Kocha Nidan and boat population of these wards.
22.	Habbakadal	Wards 7 and 9 in Srinagar Municipality and boat population of Wards 6, 7 and 9.
23.	Amirakadal	Wards 3 and 4 in Srinagar Municipality excluding (i) Natipora (rural), (ii) Rawalpura (rural), (iii) Hyderpora (rural) ; and excluding Aramwari, Gund Chandal, Stingoo, Sutho Kirther Bagh in Tehsil Chadoora and Watdoor, Galwanpora Laloo and Shesgam Bagh in Tehsil Badgam and boat population of these wards and of Ward 5.
24.	Sonawar	Wards 1 and 2 in Srinagar Municipality and Badamibagh Cantonment and P.C. 21-Chitrahama, 19-Dara, 29-Khunmu, 30-Balhama, 31-Zewan in Tehsil Srinagar and boat population of ghats in these wards.
25.	Batamaloo	Wards 5 and 6 in Srinagar Municipality ; and PCs 6-Mujgund, 42-Bachipora Tengpora in Srinagar Tehsil.
		BUDGAM DISTRICT
26.	Chadoora	The following Patwar Circles of Tehsil Chadoora, 16-Chadoora, 24-Chattergam, 25-Wagora, 26-Wathura, 27-Khanda, 28-Bugam Batapora, 29-Kralpora, 30-Hayatpora, 31-Pohroo, 32-Rakh Shalina, 33-Bagati Kanipora, 34-Nowgam, 35-Kanihama, 36-Daulatpora, 38-Natipora rural area outside Srinagar Municipal limits in ward 4 and 39-Lasjan and Aramwari, Gund, Chandal Stengoo, Suthoo, Kirtherbagh and 40-Kursu Padshahibagh.
27.	Badgam	PCs 1-Soibugh, 2-Dhrmana, 3-Wahabpora, 4-Arth, 5-Wadwan, 6-Bemina, 7-Pallar, 8-Garriend Kalan, 9-Sholipra, 10-Nassar-ullah-Pora, 11-Jahama, 12-Water-Wani, 28-Chune, 29-Badgam, 30-Ompora 31-Narkara, 32-Humhama, 35-Karewa Damodar, 36-Gund-Sathu, 37-Ichakoot, 38-Ichgam, 33-Rawalpora (rural), 34-Hyderpora (rural) in Badgam Tehsil.
28.	Beerwah	PCs 1-Suzeth-Gooripora, 2-Kawoosa Khalisa, 3-Kawoosa Jagir, 4-Batapora Kahihama, 5-Sanoor-

		Kalipora, 6-Hardu Malpora, 7-Bandagam, 8-Utligam, 9-MulaShulla, 10-Sonapah, 12-Gondipora, 21-Shanglipora, 22-Khag, 23-Malpora Khag, 24-Himchipora, 25-Lalpora, 26-Beerwah, 27-Chewdara, 28-Peth Mukahama, 29-Rathusun, 30-Bona Makhama, 31-Nagam, 32-Iskanderpora, 33-Aripanthan, 34-Palpora, 36-Hardua-Shorsh in Tehsil Beerwah.
29.	Khansahib	PCs 1-Hokhalatri, 13-Phartahn, 14-Kandoora, 15-Drahg, 16-Sitaharan, 17-Zogikharian, 18-Arizal, 19-Qamroo, 20-Rawalpora-Beerwah ; and PC 35-Sail in Tehsil Berwah; and PCs 13-Waterhail, 14-Jawalapora, 15-Sondipora, 16-Dalipora, 17-Yari Khah, 18-Talapora, 19-Parnawah, 20-Drayagram, 21-Frestwar Khasipora, 22-Arigam, 23-Khan Sahib, 24-Raithan, 25-Kachwari, 26-Gurwait Kalan, 27-Falchall in Tehsil Budgam.
30.	Chrar-i-Sharief	PCs 1-Gogji Pathari, 2-Brinjan, 3-Hafroo Batapora, 4-Branawar, 5-Surasyar, 6-DadaOmpara, 7-Hanjura, 8-Nowpora, 9-Pakharpora, 10-Hardu Dalwan Futlipora, 11-Teelsarah, 12-Chrar-i-Sharief, 13-Watkaloo, 14-Darawan Nowgam, 15-Chtsesn, 17-Nagam, 18-Badipora, 19-Yarikalan, 20-Ropora Namtiha, 21-Kanir, 22-Ranger, 23-Sogam, 37-Nowhar in Tehsil Chadoora.
		PULWAMA DISTRICT
31.	Tral	All PCs in Tehsil Tral.
32.	Pampore	All PCs in Tehsil Pampore and Patwar Circles 26-Awantipora, 27-Padgampora, 29-Lilhar, 46-Nihama, 47-Kakapora in Tehsil Pulwama.
33.	Pulwama	PCs 1-Inder, 2-Gangoo, 5-Pulwama with NAC, 9-Ratnipora, 10-Pahoo, 11-Trich, 12-Koil, 13-Pinglina, 14-Narwa, 17-Litter-Shistar, 18-Nayina, 19-Panzgam, 20-Dogripora, 21-Rishipora, 22-Laderpur, 23-Nownagri, 24-Tokna, 25-Malangpora, 28-Lajoora, 40-Palapora, 45-Newa, 48-Jagir Parigam, 49-Tumchi Nowpora, 50-Hakripora in Tehsil Pulwama.
34.	Rajpora	PCs 3-Karimabad, 4-Moran, 6-Kangan, 7-Wahibugh, 8-Gosoo, 15-Bonarah, 16-Trichal, 30-Ramoo, 31-Billowdergund, 32-Qasbayar, 33-Drubgam, 34-Mitrigam, 35-Abhama, 36-Trujan,

		37-Khaigam, 38-Noorpora Payeen, 39-Arihal, 41-TahabShadipora, 42-Achan, 43-Chandigam, 44-Rajpora in Tehsil Pulwama.
35.	Wachi	PCs 8-Kalroo Malikgund, 9-Nadigam, 11-Dangerpora, 12-Turka Wangam, 13-Urapora, 14-Hardu-Handow, 15-Harmain, 16-Chak-Chowand, 17-Kapran, 19-Dangam, 20-Chakora, 21-Pratabpora, 24-Kanji-Ullar, 25-Chitragam,, 26-Darikalpora, 27-Hef, 28-Sugan, 29-Awnera, 30-Wachi, 31-Aglar, 32-Zainapora, and 39-Allowpora-Sheikhpora in Tehsil Shopian.
36.	Shopian	PCs 1-Saidapora, 2-Meemandar, 3-Arhama, 4-Pinjoora, 5-Ganowpora Arish, 6-Bemnipora, 7-Harapora, 10-Trenz, 18-Vehilchal-Awatoo, 22-Sedew, 23-Ram Nagri, 33-Diyaroo, 34-Barthipora, 35-Daramdoora, 36-Zoora-Baderhama, 37-Narapora, 38-Keegam, 40-Keller Mastpora, 41-Pahlipora, 42-Sindhu-Shrimal, 43-Shopian, 44-Devipora (forest block) in Tehsil Shopian.
		ANANTNAG DISTRICT
37.	Noorabad	PCs 5-Malwan, 6- Pahloo, 7-Akhal, 23- Gudder, 34-Brinal Lamber, 46-DamhalHanjipora, 47-Ahmada-Abad, 48- Yaroo, 49 - Hardu-Mandagori, 51- Manzgam, 52-Asnoor, 53-Wattoo, 54-Avil, 55-Khuri-Batapora, 56-Nagam, 57-Danow-Kandimarg, 58-Bdi-Jehalan, 59-Chimar, 60-Qasba Khul, 61-Nandimarg in Tehsil Kulgam.
38.	Kulgam	PCs 1-Kulgam with NAC, 2-Hanad-Chawalgam, 3-Amnoo, 4-Chamabagund, 11-Ashmuji, 19-Mirhama, 20-Akey, 21-Pariwan, 22-Chehla, 24-Areh, 25-Bihibagh, 26-Gopalpora, 38-Bugam, 39-Tarigam-Devsar, 43-Yamroch, 44-Munand-Guffan, 45-Katersoo, 50-Largurhama in Tehsil Kulgam.
39.	Home-Shalibugh	PCs 8-Uranhal, 9-Tuli-Nowpora, 10-Kujar, 12-Redwani, 13-Arwani, 14-Frisal, 15-Jablipora, 16-Wanpora, 17-Hassanpora Tavela, 18-Khandi-Phari, 40-TarigamDevibugh, 41-Matibugh, 42-Homshalibugh in Tehsil Kulgam.
40.	Anantnag	PCs 1-Qasba Bhagat, 2-Khanabal, 3-Roohoo, 4-Kamar, 5-Anchidoora, 6-Hardu-Chichan, 10-Ranbirpora in Tehsil Anantnag.

41.	Devsar	PCs 27-Devsar, 28-Bona Devsar, 29-Kilam-Buzgam, 30-Hablishi, 31-Nipora, 32-LaramGanipora, 33-Chowgam, 35-Razloo, 36-Waitengu, 37-Sopat Tengpora, 62-Oral in Tehsil Kulgam ; and PCs 18-Vesoo, 19-Nasoo-Badargund, 20-Panzeth, 21-Kurigam, 23- Qazigund with NAC in Doru Tehsil.
42.	Doru	PCs 1- Doru, 2-Bragam, 3-Oibamdooth, 4-Mantpora, 5-Larkipora, 6-Hakura, Badasgam, 7-Batgund, 8-Verinag, 9-Sadiwara, 10-Mundah, 11-Hiller, 12-Nowgam Shahabad, 13-Rain-Chowgund, 14-Thamankoot, 15-Qamar, 16-Halsidar, 17-Kapron, 22- Wangund in Tehsil Doru.
43.	Kokernag	PCs 28-Saagam, 29-Bider-Hayatpora, 30-Bhai, 31-Akingam, 32-Nagam, 33-Soof-Shali, 34-Panzgam, 35-Bindo-Zulangam, 36-Devalgam, 37-Nalla-Sund-Brari, 38-Lohar-Sanzi, 39-Ahlan-Gadol, 40-Kharatti, 41-Desoo, 42-Kharapora, 43-Qasba-Nowbugh, 44-Mati Hundoo, 45-Larnoo, 46-Kokernag NAC, 47-Achabal NAC in Tehsil Anantnag.
44.	Shangus	PCs 13-Sahibabad, 14-Nowgam, 15-Imoh, 16-Brakapora, 17-Shangus, 18-Uttarsoo, 19-Kreri, 20-Chatergul, 21-Ghikalpora, 22-Ranipora, 23-Detho-Nagnarian, 24-Gopalpora, 25-Telwani, 26-Kwarigam, 27-Ahupaisan in Tehsil Anantnag.
45.	Bijbehara	All PCs in Tehsil Bijbehara and PCs 7-Macha Bawan, 11-Nanilang, 12-Akora in Tehsil Anantnag.
46.	Pahalgam	All PCs in Tehsil Pahalgam and PCs 8-Seer-Kanligund, 9-Salia in Tehsil Anantnag.
		DODA DISTRICT
47.	Kishtwar	PCs 1-Marghi, 2-Inshan, 3-Yerudu, 4-Renai, 5-Nowpachi, 6-Chanjer, 7-Qaderana, 8-Deharana, 9-Lopara, 10-Loharna, 11-Soundhar, 19-Palmar, 30-Trigam, 31-Kishtwar, 32-Matta, 33-Poochal, 34-Dool, 35-Bhagnah, 36-Galarbahta, 37-Atholi, 38-Sohal, 39-Ishtiari, 40-Gulabgarh, 41-Massu, 42-Kishtwar NAC, 43-Forest Block in Tehsil Kishtwar.
48.	Inderwal	PCs 12-Chingam, 13-Inderwal, 14-Chatroo, 15-Sigdi, 16-Moolchhiter, 17-Drubeel, 18-Kochal, 20-Filler, 21-Pakhalan, 22-Keshwan, 23-Shandri, 24-

		Sangna, 25-Patnazi, 26-Jawalapur, 27-Loundri, 28-Badhat and 29-Karool in Tehsil Kishtwar ; PCs 1-Jakyas in Tehsil Bhalesa (Gandoh) and following PCs of Tehsil Thathri :-1-Jangalwar, 3-Malanoo, 4-Kansu, 10-Kandote.
49.	Doda	All PCs of Tehsil Doda except 8-Dessa, 9-Dhandal, 10-Kastigarh, 11-Shamti, 12-Chaka Kundi, 13-Assar, 14-Charrota.
50.	Bhaderwah	All PCs of Tehsil Bhaderwah and PCs 2-Budhli, 3-Chilli, 4-Drawani, 5-Kahal Jugasar, 6-Budwar, 7-Chanisar, 8-Kilotran, 9-Kharangal, 10-Gandoh in Tehsil Bhalesa ; and PCs 2-Jora, 5-Bhaja, 6-Bhalla, 7-Jagiti, 8-Bhallari, 9-Rokali, 11-Pamshayee in Tehsil Thathri.
51.	Ramban (SC)	All PCs of Tehsil Ramban except 5-Sarbagni and PCs of 8-Dessa, 9-Dhandhal, 10-Kastigarh, 11-Shamti, 12-Chaka, 13-Assar, 14-Charrota of Tehsil Doda.
52.	Banihal	All PCs of Tehsil Banihal and 5-Sarbagni in Tehsil Ramban.
		UDHAMPUR DISTRICT
53.	Gulabgarh	PCs 2-Mahore, 2-Sarh, 3-Dewal, 4-Gulabgarh, 5-Chasote, 6-Bagankote, 7-Shergarhi, 8-Shikari, 9-Kanthi, 10-Tulibana, 13-Shajroo in Tehsil Gulabgarh and PC 16-Jij in Tehsil Reasi.
54.	Reasi	Tehsil Reasi except following PCs:— 1.Salal, 15-Chinkah, 16-Jij, 17-Thakrakote and following PCs of Tehsil Udhampur:— 13-Panjar, 14-Lali, 15-Ladah, 17-Dhandu, 18-Jhandawa, 32-Badhota and 19-Suhal.
55.	Gool Arnas	Following PCs of Tehsil Gool Gulabgarh:— 11-Thuru, 12-Bhudhan, 14-Kanthan, 15-Judda, 16-Dhanow, 17-Kali Masta, 18-Gool, 19-Thatharka, 20-Sangaldan, 21-Forest Block ; and 1-Salal, 15-Chinkah, 17-Thakrakote in Tehsil Reasi.
56.	Udhampur	All PCs of Tehsil Udhampur except the following PCs :— 13-Panjar, 14-Lali, 15-Ladha, 17-Dhandu, 18-Jhandawa, 19-Suhal, 20-Ludha, 21-Balian, 27-Sunal, 29-Meer, 30-Kathi, 32-Badhota.
57.	Chenani (SC)	All PCs of Tehsil Chenani and following PCs of Tehsil Udhampur :— 20-Ladha, 21-Balian, 27-Sunal, 29-Meer, 30-Kathi and following PCs of

		Tehsil Ramnagar. 10-Dudu, 11-Latti, 31-Ghordi, 33-Hartarian, 34-Dandal, 35-Barmeen, 36-Nalla Ghoran.
58.	Ramnagar	All PCs of Tehsil Ramnagar except the following :— 10-Dudu, 11-Latti, 31-Ghordi, 33-Hartarian, 34-Dandal, 35-Barmeen, 36-Nala Ghoran.
		KATHUA DISTRICT
59.	Bani	PCs 14-Bani, 15-Banjai, 16-Fatehpur, 17-Sandroon, 18-Rolka, 19-Buggah, 20-Lowang, 21-Kanthai, 22-Surjan, 23-Dhanggar, 24-Koti, 25-Forest Block in Tehsil Basohli and 9-Godu Flal, 10-Bdnota, 11-Machadi, 20-Malhar in Tehsil Billawar.
60.	Basohli	PCs 1-Thein, 2-Basantpur, 3-Lakhanpur, 4-Hatli, 7-Tridwan, 36-Lakhanpur NAC, 29-Berthian and 30-Sorlian in Tehsil Kathua and PCs 1-Basohli, 1-a-Basohli NAC, 2-Sandhar, 3-Hutt, 4-Bhoond, 5-Saman, 6-Dhar Jankar, 7-Dhar Mahanpur, 8-Plahi, 9-Prita, 10-Saber, 11-Patti, 12-Athalith, 13-Mahanpur in Tehsil Basohli and PCs 21-Dhar Digno, 22-Huttar, 23-Dambra in Tehsil Billawar.
61.	Kathua	PCs 5-Dilwan, 6-Maha, 8-Kharote, 9-Taraf Manjili, 10-Taraf Tajwal, 11-Karian, 12-Taraf Bajwal, 13-Changran, 14-Govindsar, 15-Chak Soon Noopa, 16-Khakhyal, 17-Mirpur Ram, 18-Taraf Balla, 20-Katharian, 21-Janglote, 22-Loagate, 23-Jakhbar, 24-Airwan, 26-Chak Sakta, 27-Budhi, 28-Nanan, 31-Barwal, 32-Jherhere, 33-Kathua Forest Block, 34-Kathua NAC , 35-Perlain and 25-Folote in Tehsil Kathua.
62.	Billawar	PCs 11-Katli, 17-Bhaya, 21-Denga Amb, 23-Dhamal, 25-Mangloor, 26-Chelakh, 27-Salain in Tehsil Hiranagar and PCs 1-Ramkot, 2-Makwal, 3-Salora, 4-Rajwlta, 5-Danjisdhar, 6-Thara Kalwal, 7-Kalyal, 8-Thanthoo, 12-Kohag, 13-Malti, 14-Durang, 15-Dharan Kote, 16-Bhaddu, 17-Billawar, 18-Billawar NAC, 19-Buggan, 24-Parnala, 25-Pallan in Tehsil Billawar and PC 19-Juthana in Tehsil Kathua.
63.	Hiranagar (SC)	1-Jatwal, 2-Nonath, 3-Ghagwal, 4-Sarath, 5-Bhatyari Kotlan, 6-Sanoora, 7-Mawa, 8-Nohran, 9-Chachwal, 10-Sarti Kalan, 12-Chak Dulma, 13-Jondi, 14-Londi, 15-Rajpura, 16-Kootah, 18-Gurah

		Mathian, 19-Bavia, 20-Katal Brahmana, 24-Hamirpur, 28-Chhan Rorian, 29-Marheen, 22-Saiswan, 30-Khanpur, 31-Hiranagar, 32-Hiranagar NAC, 33-Pansar, 34-Kore Punu, 35-Chak Deva, 36-Chak Bhagwana, 37-Chak Kahna, 38-Chadwal, 39-Forest Block in Tehsil Hiranagar.
		JAMMU DISTRICT
64.	Samba (SC)	PCs 1-NAC Samba, 2-Samba Khas, 3-Taloor, 4-Amli, 5-Durin, 6-Katli, 7-Ram Nagar, 8-Pingdore, 11-Sunian, 10-Sarna, 12-Bhartgarh, 13-Suran, 14-Goran, 15-Balhter, 17-Katwala, 18-Kharah Madena, 21-Baghore, 22-Purmandal, 24-Mohar Garh, 25-Badhari, 26-Kard in Tehsil Samba and PC 28-Chaudi in Jammu Tehsil.
65.	Vijaypur	PCs 9-Khanpur, 20-Vijaypur, 23-Gurah Salathian, 28-Harmander, 29-Chak Salarian, 30-Nanga, 31-Logwal, 32-Keso Manhasan, 33-Ramgarh, 34-Gho-Brahmana, 35 Chak Chataka, 36-Chann Fatwal, 37-Abtal, 38-Swankha, 39-Mahal Shan, 40-Rari, 41-Smailpur, 27-Birpur, 42-Tarore, 43-Bagla, 44-Gandwal in Tehsil Samba.
66.	Nagrota	PCs 39-Ranjan, 40-Sarote, 41-Jandial, 42-Gorda, 44-Nagrota, 45-Dansal, 46-Jhajar Kotli, 47-Thara, 48-Bamyial, 49-Katal Batal, 50-Shiba, 51-Jagti, 52-Jindrah, 53-Kanyala, 54-Kothar, 55-Kharte, 56-Dhan, 57-Songoon, 58-Ponthal, 59-Surinsar in Tehsil Jammu and PCs 16-Bain Bajalta, 19-Aitham in Tehsil Samba.
67.	Gandhinagar	Ward-16 (Gandhinagar), Ward-17 (Naibasti), Ward-22 (Chhani Rama), Ward-23 (Bahu), 24-Digiana, 26-Bahu, 27-Sunjwan, 29-Gadigarh, 30-Satwari in Tehsil Jammu.
68.	Jammu East	Wards 1 to 6, 9, 10, 12 and 15.
69.	Jammu West	Wards 7, 8, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20 and 21.
70.	Bishnah	All PCs in Tehsil Bishnah and 25-Naugran in Tehsil Jammu.
71.	R. S. Pura (SC)	PCs 1-Salhar, 2-Rathana, 3-Kandlihar, 4-Khour, 5-Kalyana, 14-R. S. Pura with NAC, 15-Khas Gigian, 16-Chohalla, 19-Kirpind, 20-Kotli Shah Dula, 25-Marlia, 24-Darsopur, 35-Gondla in Tehsil R. S. Pura.
72.	Suchetgarh	PCs 6-Dablihar, 7-Magowali, 8-Parlah, 9-Chak

		Baza, 10-Nekowal, 11-Jevroh, 12-Saie Kalan, 13-Chak Mulo, 17-Badyal Brahmana, 18-Jssore, 21-Chak Agra, 22-Fatehpur Brahmana, 25-Samka, 26-Basapur, 27-Rangpur Malana, 28-Suchetgarh, 29-Chandu Chak, 30-Satowali, 31-Grarana, 32-Badyal Qazian, 33-Abdal, 34-Chakroi in Tehsil R. S. Pura.
73.	Marh	PCs 60-Prahaladpur, 61-Mandal, 62-Sum, 65-Gho Manhasan, 66-Sohanjana, 67-Thub, 68-Sahran, 69-Rathua, 70-Chanore, 71-Makwal, 72-Gool, 74-Gajansoo, 75-Kalyanpur, 76-Kahnachak, 77-Marh, 78-Gangoo Chak, 79-Kalrup, 80-Dhateryal, 31-Flora Nagbani in Tehsil Jammu.
74.	Raipur	Domana (SC) PCs 31-Paloura, 32-Muthi, 33-Barn, 34-Siri Panditan, 35-Gharota, 36-Raipur Domana, 37-Kot Bhalwal, 38-Amb, 43-Kaink, 63-Hakkal, 64-Khandwal, 73-Bhadora, 82-Panjore in Tehsil Jammu.
75.	Akhnoor	PCs 1-Chowki, 2-Choura, 3-Kathar, 4-Mandarian, 8-Narri, 6-Ambaran, 7-Barui, 9-Ganderwan, 10-Manda, 11-Akhnoor Khas, 12-Sungal, 13-Pangairi, 14-Devipur, 15-Chak Kirpalpur, 16-Jadh, 17-Muthi Maira, 18-Rakh Dhoke, 19-Saliote, 20-Ghar Majoor, 21-Mawa Brahmana, 22-Leherian in Tehsil Akhnoor.
76.	Chhamb (SC)	PCs 8-Mattoo, 24-Gurah Manhasan, 25-Sarwal, 23-Pargwal, 26-Bhalwal Malu, 27-Hamirpur, 28-Bakore, 29-Chak Malal, 30-Derian, 31-Sainth, 32-Gigarial, 33-Khour, 34-Kot Mera, 35-Palanwala, 36-Kharah, 37-Nathal, 38- Doori, 39-Chhani Dewanoo, 40-Samuan, 41-Chakla in Tehsil Akhnoor.
		RAJOURI DISTRICT
77.	Nowshera	All PCs of Tehsil Nowshara except 11-Narian and all PCs of Tehsil Sunderbani.
78.	Darhal	All PCs of Tehsil Budhal except 3-Khawwas, 6-Kote Chalwal and following PCs of Tehsil Thanamandi :— 5-Darhal, 6-Chowdian, 7-Nadian, 8-Ujhan ; and PC 4-Nagrota in Tehsil Rajouri.
79.	Rajouri	Following PCs of Tehsil Rajouri :— 1-Gambir Muglan, 2-Dani-Dhar, 7-Bathooni, 8-Sarola, 9-Sohana, 10-Doongi Brahmana, 11-Katarmal, 12-Deri Delote, 13-Panj Grain, 14-Galhoti, 15-

		Fatehpur, 17-Bagla, 19-Rampur with NAC Rajouri with following PCs of Thanamandi Tehsil:— 1-Dodasan Balla, 2-Saaj, 3-Shahdara Sharief, 4-Hosplote, 10-Thanamandi with NAC and 9-Bharote.
80.	Kalakote	All PCs of Tehsil Kalakote and following PCs of Tehsil Rajouri :— 2-Dalhari, 3-Dhangri, 6-Potha Grlana, 16-Khanpur Chingus, 18-Bhadoo and PC 11-Narian of Tehsil Nowshera ; and 3-Khaskote Chalwal of Budhal Tehsil.
		POONCH DISTRICT
81.	Surankote	All PCs in Surankote Tehsil and PCs 12-Rajpur, 21-Shindra, 22-Seri-Khawja in Poonch Tehsil.
82.	Mendhar	All PCs of Tehsil Mendhar.
83.	Poonch Haveli	All PCs of Tehsil Poonch except 12-Rajpur, 21-Shindra, 22-Sheri Khawja.

Note.—Any reference in this table to a Tehsil, Patwar Circle (P.C.), Ward or N.A.C. (Notified Area Committee) shall be taken to mean the area comprised within that Tehsil, Patwar Circle, Notified Area Committee or Ward as on 1-4-1995.

The Fourth Schedule

(See Sections 16, 24 and 54)

FORMS OF OATHS OR AFFIRMATIONS

I

FORM OF OATH OR AFFIRMATION TO BE MADE BY A CANDIDATE FOR ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE UNION TERRITORY OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

"I, A.B., having been nominated as a candidate to fill a seat in the Legislative Assembly of _____ do swear in the name of God/ solemnly affirm that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established and that I will uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India."

II

FORM OF OATH OR AFFIRMATION TO BE MADE BY A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE UNION TERRITORY OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

"I, A.B., having been elected (or nominated) a member of the Legislative Assembly of _____ do swear in the name of God/ solemnly affirm that I will bear true faith and

allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established, that I will uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India and that I will faithfully discharge the duty upon which I am about to enter."

III

FORM OF OATH OF OFFICE FOR A MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE UNION TERRITORY OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR "

I, A.B., _____ do swear in the name of God/ solemnly affirm that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established, that I will uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India, that I will faithfully and conscientiously discharge my duties as a Minister for the Union territory of _____, and that I will do right to all manner of people in accordance with the Constitution and the law without fear and favour, affection or ill-will."

IV

FORM OF OATH OF SECRECY FOR A MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE UNION TERRITORY OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

"I, A.B., _____ do swear in the name of God/ solemnly affirm that I will not directly or indirectly communicate or reveal to any person or persons any matter which shall be brought under my consideration or shall become known to me as a Minister for the Union territory of _____, except as may be required for the due discharge of my duties as such Minister."

The Fifth Schedule

(See Sections 95 and 96)

TABLE - 1

CENTRAL LAWS MADE APPLICABLE TO THE UNION TERRITORY OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR; AND UNION TERRITORY OF LADAKH

S.No.	Name of the Act	Section/Amendments
1.	The Aadhar (Targeted Delivery of State Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
2.	The Administrative Tribunal Act, 1985.	Clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 1 shall be omitted.
3.	The Anand Marriage Act, 1909.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
4.	The Arbitration and	Proviso to sub-section (2) of section 1 shall be

	Conciliation Act, 1996.	omitted.
5.	The Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
6.	The Charitable Endowment Act, 1890.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
7.	The Chit Funds Act, 1982.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
8.	The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.	Clause (a) of sub-section (3) of section 1 shall be omitted.
9.	The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
10.	The Commercial Courts Act, 2015.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
11.	The Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2006.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
12.	The Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952.	Proviso to sub-section (2) of section 1 shall be omitted.
13.	The Consumer Protection Act, 1986.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
14.	The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971.	Proviso to sub-section (2) of section 1 shall be omitted.
15.	The Delimitation Act, 2002.	As amended by this Act.
16.	The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
17.	The Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1976.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
18.	The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
19.	The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
20.	The Easements Act, 1891.	Extended as whole.
21.	The Electricity Act, 2003.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
22.	The Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
23.	The Employment of Manual	Extended as whole.

	Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993.	
24.	The Enemy Property Act, 1968.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
25.	The Energy Conservation Act, 2001.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
26.	The Family Courts Act, 1984.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
27.	The Fatal Accidents Act, 1855.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
28.	The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
29.	The General Clauses Act, 1897.	Extended as whole.
30.	The Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
31.	The Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2009.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
32.	The Guardian and Wards Act, 1890.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
33.	The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State. of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
34.	The Hindu Disposition of Property Act, 1916.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
35.	The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
36.	The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
37.	The Hindu Succession Act, 1956.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
38.	The Identification of Prisoners Act, 1920.	Extended as whole.
39.	The Indecent Representation of Women(Prohibition) Act, 1986.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
40.	The Indian Boilers Act, 1923.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
41.	The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
42.	The Indian Contract Act, 1872.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.

43.	The Indian Easements Act, 1882.	Extended as whole.
44.	The Indian Evidence Act, 1872.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
45.	The Indian Forest Act, 1927.	Extended as whole.
46.	The Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
47.	The Indian Partnership Act, 1932.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
48.	The Indian Penal Code, 1860.	In section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
49.	The Indian Stamp Act, 1899.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
50.	The Indian Succession Act, 1925.	Extended as whole.
51.	The Indian Trusts Act, 1882.	In section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
52.	The Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
53.	The Judges Protection Act, 1985.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
54.	The Judicial Officers (Protection) Act, 1850.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
55.	The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
56.	The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
57.	The Limitation Act, 1963.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
58.	The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
59.	The Majority Act, 1875.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
60.	The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
61.	The Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
62.	The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.

	Divorce) Act, 1986.	
63.	The National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
64.	The National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Act, 2004.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
65.	The National Commission for Safai Karamcharis Act, 1993.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
66.	The National Commission for Women Act, 1990.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
67.	The National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
67-A	National Security Act, 1980	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
68.	The National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
69.	The Oaths Act, 1969.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
70.	The Partition Act, 1893.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
71.	The Pharmacy Act, 1948.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
72.	The Powers-of-Attorney Act, 1882.	In section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
73.	The Preconception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
74.	The Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
75.	The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
76.	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
77.	The Prevention of Damage to	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the

	Public Property Act, 1984.	State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
78.	The Prisoners Act, 1900.	Extended as whole.
79.	The Prisons Act, 1894.	Extended as whole.
80.	The Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
81.	The Prize Chits and Money Circulation Scheme(Banning) Act, 1978.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
82.	The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
83.	The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
84.	The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
85.	The Protection of Children From Sexual Offences Act, 2012.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
86.	The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.	Proviso to sub-section (2) of section 1 shall be omitted.
87.	The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
88.	The Public Gambling Act, 1867.	Extended as whole.
89.	The Public Records Act, 1993.	Extended as whole.
90.	The Registration Act, 1908.	In sub-section (2) of section1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
91.	The Religious Endowments Act, 1863.	Extended as whole.
92.	The Religious Institutions (Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1988.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
93.	The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
94.	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
94A.	The Representation of People Act, 1951.	In Section (2), (i) In sub-section (1) in clause (d) the words "other than the State of Jammu and Kashmir"

		shall be omitted; and (ii) Sub-section (5) shall be omitted.
95.	The Right to Information Act, 2005.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
96.	The Sale of Goods Act, 1930.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
97.	The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forests Rights) Act, 2007.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
98.	The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes(Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
99.	The Special Marriage Act, 1954.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
100.	The Specific Relief Act, 1963.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
101.	The Suits Valuation Act, 1887.	Extended as whole.
102.	The Transfer of Property Act, 1882.	Extended as whole.
103.	The Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act, 1994.	Extended as whole.
104.	The Wakf Act, 1995.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
105.	The Whistle Blowers Protection Act, 2014.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.
106.	The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, words, "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.

TABLE - 2

STATE LAWS WHICH SHALL BE APPLICABLE TO THE UNION TERRITORY OF
JAMMU AND KASHMIR AND UNION TERRITORY OF LADAKH WITH
AMENDMENTS

S.No.	Year	No.	Short title	Amendments
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Svt 1977 (1920	XLII	The Transfer of Property Act	Section 139 and section 140 shall be omitted.

	AD)			
2.	Svt 1995 (1938 AD)	V	The Jammu and Kashmir Alienation of Land Act	Section 4 and section 4-A shall be omitted;
3.	Svt 2007 (1950 AD)	XVII	The Jammu and Kashmir Big Landed Estates Abolition Act	Section 20-A shall be omitted.
4.	1960	XXXVIII	The Jammu and Kashmir Land Grants Act	A. Provisos to sub-section 1 of section 4 shall be omitted; and B. Clause (i) of sub-section 2 of section 4 shall be omitted.
5.	1976	XVII	The Jammu and Kashmir Agrarian Reforms Act	Section 17 shall be omitted.
6.	1989	X	The Jammu and Kashmir Cooperative Societies Act	Sub-Clause (ii) of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 17 shall be omitted.
7.	2004	XIV	The Jammu and Kashmir Reservation Act	A. In section 2 after clause (g), the following clause shall be inserted namely:— "(ga) "economically weaker sections" means such categories as may be notified by the Government from time to time, on the basis of family income and other indicators of economic disadvantage, other than the classes or categories defined in clauses (m), (n) and (o)"; B. In section 3, in sub-section (1),— (i) in clause (a), the word "and" occurring at the end shall be omitted; (ii) in clause (b), for the words "backward classes:", the words "backward classes; and" shall be substituted; (iii) after clause (b), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:— "(c) economically weaker sections:"; (iv) in the first proviso, for the words "the total percentage of reservation",

			<p>the words, brackets and letters "the total percentage of reservation provided in clauses (a) and (b)" shall be substituted; (v) in the second proviso, for the words "Provided further that", the following shall be substituted, namely:—"Provided further that the reservation in appointments in favour of the persons belonging to economically weaker sections shall be in addition to the existing reservation as provided in this subsection and shall be subject to a maximum of ten per cent. of the posts in each category: Provided also that".</p> <p>C. In section 9, in sub-section (1),— (i) for the portion beginning with "shall reserve" and ending with "from time to time;", the following shall be substituted, namely:— "shall reserve seats in the Professional Institutions for candidates belonging to,— (a) reserved categories and such other classes or categories as may be notified from time to time; and (b) economically weaker sections:"; (ii) in the proviso, for the words "the total percentage of reservation", the words, brackets and letter "the total percentage of reservation provided in clause (a)" shall be substituted; (iii) after the proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:— "Provided further that the reservation in the Professional Institutions in</p>
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				favour of the persons belonging to economically weaker sections shall be in addition to the existing reservation as provided in this sub-section and shall be subject to a maximum of ten per cent. of the seats in each category.".

TABLE - 3

STATE LAWS INCLUDING GOVERNOR'S ACTS WHICH ARE REPEALED IN
UNION TERRITORY OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR; AND UNION TERRITORY OF
LADAKH

S.No.	Name of the Act	Act/Ordinance No.
1.	The Jammu and Kashmir Accountability Commission Act, 2002.	XXXVIII of 2002
2.	The Jammu and Kashmir Advocates Welfare Fund Act, 1997.	XXVI of 1997
3.	The Jammu and Kashmir Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1962.	XXI of 1962
4.	The Jammu and Kashmir [State] Agricultural Produce Marketing Regulation Act, 1997.	XXXVI of 1997
5.	The Jammu and Kashmir Anand Marriage Act, 1954.	IX of 2011
6.	The Jammu and Kashmir Animal Diseases (Control) Act, 1949.	XV of 2006
7.	The Jammu and Kashmir Apartment Ownership Act, 1989.	I of 1989
8.	The Jammu and Kashmir Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1997.	XXXV of 1997
9.	The Jammu and Kashmir Arya Samajist Marriages (Validation) Act, 1942.	III of Svt. 1999
10.	The Jammu and Kashmir Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Act, 1959.	XXVI of 1959
11.	The Jammu and Kashmir Banker's Books Evidence Act, 1920.	VI of 1977
12.	The Jammu and Kashmir Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 2010.	V of 2010
13.	The Jammu and Kashmir Boilers Act, Samvat, 1991.	IV of Svt.1991
14.	Buddhists Polyandrous Marriages Prohibition Act, 1941.	II of 1998
15.	The Jammu and Kashmir Cattle Trespass Act, 1920.	VII of 1977
16.	The Jammu and Kashmir Charitable Endowments Act, 1989.	XIV of 1989

17.	The Jammu and Kashmir Chit Funds Act, 2016.	XI of 2016
18.	The Jammu and Kashmir Christian Marriage and Divorce Act, 1957.	III of 1957
19.	The Jammu and Kashmir Cinematograph Act, 1933.	XXIV of 1989
20.	Code of Civil Procedure, Samvat 1977.	X of Svt. 1977
21.	Code of Criminal Procedure, Samvat 1989.	XXIII of Svt. 1989
22.	The Jammu and Kashmir Collection of Statistics Act, 2010.	XVIII of 2010
23.	The Jammu and Kashmir [State] Commission for Women Act, 1999.	V of 1999
24.	The Jammu and Kashmir Commission of Inquiry Act, 1962.	XXXII of 1962
25.	The Jammu and Kashmir Consumer Protection Act, 1987.	XIVI of 1987
26.	The Jammu and Kashmir Contempt of Courts Act, 1997.	XXV of 1997
27.	The Jammu and Kashmir Contingency Fund Act, 1957.	XXIV of 1957
28.	The Jammu and Kashmir Contract Act, Samvat 1977.	IX of Svt.1977
29.	The Jammu and Kashmir Court Fees Act, Samvat 1977.	VII of Svt. 1977
30.	The Jammu and Kashmir Court of Wards Act, Samvat 1977.	LII of Svt. 1977
31.	The Jammu and Kashmir Criminal Law Amendment Act, Svt 1993.	I of Svt. 1993
32.	The Jammu and Kashmir Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1958.	III of 1958
33.	The Jammu and Kashmir Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1983.	X of 1983
34.	The Jammu and Kashmir Customs Act, Svt 1958.	VIII of Svt.1958
35.	The Jammu and Kashmir Dehi Adalats Act, 2013.	XV of 2013
36.	The Jammu and Kashmir Destruction of Records Act, 1920.	XII of 1977
37.	The Jammu and Kashmir Displaced Persons (Permanent Settlement) Act, 1971.	X of 1971
38.	The Jammu and Kashmir Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1942.	X of Svt.1999
39.	The Jammu and Kashmir Dowry Restraint Act, 1960.	XXXVI of 1960
40.	The Jammu and Kashmir Easements Act, 1920.	XIV of Svt.1977
41.	The Jammu and Kashmir Electricity Act, 2010.	XIII of 2010
42.	The Jammu and Kashmir Electricity (Duty) Act, 1963.	XI of 1963
43.	The Jammu and Kashmir Employees Provident Funds (And) Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1961.	XV of 1961
44.	The Jammu and Kashmir Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 2010.	XIX of 2010
45.	The Jammu and Kashmir Energy Conservation Act, 2011.	XIV of 2011
46.	The Jammu and Kashmir Epidemic Diseases Act, 1920.	XVI of 1977
47.	(State) Evacuees (Administration of Property) (Validation of	IV of 1958

	Orders, Proceedings and Acts) Act, 1958.	
48.	The Jammu and Kashmir Evidence Act, Samvat 1977 (1920 A.D).	XIII of Svt.1977
49.	The Jammu and Kashmir Fatal Accidents Act, Samvat 1977.	XVII of Svt.1977
50.	The Jammu and Kashmir Forest Act, Samvat 1987.	II of Svt.1987
51.	The Jammu and Kashmir Forest (Conservation) Act, 1997.	XXX of 1997
52.	The Jammu and Kashmir Forest (Sale of Timber) Act, Samvat 1987.	III of Svt.1987
53.	The Jammu and Kashmir General Clauses Act, Samvat 1977.	XX of Svt. 1977
54.	The Jammu and Kashmir Good Conduct Prisoners (Temporary Release) Act, 1978.	VII of 1978
55.	Government Servants (Held in Detention) Act, 1956.	XV of 1956
56.	The Jammu and Kashmir Grant of Permit for Resettlement in (or Permanent Return to) the State Act, 1982.	X of 1982
57.	The Jammu and Kashmir Guardians and Wards Act, Samvat 1977.	XIX of Svt.1977
58.	The Jammu and Kashmir Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1960.	II of 1960
59.	The Jammu and Kashmir Hindu Disposition of Property Act, Samvat 1997.	XVI of Svt. 1997
60.	The Jammu and Kashmir Hindu Inheritance (Removal of Disabilities) Act, Samvat 1997.	XVIII of Svt. 1997
61.	The Jammu and Kashmir Hindu Marriage Act, 1980.	IV of 1980
62.	The Jammu and Kashmir Hindu Marriage (Validation of Proceedings) Act, 1963.	XVI of 1963
63.	The Jammu and Kashmir Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1957.	VII of 1957
64.	The Jammu and Kashmir Hindu Succession Act, 1956.	XXXVIII of 1956
65.	The Jammu and Kashmir Hindu Widows Remarriage and Property Act, Samvat 1989.	XXIX of Svt. 1989
66.	The Jammu and Kashmir Homeopathic Practitioner Act, 2003.	VIII of 2003
67.	The Jammu and Kashmir Identification of Prisoners Act, Samvat 1994.	IV of Svt. 1994
68.	The Jammu and Kashmir Infant Marriages Prevention Act, Samvat 1985.	I of Svt. 1985
69.	Instruments (Control of Noises) Act, 1959.	VII of 1959
70.	Judicial Officers Protection Act, 1971.	
71.	The Jammu and Kashmir Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2013.	VII of 2013
72.	The Jammu and Kashmir Juvenile Smoking Act, Samvat 1986.	II of Svt. 1986

73.	Land Acquisition Act, Samvat 1990.	X of Svt. 1990
74.	Legal Practitioners (Fees) Act, Samvat 1988.	VII of Svt. 1988
75.	The Jammu and Kashmir Legal Representatives Suits Act, Samvat 1977.	XXII of Svt. 1977
76.	The Jammu and Kashmir Legal Services Authorities Act, 1997.	XXXIII of 1997
77.	The Jammu and Kashmir Limitation Act, Samvat 1995.	IX of Svt. 1995
78.	The Jammu and Kashmir Livestock Improvement Act, Samvat 1996.	XXIII of Svt.1996
79.	The Jammu and Kashmir Local Authorities Loans Act, Samvat 1997.	VI of Svt. 1997
80.	The Jammu and Kashmir Lunacy Act, Samvat 1977.	XXV of Svt. 1997
81.	The Jammu and Kashmir Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2014.	XVI of 2014
82.	The Jammu and Kashmir Majority Act, Samvat 1977.	XXVI of Svt. 1977
83.	The Jammu and Kashmir Medical Registration Act, Samvat 1998.	IV of Svt. 1998
84.	The Jammu and Kashmir Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1974.	XXIII of 1974
85.	The Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Dower Act, Samvat 1977.	XLIV of Svt. 1977
86.	The Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 2007.	IV of 2007
87.	The Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Specified Wakafs and Specified Wakaf Properties (Management and Regulation) Act, 2004.	VIII of 2004
88.	The Jammu and Kashmir Nationalization of Forest Working Act, 1987.	VII of 1987
89.	(State) Newspapers (Incitements to Offences) Act, Svt 1971.	VIV of Svt. 1971
90.	The Jammu and Kashmir Nursing Council Act, 2012.	IV of 2012
91.	The Jammu and Kashmir Nursing Homes and Clinical Establishments (Registration and Licensing) Act, 1963.	XXXIX of 1963
92.	Official Secrets Act, Samvat 1977.	XLIII of Svt.1977
93.	Opium Smoking Act, Samvat 2011.	XXXII of Svt. 2011
94.	Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance, Samvat 2001.	IX of Svt. 2001
95.	Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, Samvat 2000.	XIX of Svt. 2000
96.	Police Enhanced Penalties Ordinance, Samvat 2005.	III of Svt. 2005
97.	Prevention of Corruption Ordinance, 2001.	IV of Svt. 2001
98.	The Jammu and Kashmir Public Servants Transfer of Immovable Property(Restriction) Ordinance, 2004.	XXX of Svt.2004
99.	The Jammu and Kashmir Partition Act, Samvat 1977.	XXX of Svt. 1977

100.	The Jammu and Kashmir Partnership Act, Samvat 1996.	V of Svt. 1996
101.	The Jammu and Kashmir Permanent Residents Certificate (Procedure) Act, 1963.	XIII of 1963
102.	The Jammu and Kashmir Pharmacy Act, Samvat 2011.	LIII of Svt. 2011
103.	The Jammu and Kashmir Poisons Act, Samvat 1977.	XXXIV of Svt. 1977
104.	The Jammu and Kashmir Preconception and Prenatal Sex Selection (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 2002.	XXXI of 2002
105.	(State) Press and Publications Act, Svt 1989.	I of Svt. 1989
106.	The Jammu and Kashmir Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1988.	XXV of 1988
107.	The Jammu and Kashmir Prevention of Corruption Act, Samvat 2006.	XIII of Svt. 2006
108.	The Jammu and Kashmir Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, Samvat 1990.	XIII of Svt. 1990
109.	The Jammu and Kashmir Prevention of Defacement of Property Act, 1985.	XIX of 1985
110.	The Jammu and Kashmir Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988.	XXIII of 1988
111.	The Jammu and Kashmir Prevention of Insult to State Honour Act, 1979.	X of 1979
112.	The Jammu and Kashmir Prisoners Act, Svt 1977.	XXXIII of Svt. 1977
113.	The Jammu and Kashmir Prisons Act, Svt 1977.	XXXI of Svt. 1977
114.	The Jammu and Kashmir Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2015.	IX of 2015
115.	The Jammu and Kashmir Prize Competition Act, 1956.	XII of 1956
116.	The Jammu and Kashmir Probation of Offenders Act, 1966.	XXXVII of 1966
117.	The Jammu and Kashmir Protection of Human Rights Act, 1997.	XV of 1997
118.	The Jammu and Kashmir Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2010.	XI of 2010
119.	The Jammu and Kashmir Provident Funds Act, Svt 1998.	XXII of Svt. 1998
120.	The Jammu and Kashmir Public Gambling Act, Svt 1977.	XVIII of Svt. 1977
121.	The Jammu and Kashmir Public Property (Prevention of Damage) Act, 1985.	XX of 1985
122.	The Jammu and Kashmir Public Servants (Inquiries) Act, Svt 1977.	XXVIII of Svt. 1977
123.	(State) Ranbir Penal Code, Samvat 1989.	XII of Svt. 1989
124.	The Jammu and Kashmir Registration Act, Svt. 1977.	XXXV of Svt. 1977
125.	The Jammu and Kashmir Registration (Amendment and Validation of Transfers of property) Act, 1955.	VI of 1955
126.	Registration of Deeds (Validating) Act, Samvat 2008.	VI of Svt. 2008

127.	Registration of Deeds (Validation) Act, 1956.	XXI of 1956
128.	Registration of Deeds (Validating) Act, 1968.	XXXIII of 1968
129.	Registration of Deeds (Validation) Act, 1976.	I of 1976
130.	Registration of Deeds (Validation) Act, 1985.	IX of 1985
131.	The Jammu and Kashmir Religious Endowments Act, Svt 1977.	L of Svt.1977
132.	The Jammu and Kashmir Representation of the People Act, 1957.	IV of 1957
133.	The Jammu and Kashmir Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1968.	XXXV of 1968
134.	The Jammu and Kashmir Right to Information Act, 2009.	VIII of 2009
135.	The Jammu and Kashmir Sale of Goods Act, Svt 1996.	II of 1996
136.	Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions Act, 1966.	XL of 1966
137.	The Jammu and Kashmir Small Causes Court Act, Svt 1968.	
138.	Societies Registration Act, Svt 1998.	VI of Svt. 1998
139.	The Jammu and Kashmir Specific Relief Act, Svt 1977.	XXXVIII of Svt. 1977
140.	The Jammu and Kashmir Standards of Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1997.	XXXVII of 1997
141.	The Jammu and Kashmir Succession Certificate Act, Svt 1977.	XXXIX of Svt. 1977
142.	Succession (Property Protection) Act, Svt 1977.	XXXVI of Svt. 1977
143.	The Jammu and Kashmir Suits Valuation Act, Svt 1977.	XXXVII of Svt. 1977
144.	The Jammu and Kashmir Suppression of Indecent Advertisements Act, Svt 2003.	IX of Svt. 2003
145.	The Jammu and Kashmir Transfer of Property Act, Svt 1977.	XLII of Svt. 1977
146.	The Jammu and Kashmir Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1997.	III of 1997
147.	The Jammu and Kashmir Trusts Act, Svt 1977.	XLI of Svt. 1977
148.	The Jammu and Kashmir Venereal Diseases Act, Svt 2000.	XXI of Svt. 2000
149.	Veterinary Council Act, 2001.	XXI of 2001
150.	The Jammu and Kashmir [State] Village and Town Patrol Act, 1959.	XXIV of 1959
151.	The Jammu and Kashmir Village Sanitation Act, Svt. 1990.	V of Svt. 1990
152.	The Jammu and Kashmir Wakafs Act, 2001.	III of 2001
153.	The Jammu and Kashmir Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1978.	VIII of 1978

S. No.	Name of the Governor's Act	Governor's Act No.
1.	The Jammu and Kashmir State Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple	VI of 2018

	Disabilities Act, 2018.	
2.	The Jammu and Kashmir Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 2018.	VIII of 2018
3.	The Jammu and Kashmir Single Window (Industrial Investment and Business Facilitation) Act, 2018.	X of 2018
4.	The Jammu and Kashmir Commercial Courts Act, 2018.	XIII of 2018
5.	The Jammu and Kashmir Family Courts Act, 2018.	XXIV of 2018
6.	The Jammu and Kashmir Aadhar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2018.	XXXIV of 2018
7.	The Jammu and Kashmir Protection of Children From Sexual Violence Act, 2018.	II of 2018
8.	The Jammu and Kashmir Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2018.	XL of 2018
9.	The Jammu and Kashmir Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 2018.	XLIII of 2018
10.	The Jammu and Kashmir State Commission for Protection of Women and Child Rights Act, 2018.	XLVI of 2018
11.	The Jammu and Kashmir Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2018.	LIII of 2018

TABLE - 4

STATE ACTS INCLUDING GOVERNOR'S ACTS THAT SHALL REMAIN IN FORCE
IN UNION TERRITORY OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR; AND UNION TERRITORY OF
LADAKH

S.No.	Name of the Act	Act/Ordinance No.
1.	The Jammu and Kashmir Aerial Ropeways Act, 2002	XII of 2002
2.	The Jammu and Kashmir Agrarian Reforms Act, 1976	XVII of 1976
3.	Agriculturists' Relief Act, Svt. 1983	I of Svt. 1983
4.	The Jammu and Kashmir Government Aid to Agriculturists and Land Improvement Act, Svt. 1993	VII of Svt. 1993
5.	The Jammu and Kashmir State Aid to Industries Act 1961	XXII of 1961
6.	The Jammu and Kashmir Alienation of Land Act, Svt. 1995	V of Svt. 1995
7.	The Jammu and Kashmir Anatomy Act, 1959	XXII of 1959
8.	The Jammu and Kashmir Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, Svt. 1977	V of Svt 1977
9.	The Jammu and Kashmir Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah University Act, 2002	XVI of 2002
10.	The Jammu and Kashmir Big Landed Estates Abolition Act, Svt. 2007	XVII of Svt. 2007
11.	The Jammu and Kashmir Board of Professional Entrance	XXV of 2002

	Examination Act, 2002	
12.	The Jammu and Kashmir Board of School Education Act,	1975 XXVIII of 1975
13.	The Jammu and Kashmir State Board of Technical Education Act, 2002	XXIV of 2002
14.	The Jammu and Kashmir Brick Kilns (Regulation) Act, 2010	XV II of 2010
15.	Camping and Mooring Sites Act, Svt. 2004	XII of Svt.2004
16.	The Jammu and Kashmir Chowkidari Act, 1956	XXXVII of 1956
17.	The Jammu and Kashmir Civic Laws (Special Provisions) Act, 2014	III of 2014
18.	The Jammu and Kashmir Civil Courts Act, Svt. 1977	XLVI of Svt.1977
19.	The Jammu and Kashmir Civil Services (Decentralization and Recruitment) Act, 2010	XVI of 2010
20.	The Jammu and Kashmir Civil Services (Special Provisions) Act, 2010	XIV of 2010
21.	The Srinagar and Jammu Cluster Universities Act, 2016.	III of 2016
22.	The Jammu and Kashmir State Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1997	XII of 1997
23.	The Jammu and Kashmir Common Lands (Regulation) Act, 1956	XXIV of 1956
24.	The Jammu and Kashmir Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1962	V of 1962
25.	The Jammu and Kashmir Control of Building Operations Act, 1988	XV of 1988
26.	The Jammu and Kashmir Cooperative Societies Act, 1989.	X of 1989
27.	The Jammu and Kashmir Debtors Relief Act, 1976	XV of 1976
28.	The Jammu and Kashmir Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries), 1961	XIII of 1961 Act
29.	The Jammu and Kashmir Deputy Ministers' Salaries and Allowances Act, 1957	VI of 1957
30.	The Jammu and Kashmir Deputy Speaker's and Deputy Chairman's (Emoluments) Act, 1956	XXII of 1956
31.	The Jammu and Kashmir Development Act, 1970	XIX of 1970
32.	The Jammu and Kashmir Egress and Internal Movement (Control) Ordinance, Svt.2005.	V of Svt.2005
33.	The Jammu and Kashmir Enemy Agents Ordinance, Svt.2005.	VIII of Svt.2005
34.	The Jammu and Kashmir State Emergency Relief Fund Act, 1960	XIII of 1960
35.	The Jammu and Kashmir Excise Act, Samvat 1958	--
36.	The Jammu and Kashmir Extraction of Resin Act, 1988.	IX of 1988
37.	The Jammu and Kashmir State Evacuees (Administration of Property) Act, Samvat 2006 (1949 A.D).	VI of Svt. 2006

38.	The Jammu and Kashmir Ferry Boats Control Act, 1971.	XVIII of 1971
39.	The Jammu and Kashmir State Finance Commission Act, 2006	XVIII of 2006
40.	The Jammu and Kashmir Finance Commission for Panchayats and Municipalities Act, 2011	XVI of 2011
41.	The Jammu and Kashmir Fire Force Act, 1967.	XXII of 1967
42.	The Jammu and Kashmir Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2006.	XII of 2006
43.	The Jammu and Kashmir Fisheries Act, 2018.	XVI of 2018
44.	The Jammu and Kashmir Flood Plain Zones (Regulation and Development) Act, 2005.	XVII of 2005
45.	The Jammu and Kashmir State Forest Corporation Act, 1978.	XII of 1978
46.	The Jammu and Kashmir Forest (Protection) Force Act, 2001.	VI of 2001
47.	The Jammu and Kashmir Fruit Nurseries (Licensing) Act, 1987.	XXII of 1987
48.	The Jammu and Kashmir Gift Goods (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1963.	XL of 1963
49.	The Jammu and Kashmir Golf Development and Management Authority Act, 2013.	VIII of 2013
50.	The Jammu and Kashmir Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.	V of 2017
51.	The Jammu and Kashmir Government Gazette Act, Svt. 1945.	XII of Svt. 1945
52.	The Jammu and Kashmir Governor's Special Security Force Act, 2018	Governors Act No.XLII of 2018
53.	The Jammu and Kashmir Habitual Offenders (Control and Reform) Act, 1956.	XI of 1956
54.	The Jammu and Kashmir Handicrafts (Quality Control) Act, 1978.	IV of 1978
55.	The Jammu and Kashmir Heritage Conservation and Preservation Act, 2010.	XV of 2010
56.	The Jammu and Kashmir Highways Act, Svt. 2007.	XXVII of Svt. 2007
57.	The Jammu and Kashmir Home Guards Act, Svt. 2006.	III of Svt. 2006
58.	The Jammu and Kashmir Housing Board Act, 1976.	VII of 1976
59.	The Jammu and Kashmir Industrial Establishments (National and Festival) Holidays Act, 1974.	XIII of 1974
60.	The Jammu and Kashmir Inspector General of Prisons (Change in Designation) Act, 2001.	XIII of 2001
61.	The Jammu and Kashmir Islamic University of Science and Technology Kashmir Act, 2005.	XVIII of 2005
62.	The Jammu and Kashmir Kahcharai Act, Svt. 2011.	XVIII of Svt. 2011
63.	Kashmir and Jammu Universities Act, 1969.	XXIV of 1969
64.	Kashmir Silk Protection Act, 1964.	
65.	The Jammu and Kashmir Khadi and Village Industries Board	XVI of 1965

	Act, 1965.	
66.	Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council Act, 1997.	XXXI of 1997
67.	Ladakh Buddhists Succession to Property Act, Svt. 2000.	XVIII of Svt. 2000
68.	The Jammu and Kashmir Lambardari Act, 1972.	X of 1972
69.	The Jammu and Kashmir Land Grants Act, 1960.	XXXVIII of 1960
70.	The Jammu and Kashmir Land Improvement Schemes Act, 1972.	XXIV of 1972
71.	The Jammu and Kashmir Land Revenue Act, Svt. 1996.	XII of Svt. 1996
72.	The Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly Speaker's Emoluments Act, 1956.	IV of 1956
73.	The Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Council Chairman's (Emoluments) Act, 1962.	XXVIII of 1962
74.	The Jammu and Kashmir State Legislature Members' Pension Act, 1984.	II of 1984
75.	The Jammu and Kashmir Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1962.	XVI of 1962
76.	The Jammu and Kashmir State Legislature Proceedings (Protection of Publication) Act, 1960.	XXXVII of 1960
77.	Levy of Tolls Act, Svt.1995.	VIII of Svt. 1995
78.	The Jammu and Kashmir Migrant Immovable Property (Preservation, Protection and Restraint on Distress Sales) Act, 1997.	XVI of 1997
79.	The Jammu and Kashmir Migrants (Stay of Proceedings) Act, 1997.	XVII of 1997
80.	The Jammu and Kashmir Ministers and Ministers of State Salaries Act, 1956.	VI of 1956
81.	The Jammu and Kashmir Ministers and Presiding Officers Medical Facilities Act, 1975.	XXII of 1975
82.	The Jammu and Kashmir Money Lenders and Accredited Loan Providers Act, 2010.	XXIII of 2010
83.	The Jammu and Kashmir Motor Spirit and Diesel Oil (Taxation of Sales) Act, Svt. 2005.	V of Svt. 2005
84.	The Jammu and Kashmir Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957.	XXVI of 1957
85.	The Jammu and Kashmir Mulberry Protection Act, Svt. 2006.	X of Svt. 2006
86.	The Jammu and Kashmir Municipal Act, 2000.	XX of 2000
87.	The Jammu and Kashmir Municipal Corporation Act, 2000.	XXI of 2000
88.	The Jammu and Kashmir Municipal Ombudsman Act, 2010.	XX of 2010
89.	The Jammu and Kashmir Municipalities Public Disclosure Act, 2010.	XXIV of 2010
90.	The Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Marriages Registration Act, 1981.	XXII of 1981

91.	The Jammu and Kashmir Namdha Quality Control Act, Svt. 2010.	VI of Svt. 2010
92.	National Defence Fund Donation of Immovable Property (Exemption from Stamp Duty and Registration) Act, 1963.	V of 1963
93.	The Jammu and Kashmir Natural Calamities Destroyed Areas Improvement Act, Svt. 2011.	XXXVIII of Svt. 2011
94.	The Jammu and Kashmir Non-Biodegradable Material (Management) Handling and Disposal Act, 2007.	XII of 2007
95.	The Jammu and Kashmir Obsolete Laws (Repeal) Act, 2010.	XXVII of 2010
96.	The Jammu and Kashmir Ombudsman for Panchayats Act, 2014.	V of 2014
97.	The Jammu and Kashmir Panchayati Raj Act, 1989.	IX of 1989
98.	The Jammu and Kashmir Paramedical Council Act, 2014.	VII of 2014
99.	The Jammu and Kashmir Passengers Taxation Act, 1963.	XII of 1963
100.	The Jammu and Kashmir Plant Disease and Pests Act, 1973.	XIV of 1973
101.	Plyboard Industries (Acquisition of Shares and of the Industrial Undertakings) Act, 1987.	VI of 1987
102.	Police Act, Svt. 1983.	II of Svt. 1983
103.	The Jammu and Kashmir Preservation of Specified Trees Act, 1969.	V of 1969
104.	The Jammu and Kashmir Prevention of Beggary Act, 1960.	XL of 1960
105.	The Jammu and Kashmir Prevention of Fragmentation of Agricultural Holdings Act, 1960.	XXV of 1960
106.	Prevention of Ribbon Development Act, Svt. 2007.	XXVI of Svt. 2007
107.	Prevention of Rum Rasum Act, Svt. 1997.	I of Svt. 1997
108.	The Jammu and Kashmir Prevention and Suppression of Sabotages Activities Act, 1965.	XXII of 1965
109.	The Jammu and Kashmir Prevention of Unfair Means Examination Act, 1987.	XX of 1987
110.	The Jammu and Kashmir Private Colleges (Regulation and Control) Act, 2002.	XXII of 2002
111.	Probate and Administration Act, Svt. 1977.	XXIX of Svt. 1977
112.	The Jammu and Kashmir Professions, Trades, Callings and Employment Tax Act, 2005.	IX of 2005
113.	The Jammu and Kashmir Prohibition on Conversion of Land and Alienation of Orchards Act, 1975.	VIII of 1975
114.	The Jammu and Kashmir Prohibition on Manufacture of Specified Copper Utensils (By Machine) Act, 2006.	XIII of 2006
115.	The Jammu and Kashmir Prohibition of Ragging Act, 2011.	VI of 2011
116.	The Jammu and Kashmir State Prohibition of Smoking (Cinema and Theatre Halls) Act, Svt. 2009.	XVIII of Svt.2009

117.	The Jammu and Kashmir Prohibition of Smoking and Non-Smokers Health Protection in Public Service Vehicles Act, 1997.	XX of 1997
118.	The Jammu and Kashmir Property Rights to Slum Dwellers Act, 2012.	XI of 2012
119.	The Jammu and Kashmir Property Tax Board Act, 2013.	XI of 2013
120.	The Jammu and Kashmir Protection of Interest of Depositors (in Financial Establishments) Act, 2018.	XIII of 2018
121.	The Jammu and Kashmir Public Men and Public Servants Declaration of Assets and Other Provisions Act, 1983.	V of 1983
122.	The Jammu and Kashmir Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1988.	XVII of 1988
123.	The Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Act, 1978.	VI of 1978
124.	The Jammu and Kashmir Public Services Guarantee Act, 2011.	IX of 2011
125.	The Jammu and Kashmir Registration of Contractors Act, 1956.	XVI of 1956
126.	The Jammu and Kashmir Registration of Tourist Trade Act, 1978.	IX of 1978
127.	The Jammu and Kashmir Regulation of Accounts Act, Svt. 2001.	XIV of Svt. 2001
128.	The Jammu and Kashmir Reservation Act, 2004.	XIV of 2004
129.	The Jammu and Kashmir Residential and Commercial Tenancy Act, 2012.	V of 2012
130.	The Jammu and Kashmir Restitution of Mortgaged Properties Act, 1976.	XIV of 1976
131.	The Jammu and Kashmir Right of Prior Purchase Act, Svt. 1993.	II of Svt. 1993
132.	The Jammu and Kashmir Road Safety Council Act, 2018.	V of 2018
133.	The Jammu and Kashmir Saffron Act, 2007.	V of 2007
134.	Salaries and Allowances of Members of Jammu and Kashmir State Legislature Act, 1960.	XIX of 1960
135.	Salaries and Allowances of Leader of Opposition in the State Legislature Act, 1985.	XVI of 1985
136.	The Sapphire Act, Svt. 1989.	XVI of Svt. 1989
137.	The Jammu and Kashmir School Education Act, 2002.	XXI of 2002
138.	The Jammu and Kashmir Self-Reliant Cooperatives Act, 1999.	X of 1999
139.	The Jammu and Kashmir State Sheep and Sheep Products Development Board Act, 1979.	IX of 1979
140.	Sher-i-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology Act, 1982.	VII of 1982

141.	Sher-i-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences (Grant of Degrees) Act, 1983.	XII of 1983
142.	The Jammu and Kashmir Shri Amarnath Ji Shrine Act, 2000.	XVIII of 2000
143.	The Jammu and Kashmir Shri Mata Sukhrala Devi Ji and Shri Mata Bala Sundari Shrine Act, 2013.	III of 2013
144.	The Jammu and Kashmir Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine Act, 1988.	XVI of 1988
145.	The Jammu and Kashmir Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University Act, 1999.	XII of 1999
146.	The Jammu and Kashmir Shri Shiv Khori Shrine Act, 2008.	IV of 2008
147.	The Jammu and Kashmir Sikh Gurdwaras and Religious Endowments Act, 1973.	XV of 1973
148.	The Jammu and Kashmir Silk (Development and Protection) Act, 1988.	XXVIII of 1988
149.	The Jammu and Kashmir Special Security Group Act, 2000.	VI of 2000
150.	The Jammu and Kashmir Special Tribunal Act, 1988.	XIX of 1988
151.	Stamp Act, Svt. 1977.	XL of Svt. 1977
152.	The Jammu and Kashmir Tenancy Act, Svt. 1980.	II of Svt. 1980
153.	The Jammu and Kashmir Tenancy (Stay of Ejectment Proceedings) Act, 1966.	XXXIII of 1966
154.	The Jammu and Kashmir State Town Planning Act, 1963.	XX of 1963
155.	The Jammu and Kashmir Treasure Trove Act, Svt. 1954.	--
156.	The Jammu and Kashmir Underground Public Utilities (Acquisition of Rights of User in Land) Act, 2014.	IV of 2014
157.	Urban Immovable Property Tax (Repeal and Saving) Act, 2002.	XXVIII of 2002
158.	The University of Ladakh Act, 2018.	Governor's Act No. LVI of 2018
159.	The Jammu and Kashmir Urban Property (Ceiling) Act, 1971.	XII of 1971
160.	Usurious Loans Act, Svt. 1977.	XLVII of Svt. 1977
161.	The Jammu and Kashmir Utilization of Lands Act, Svt. 2010.	IX of Svt. 2010
162.	The Jammu and Kashmir Vaccination Act, 1967.	XXI of 1967
163.	The Jammu and Kashmir Vegetable Seeds Act, Svt. 2009.	XII of Svt. 2009
164.	The Jammu and Kashmir State Vigilance Commission Act, 2011.	I of 2011
165.	The Jammu and Kashmir Water Resources (Regulation and Management) Act, 2010.	XXI of 2010
166.	The Jammu and Kashmir Willow (Prohibition on Export and Movement) Act, 2000.	XVI of 2000

THE SUPREME COURT (NUMBER OF JUDGES)

AMENDMENT ACT, 2019

An Act further to amend the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

- 1.** Short title. This Act may be called the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Act, 2019.
- 2.** Amendment of section 2. In section 2 of the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956, for the word "thirty", the word "thirty-three" shall be substituted.

SESSIONAL REVIEW

SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA

FIRST SESSION

Following the General Elections, the Sixteenth Lok Sabha was dissolved by the President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind on 25 May 2019 and the Seventeenth Lok Sabha was constituted on the same day. The First Session of the Seventeenth Lok Sabha, which was also the Budget Session, commenced on 17 June 2019. It was scheduled to conclude on 26 July 2019. However, the sittings of the session were extended till 7 August 2019 in order to provide sufficient time for completion of essential items of Government Business. The extended period was curtailed by one day. Thus, the session adjourned sine-die on 6 August 2019. There was no question hour during the extended period. In all, the House held 37 sittings spread over 280 hours. The House sat 71 hours extra to transact important financial, legislative and other business during the period. The First Session has been the most productive ever in the history of the Lok Sabha in terms of number of legislations passed, utilization of the time of the House and providing ample opportunity to first time Members to speak in the House. The House was prorogued by the President of India on 8 August 2019.

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

A. DISCUSSIONS/STATEMENTS

Motion of Thanks to the President for his Address to the Members: On 20 June 2019, the President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind addressed the Members of both the Houses in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The discussion on the motion of thanks took place on 24th and 25th June, 2019.

Moving the Motion of Thanks on President's Address, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and Minister of State in the Ministry of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, *Shri Pratap Chandra Sarangi* said that we are going to celebrate the 75th year of New India in the year 2022 and that it would be an India, free from terrorism, communalism, casteism, corruption, nepotism, starvation and exploitation. He said that Hon. Prime Minister evolved a one line philosophy – ‘*Sab Ka Saath, Sab Ka Vikas*’ and a unique method of governance and that method is ‘*Public Participation*’. He has gained the confidence of the people and has made them an integral part of every scheme. Today, 98 per cent target pertaining to construction of toilets have been achieved in our country. Similarly, 100 per cent villages have been provided electricity. More than 34 crore bank accounts have been opened during the last one and a half years under the Jan Dhan Yojana. Today, poor people are getting direct benefit through Pension Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jivan Jyoti Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, Atal Pension Yojana, Beti Bachao-Beti Pado Yojana and other such schemes. Moreover, Ayushman Bharat Yojana has been implemented for providing free medical treatment to the 50 crore poor people of this country. Apart from that, 1.5 crore houses have been built under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana. Similarly, historic decision of fixing Minimum Support Price at 1.5 times of the cost of production for 22 crops has been taken by the

Government. Today, 1,16,000 village panchayats are connected with optical fiber and about 40,000 village panchayats have been provided with Wi-Fi Hot Spots. Solar power generation has also gone up from 2.6 gigawatts to 25 gigawatts in the country. Moreover, number of airports has gone up from 65 to 101. Similarly, our Government has revived the Ganga River under Namami Gange project. We are proud that our Government has displayed a steely resolve to take terrorism head-on and to eliminate it right from its sources. He further said that endeavour of the Government is to usher in an era of harmonious and collaborative Centre-State relationship. It is a firm belief of the Government that the Centre and States are all partners in the task of Nation building. The goal of the Government is to serve the people of the country and make India a great nation.

Seconding the Motion moved by Shri Pratap Chandra Sarangi on the President's Address to the House of Parliament, Dr. Heena Vijaykumar Gavit (BJP) said that the re-election of BJP Government by even a bigger mandate is a mark of approval of our hon. Prime Minister's leadership, work and commitment to the people of the nation, especially the poor and the downtrodden. Malnutrition keeps us behind in the race and reduces our productivity and immunity. The Prime Minister has ensured food security for more than 80 crore people in the country. In all the 36 States and Union Territories, 'Right to Food' has been implemented by this Government. Today, 2.5 crore households have got free electricity connections under Pradhan Mantri Saubhagya Yojana, 12 crore gas connections have been given over the last five years, 38 per cent was the sanitation level in 2014 in rural areas and now it has increased to 99 per cent in 2019. During the period from 2014 to 2018, more than 1.5 crore houses have been constructed under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana. She informed that in her constituency, she personally handed over Ujjwala gas connections to 1.5 lakh women beneficiaries. She further said that under the leadership of Hon. Prime Minister, women's development has changed to women-led development and this time, out of 78 women Members of Parliament in this Lok Sabha, 42 women MPs are from the BJP which is a proof of development of status of woman in society. It was a priority of the Modi Government to construct toilets and give dignity to women. Over 9.7 crore toilets have been built. Harnessing Yuva Shakti was again a priority of our Government. Seven IITs, seven IIMs, 14 IIITs, 103 Kendriya Vidyalayas and Eklavya Model Residential Schools for Tribal Children have all been established for the education of the youth. 2,500 new players will be trained each year under the 'Khelo India' Programme.

Opposing the motion, Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury (INC) pointed out the achievements of Government during the rule of Congress party. He said that the First Five Year Plan (1951-56) had a modest outlay of Rs.2069 crore which moved up to Rs.36,44,718 crore during the 11th Five Year Plan (2007- 2012). A huge enhancement in this outlay itself is an indication of the progress, growth and development that took place in the Indian economy. From 2003 to 2012, India achieved GDP growth rate of more than 7.6 per cent on an average for 10 years and in 2009-10, the GDP growth was 8.6 percent in spite of the global economic recession. The initiation of the Green Revolution resulted in record grain output. In 1947, our food production was 50 million tonnes which was increased to 264.38 million tonnes in 2013-14. In 1970, Operation Flood, was launched with the help of Dr. Kurien. From being 50th in the world in terms of milk production, India became the largest producer of milk in just a couple of decades and by 1975, all imports of milk and milk products were stopped whereas, earlier, we had to

import milk powder. In 1947, there were just 30 dams in the country which increased to over 4000 by the year 2000. India ranks third in the world in dam building. The Congress established Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, National Thermal Power Corporation, State Bank of India and Hindustan Aeronautics Limited. Jawaharlal Nehru and Homi Bhabha are known to be the architects of nuclear research in India. He appreciated the former Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee for initiating Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojana.

He further pointed out that the former Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi had heralded the telecom revolution. A number of schemes had been launched and Acts passed during the Congress regime like MNREGA, Right to Information Act, Right to Education Act, Land Acquisition Act, Food Security Act, Forest Right Act etc. The NDA Government has only renamed the schemes launched by the UPA Government. In comparison to the UPA, the performance of the NDA Government has been dismal. The GDP growth has come down. The exports have collapsed. The NPAs have piled up. The rupee has seen steep devaluation. The rate of job creation has come down. The trade war between the USA and China has begun. The USA and Iran are on the collision course. The US Government has withdrawn the special trade status given to India. The Government should deal with this issue very carefully.

Joining the discussion, Prof. Sougata Ray (AITMC) said (opposed) that the speech of the hon. President does not reflect the condition of the country. Unemployment rate is the highest in the last 45 years. The hon. Prime Minister had promised 2 crore job per year which has been proven totally false. Not just that, unemployment is likely to increase because the hon. Prime Minister has announced that 30 PSUs are to be disinvested. The BSNL employing 40000 is in shambles and Jet Airways with the staff strength of 20000 people is now closed. One Nation One Election is an effort to straitjacket the Indian Political system into one group. It is not acceptable to us. The economy is in doldrums. The growth rate has fallen down to 5.8 per cent. The Government has no policy about how to improve the growth rate which will create more jobs. This Government has got questionable priorities and lack of legislative clarity. There has been erosion of India's influence in Asia. Small island nation like Maldives feels confident in spurning India as does Sri Lanka. Until 5 years ago India enjoyed a pre-eminent position in the sub-continent with its voice sought on resolving matters within this country. The Government is handling everything wrongly.

Replying to the discussion, the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi while expressing his sincere thanks to the Hon'ble President for his Address and extending his heartfelt gratitude to the Hon. Members, said that after 5 years of dedicated national service and hard work, successful commitment for the well being and welfare of the needy, The people of the country have once again endorsed our contribution and elected us to serve them once more. The voice of the people is the voice of the God.

Post Independence, we had inadvertently inculcated and promoted a culture, we involuntarily gave our tacit consent to, wherein the common citizen of the country had to struggle against the system for the protection of his rights. I am aware how hard we had to toil to set the things right. Bringing the state Governments on board was again a cumbersome exercise. It is, really, very hard, if not impossible, to treat the 70 years old maladies in a matter of 5 years

but I can say it with a sense of satisfaction that we have set our foot in the right direction and did not falter even in the face of various difficulties and challenges.

In the capacity of a welfare state, it is and will remain our aim and endeavour to strive for the accomplishment of the needs and aspirations of the common citizens, promoting ease of living, strive for the welfare, upliftment and empowerment of the poor besides strongly championing the cause of a new and modern India adorned with impeccable highways, I-ways, waterways, rail and road services, ease of air travel owing to Udan Yojana, start-ups, innovation, tinkering labs and flight of Chandrayaan. With all this, we have to move forward in the direction of building a new India while facing many a challenge.

The Hon'ble President has in his Address mentioned about two important occasions- '**Gandhi 150**' and '**Independence 75**'. Certain dates inculcate new enthusiasm in an individual, family and social life. I would like to urge upon all the public representatives present in this House as also those leading a public life to endeavour to associate the common man in building a new India particularly, on these two important occasions in keeping with the directions of the Hon'ble President. Mahatma Gandhi made every Indian citizen a freedom fighter. We shall resolved to salvage the country of all the crisis and problems faced by it and encourage our citizens to come forward to do their duties and take responsibility more than demand their rights in keeping with the spirit of 150th Anniversary of Gandhi ji and 75th year of Independence.

*“ Jab hosla bana liya unchi udan ka,
Fir dekhna fizule hai kad aasman ka.”*

Let us come forward with a new enthusiasm and high spirit in mind that we are here to live for the nation. This Government took many important decisions within a span of 3 weeks of its coming to power. We convened a meeting of the Chief Ministers, an all party meeting and all party Presidents' meeting.

The matter of various dams including Sardar Sarovar Dam was raised here. At times, misconceptions are floated. The foundation of Sardar Sarovar Dam was laid by Pandit Nehru in 1961. Sanction was not granted for decades when the cost of project was Rs.6,000 crores. The project was also scuttled during the UPA Government. In 1986-87, the cost rose to Rs.62,000 crore. We completed the project. I cleared all the impediments within 15 days of occupying the Office of Prime Minister. Today, potable water is available to 4 crore people, 7 metro cities, nearly 127 municipal committees and 9,000 villages. Taking the ensuing water crisis seriously, we have set up a separate Jal Shakti Ministry. The poor and womenfolk are particularly vulnerable to shortage of water. Lohiya ji said, the women of the country are faced with the twin challenge of water and toilet. We have made all out efforts to realize one of the dreams of Lohiya ji by constructing toilets and saving the honour of the women. Our next mantra will be to lay emphasis on availability of water to every household.

Water conservation should be supplemented and complemented with water for irrigation. We still use flood irrigation for production of sugarcane for which micro irrigation is more useful. Every droplet of water needs to be conserved. Agriculture is the backbone of our economy. We shall have to wriggle out of the archaic and traditional ways of agriculture. The zero budgeting farming experiment is succeeding. We shall have to make arrangements right from seeds to the market facility for the farmers.

We have jumped from number 11 or 13 to number 6 in the rank of top economies of the world. If reaching at number 11 can be admired by thumping of benches, why should we be shy of that when we are at number 6. We shall endeavour to make India a 5 trillion dollar economy and promote 'Make In India' campaign. There were 18 ordnance factories in the country at the time of Independence whereas China had none. Today, China is a great defence equipment exporter and we are the greatest importer of the world.

Our youth are enthusiastically adopting the start-ups. We shall lay stress on "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan, Jai Vigyan and now Jai Anusandhan" to provide employment to our youth. There is vast scope for tourism in our country. There is so much requirement for laying modern infrastructure in the country that a whooping amount of Rs.100 lakh crore would be inadequate. The scale of skill development needs to be enhanced. We will continue to fight against corruption.

There is need for a paradigm shift of taking the citizens from their area of rights to that of responsibility. Mahatma Gandhi said, "Every right carries with it a corresponding duty". Lohiya ji said, "While doing one's duty, one should not measure what one gained or lost". We, generally fight for our rights and benefits but, in doing so, if we forget our duties, we would be divested of these rights and benefits.

Let us rise above party politics and together strive to build a new, modern India, because the Nation comes first, and also convey our thanks to the Hon. President in the real sense of the term in keeping with the spirit of the Address and follow the directions issued by the Hon. President to fulfill the hopes and aspirations of crores of our countrymen.

All the amendments moved were negatived. The motion was adopted.

The Union Budget - 2019-2020: On 5 July, 2019, the Minister of Finance and Minister of Corporate Affairs, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman presented the Union Budget 2019-2020. She said, the recent election which brought us to this august House today, was charged with brimming hope and desire for a bright and stable New India. India celebrated its democracy by coming out to vote in large numbers, like never before. Voter turnout was the highest at 67.9%. Every section – young, old, first time voters, voters since the first General Election, women – all turned up to stamp their approval of a performing Government. Through their unambiguous and firm mandate they have reaffirmed "*putting the nation first*". The people of India have validated the two goals for our country's future: *National security and economic growth*. She further said that between 2014-2019, the Government provided a rejuvenated Centre-State dynamic, cooperative federalism, GST Council, and a strident commitment to fiscal discipline. The Government had set the ball rolling for a New India, planned, and assisted by the NITI Aayog, a broad-based think tank. The Government has showed by its deeds that the principle "Reform, Perform, Transform" can succeed.

She added that on many programmes and initiatives the Government had worked on unprecedented scale. Average amount spent on food security per year approximately doubled during 2014-19 compared to the preceding five years. Number of patents issued more than trebled in 2017-18 as against the number of patents issued in 2014. Our last mile delivery stood

out and the unknown citizen in every nook and corner of our country felt the difference. Our objective was, and continues to be, मजबूत देश के लिए मजबूत नागरिक।

She said that the economy was at approximately US\$ 1.85 trillion when we formed the Government in 2014. Within 5 years it has reached US\$ 2.7 trillion. Hence, it is well within our capacity to reach the US\$ 5 trillion in the next few years. She said, I flag here the forgoing points of our Vision laid before us: Building physical and social infrastructure, Digital India reaching every sector of the economy; Pollution free India with green Mother Earth and Blue Skies; Make in India with particular emphasis on MSMEs, Start-ups, defence manufacturing, automobiles, electronics, fabs and batteries, and medical devices; Water, water management, clean Rivers; Blue Economy; Space programmes, Gaganyaan, Chandrayaan and Satellite programmes; Self-sufficiency and export of food-grains, pulses, oilseeds, fruits and vegetables; Healthy society – Ayushman Bharat, well-nourished women & children. Safety of citizens; Team India with Jan-Bhagidari; Minimum Government Maximum Governance.

With this Vision set before us and with the mandate given by its people, we are determined to take India to the height that it richly deserves. I strongly believe that with the clear headed leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister we can achieve our goal. The Indian economy will grow to become a 3 trillion dollar economy in the current year. It is now the sixth largest in the world. Five years ago, it was at the 11th position. In Purchasing Power Parity terms, we are in fact, the 3rd largest economy already, only next to China and the USA.

To attain this and more we need to continue undertaking many structural reforms. In the last five years, we saw many big reforms in particular, in indirect taxation, bankruptcy and real-estate. While these reforms were happening here in the Parliament, the common man's life was being changed through MUDRA loans to help him do his business, and through several programmes it was being ensured that his/her kitchen had become smokeless, his/her house got electricity connection and women's dignity was respected with the provision of toilets in homes. The common man was served even as major transformational reforms were being rolled out. And for this to continue we need to invest heavily in infrastructure, in digital economy and on job creation in small and medium firms.

It took over 55 years for the Indian economy to reach 1 trillion dollar but when the country and her people's hearts are filled with aasha, vishwas and aakansha that is, when hearts are filled with hope, trust and aspirations, we, in 5 years, added 1 trillion dollar. Today we are nearing a 3 trillion dollar level. So when we aspire to reach a 5 trillion dollar level, many wonder if it is possible. If we can appreciate our citizens, "purusharth" or their "goals of human pursuit", filled with their inherent desire to progress led by the dedicated leadership present in this House, the target is eminently achievable.

All of India's private sector industries – small, medium or large – have played a substantial role in growing our economy. I recall the words of an eminent industry leader, who said that his company's growth has always aligned itself with India's growth, before and post-independence. So if before-independence, India Inc. understood "Swadeshi", today they stand for "Make in India". We do not look down upon legitimate profiteering. Gone are the days of policy paralysis and license-quota-control regimes. India Inc. are India's job-creators. They are

the nation's wealth-creators. Together, with mutual trust, we can gain, catalyze fast and attain sustained national growth. I wish to propose a number of initiatives as part of a framework for kick-starting the virtuous cycle of domestic and foreign investments.

Connectivity is the lifeblood of an economy. The Government has given a massive push to all forms of physical connectivity through Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, industrial corridors, dedicated freight corridors, Bhartamala and Sagarmala projects, Jal Marg Vikas and UDAN Schemes. While the industrial corridors would improve infrastructure availability for greater industrial investment in the catchment regions, the dedicated freight corridors would mitigate the congestion of our railway network benefitting the common man. The ambitious programme of Bharatmala would help develop national road corridors and highways, while Sagarmala would enhance port connectivity, modernization, and port-linked industrialization. If Sagarmala is aimed at improving the infrastructure for external trade, equally it is the poor man's transport too. Waterways are proven as a cheap mode of transport. The Jal Marg Vikas project for capacity augmentation of navigation on National Waterways is aimed at smoothening internal trade carried through inland water transport. These initiatives will improve logistics tremendously, reducing the cost of transportation and increasing the competitiveness of domestically produced goods.

The UDAN Scheme is providing air connectivity to smaller cities and enabling the common citizens of our country to avail air travel. All these programmes are also helping bridge the rural-urban divide. As the world's third largest domestic aviation market, the time is ripe for India to enter into aircraft financing and leasing activities from Indian shores. This is critical to the development of a self-reliant aviation industry, creating aspirational jobs in aviation finance, besides leveraging the business opportunities available in India's financial Special Economic Zones (SEZs), namely, International Financial Services Centre (IFSC). Government will implement the essential elements of the regulatory roadmap for making India a hub for such activities. For providing an enabling ecosystem for growth of Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) industry, it is proposed to leverage India's engineering advantage and potential to achieve self-reliance in this vital aviation segment. Government will adopt suitable policy interventions to create a congenial atmosphere for the development of MRO in the country.

The New Metro Rail Projects for a total route length of 300 kilometers have been approved during 2018-19. Also, during 2019, about 210 kms metro lines have been operationalized. With this, 657 kms of Metro Rail network has become operational across the country. India's first indigenously developed payment ecosystem for transport, based on National Common Mobility Card (NCMC) standards, was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister in March, 2019. This will enable people to pay multiple kinds of transport charges, including metro services and toll tax, across the country. This inter-operable transport card runs on RuPay card and would allow the holders to pay for their bus travel, toll taxes, parking charges, retail shopping and even withdraw money.

Phase-II of FAME (Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles) Scheme, following approval of the Cabinet with an outlay of Rs. 10,000 crore for a period of 3 years, has commenced from 1st April, 2019. The main objective of the Scheme is to encourage faster adoption of Electric vehicles by way of offering upfront incentive on purchase of Electric

vehicles and also by establishing the necessary charging infrastructure for electric vehicles. Only advanced battery and registered e-vehicles will be incentivized under the Scheme with greater emphasis on providing affordable & environment friendly public transportation options for the common man. The Government will carry out a comprehensive restructuring of National Highway Programme to ensure that the National Highway Grid of desirable length and capacity is created using financeable model. After completing the Phase 1 of Bharatmala, in the second Phase, States will be helped to develop State road networks.

The Minister said that we need to develop the inland waterways to shift a significant portion of inland cargo movement from road and rail. This Government envisions using the rivers for cargo transportation, which will also help to decongest roads and railways. As part of the Jal Marg Vikas Project for enhancing the navigational capacity of Ganga, a multi modal terminal at Varanasi has become functional in November 2018 and two more such terminals at Sahibganj and Haldia and a navigational lock at Farakka would be completed in 2019-20. The movement of cargo volume on Ganga is estimated to increase by nearly four times in the next four years. This will make movement of freight, passenger cheaper and reduce our import bill.

It is estimated that Railway Infrastructure would need an investment of Rs. 50 lakh crores between 2018-2030. Given that the capital expenditure outlays of Railways are around 1.5 to 1.6 lakh crores per annum, completing even all sanctioned projects would take decades. It is therefore proposed to use Public-Private Partnership to unleash faster development and completion of tracks, rolling stock manufacturing and delivery of passenger freight services.

To take connectivity infrastructure to the next level, we will build on the successful model in ensuring power connectivity – *One Nation, One Grid* – that has ensured power availability to states at affordable rates. I propose to make available a blueprint this year for developing gas grids, water grids, iways, and regional airports. The recommendations of the High Level Empowered Committee (HLEC) on retirement of old & inefficient plants, and addressing low utilisation of Gas plant capacity due to paucity of Natural Gas, will also be taken up for implementation now. Our Government launched Ujjwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) in 2015 aimed at financial and operational turnaround of DISCOMs. Government is examining the performance of the Scheme and it will be further improved. We will work with the State Governments to remove barriers like cross subsidy surcharges, undesirable duties on open access sales or captive generation for Industrial and other bulk power consumers. Besides these structural reforms, considerable reforms are needed in tariff policy. A package of power sector tariff and structural reforms would soon be announced.

It is proposed that several reform measures would be taken up to promote rental housing. Current Rental Laws are archaic as they do not address the relationship between the Lessor and the Lessee realistically and fairly. A Model Tenancy Law will also be finalized and circulated to the States. Large public infrastructure can be built on land parcels held by Central Ministries and Central Public Sector Enterprises all across the country. Through innovative instruments such as joint development and concession, public infrastructure and affordable housing will be taken up.

For ease of access to credit for MSMEs, Government has introduced providing of loans upto Rs.1 crore for MSMEs within 59 minutes through a dedicated online portal. Under the Interest Subvention Scheme for MSMEs, Rs. 350 crore has been allocated for FY 2019-20 for

2% interest subvention for all GST registered MSMEs, on fresh or incremental loans. Government payments to suppliers and contractors are a major source of cash flow, especially to SMEs and MSMEs. Investment in MSMEs will receive a big boost if these delays in payment are eliminated. Government will create a payment platform for MSMEs to enable filing of bills and payment thereof on the platform itself.

Encouraged by the overwhelming response, the Government of India has decided to extend the pension benefit to about three crore retail traders & small shopkeepers whose annual turnover is less than Rs.1.5 crore under a new Scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Karam Yogi Maandhan Scheme. Enrolment into the Scheme will be kept simple requiring only Aadhaar and a bank account and rest will be on self-declaration. We recognize that investment-driven growth requires access to low cost capital. It is estimated that India requires investments averaging Rs. 20 lakh crores every year (USD 300 billion a year). Several measures are proposed to enhance the sources of capital for infrastructure financing: A Credit Guarantee Enhancement Corporation for which regulations have been notified by the RBI, will be set up in 2019-20. An action plan to deepen the market for long term bonds including for deepening markets for corporate bond repos, credit default swaps etc., with specific focus on infrastructure sector, will be put in place. It is proposed to permit investments made by FIIs/FPIs in debt securities issued by Infrastructure Debt Fund – Non-Bank Finance Companies (IDF-NBFCs) to be transferred/sold to any domestic investor within the specified lock-in period.

Corporate Debt markets are crucial for the infrastructure sector. Given the need to further deepen bond markets, a number of measures are proposed to be taken up: To deepen the Corporate tri-party repo market in Corporate Debt securities, Government will work with regulators RBI/SEBI to enable stock exchanges to allow AA rated bonds as collaterals. User-friendliness of trading platforms for corporate bonds will be reviewed, including issues arising out of capping of International Securities Identification Number (ISIN). It is right time to consider increasing minimum public shareholding in the listed companies. I have asked SEBI to consider raising the current threshold of 25% to 35%. As a key source of capital to the Indian economy, it is important to ensure a harmonized and hassle-free investment experience for Foreign Portfolio Investors. Hence, it is proposed to rationalize and streamline the existing Know Your Customer (KYC) norms for FPIs to make it more investor friendly without compromising the integrity of cross-border capital flows.

The Minister proposed to initiate steps towards creating an electronic fund raising platform – a social stock exchange - under the regulatory ambit of Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) for listing social enterprises and voluntary organizations working for the realization of a social welfare objective so that they can raise capital as equity, debt or as units like a mutual fund. Hon'ble Prime Minister's two mega initiatives of Ujjwala Yojana and Saubhagya Yojana, have transformed the lives of every rural family, dramatically improving ease of their living. Household access to clean cooking gas has seen an unprecedented expansion, through provision of more than 7 crore LPG connections. All villages, and almost 100% households across the country have been provided with electricity. A combination of efficient implementation and enthusiastic adoption has significantly improved access to energy for rural households. By 2022, the 75th year of India's independence, I would like to assure the nation

that every single rural family, except those who are unwilling to take the connection will have an electricity and a clean cooking facility.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G) aims to achieve the objective of “Housing for All” by 2022. A total of 1.54 crore rural homes have been completed in the last five years. In the second phase of PMAY-G, during 2019-20 to 2021-22, 1.95 crore houses are proposed to be provided to the eligible beneficiaries. These houses are also being provided with amenities like toilets, electricity and LPG connections. With the use of technology, the DBT platform and technology inputs, average number of days for completion of houses has reduced from 314 days in 2015-16 to 114 days in 2017-18. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) has brought many socio-economic gains in the rural areas. To accelerate the speed of achieving universal connectivity of eligible habitations, the target of connecting the eligible and feasible habitations was advanced from 2022 to 2019. I am happy to inform that all weather connectivity has now been provided to over 97% of such habitations. This has been possible by maintaining a high pace of road construction of 130 to 135 km per day in the last 1,000 days. Committed to the agenda of sustainable development, 30,000 kms of PMGSY roads have been built using Green Technology, Waste Plastic and Cold Mix Technology, thereby reducing carbon footprint. With the changing economic scenario, it is important to upgrade roads connecting villages to rural markets. For this PMGSY-III is envisaged to upgrade 1,25,000 kms of road length over the next five years, with an estimated cost of Rs. 80,250 crore.

Considering the fact that majority of people still live in villages and depend on agriculture and traditional industries, the “Scheme of Fund for Upgradation and Regeneration of Traditional Industries” (SFURTI) aims to set up more Common Facility Centres (CFCs) to facilitate cluster based development to make the traditional industries more productive, profitable and capable for generating sustained employment opportunities. The focused sectors are Bamboo, Honey and Khadi clusters. The SFURTI envisions setting up 100 new clusters during 2019-20 which should enable 50,000 artisans to join the economic value chain. Further, to improve the technology of such industries, “A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industries and Entrepreneurship” (ASPIRE) has been consolidated for setting up of Livelihood Business Incubators (LBIs) and Technology Business Incubators (TBIs). The Scheme contemplates to set up 80 Livelihood Business Incubators (LBIs) and 20 Technology Business Incubators (TBIs) in 2019-20 to develop 75,000 skilled entrepreneurs in agro-rural industry sectors.

In the field of agricultural infrastructure, The Minister said that the Government will support private entrepreneurship in driving value-addition to farmers’ produce from the field and for those from allied activities, like Bamboo and timber from the hedges and for generating renewable energy. *Annadata* can also be *Urjadata*. Dairying through cooperatives shall also be encouraged by creating infrastructure for cattle feed manufacturing, milk procurement, processing & marketing. We also hope to form 10,000 new Farmer Producer Organizations, to ensure economies of scale for farmers over the next five years. This Government will work with State Governments to allow farmers to benefit from e-NAM. The Agriculture Produce Marketing Cooperatives (APMC) Act should not hamper farmers from getting a fair price for their produce. Ease of doing business and ease of living both should apply to farmers too. We shall go back to basics on one count: Zero Budget Farming. We need to replicate this innovative

model through which in a few States farmers are already being trained in this practice. Steps such as this can help in doubling our farmers' income in time for our 75th year of Independence.

Ensuring India's water security and providing access to safe and adequate drinking water to all Indians is a priority of the Government. A major step in this direction has been the constitution of the "*Jal Shakti Mantralaya*", integrating the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation and Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. This new Mantralaya will look at the management of our water resources and water supply in an integrated and holistic manner, and will work with States to ensure *Har Ghar Jal* (piped water supply) to all rural households by 2024 under the *Jal Jeevan Mission*. This Mission, under the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, will focus on integrated demand and supply side management of water at the local level, including creation of local infrastructure for source sustainability like rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge and management of household wastewater for reuse in agriculture. The Jal Jeevan Mission will converge with other Central and State Government Schemes to achieve its objectives of sustainable water supply management across the country.

The Government has identified 1592 Blocks which are critical and over exploited, spread across 256 District for the *Jal Shakti Abhiyan*. Besides using funds available under various Schemes, the Government will also explore possibility of using additional funds available under the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) for this purpose. *Swachh Bharat Abhiyan* has touched the very conscience of the nation besides bringing enormous health and environmental benefits. This noble Scheme, initiated in 2014, has achieved a resounding success. 9.6 crore toilets have been constructed since Oct 2, 2014. More than 5.6 lakh villages have become Open Defecation Free (ODF). We have to build on this success. We must not only sustain the behavioural change seen in people but also harness the latest technologies available to transform waste into energy. I now propose to expand the Swachh Bharat Mission to undertake sustainable solid waste management in every village.

Under the *Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan*, over two crore rural Indians have so far been made digitally literate. To bridge rural-urban digital divide, Bharat-Net is targeting internet connectivity in local bodies in every Panchayat in the country. This will be speeded up with assistance from Universal Service Obligation Fund and under a Public Private Partnership arrangement. This Government sees the rapid urbanization of India as an opportunity rather than a challenge. We have to make both our cities and villages better, using technology. This way we can help people live closer to their home, stop migration into cities, provide essential services to all. Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-Urban), over 81 lakh houses with an investment of about Rs.4.83 lakh crores have been sanctioned of which construction has started in about 47 lakh houses. Over 26 lakh houses have been completed of which nearly 24 lakh houses have been delivered to the beneficiaries. There is large scale adoption of new technologies for construction of these houses. Over 13 lakh houses have so far been constructed using these new technologies.

The 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi is an apt occasion for us to re-dedicate ourselves to the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi. Hon'ble Prime Minister took the Sankalp of achieving Gandhiji's resolve of Swachh Bharat to make India Open Defecation Free by 2nd October 2019. I am very satisfied and happy to report that this would be achieved by the 2nd

October. To mark this occasion, the *Rashtriya Swachhta Kendrawas* inaugurated at Gandhi Darshan, Rajghat on 2nd October, 2019. A Gandhipedia is also being developed by National Council for Science Museums to sensitize youth and society at large about positive Gandhian values.

Indian Railways suburban and long-distance services do a phenomenal task in cities like Mumbai and smaller cities. Railways will be encouraged to invest more in suburban railways through Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) structures like Rapid Regional Transport System (RRTS) proposed on the Delhi-Meerut route. I propose to enhance the metro-railway initiatives by encouraging more PPP initiatives and ensuring completion of sanctioned works, while supporting Transit Oriented Development (TOD) to ensure commercial activity around transit hubs. We are in the process of completing the dedicated freight corridor project that will free up some of the existing railway network for passenger trains.

The Government will bring in a New National Education Policy to transform India's higher education system to one of the global best education systems. The new Policy proposes major changes in both school and higher education among others, better Governance systems and brings greater focus on research and innovation. The Minister proposed to establish a National Research Foundation (NRF) to fund, coordinate and promote research in the country. NRF will assimilate the research grants being given by various Ministries independent of each other. NRF will ensure that the overall research eco-system in the country is strengthened with focus on identified thrust areas relevant to our national priorities and towards basic science without duplication of effort and expenditure. We would work out a very progressive and research-oriented structure for NRF. The funds available with all Ministries will be integrated in NRF. This would be adequately supplemented with additional funds.

Massive online open courses (MOOC) through the SWAYAM initiative have helped bridge the digital divide for the disadvantaged sections of the student community. To up-grade the quality of teaching, the Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN) programme in higher education was started, aimed at tapping the global pool of scientists and researchers. The IMPRINT (Impacting Research Innovation and Technology) scheme began as a PanIIT and IISc joint initiative to develop a roadmap for research to solve major engineering and technology challenges in selected domains needed by the country. Higher educational institutions are becoming the centres of innovation. The Minister said that these initiatives have upgraded the quality of education. There was not a single Indian institution in the top 200 in the world university rankings five years back. Due to concerted efforts by our institutions to boost their standards and also project their credentials better, we have three institutions now – two IITs and IISc Bangalore – in the top 200 bracket. This window is open now thanks to our efforts. We will continue making concerted efforts to improve. An amount of Rs. 400 crore has been provided under the head, "World Class Institutions", for FY 2019-20, more than three times the revised estimates for the previous year. India has the potential to become a hub of higher education. I, therefore, propose to start a programme, "Study in India", that will focus on bringing foreign students to study in our higher educational institutions. The regulatory systems of higher education would be reformed comprehensively to promote greater autonomy and focus on better academic outcomes. A draft legislation for setting up Higher Education Commission of India (HECI), would be presented in the year ahead.

Khelo India Scheme, launched in October, 2017, has created awareness of sports as an integral part of wellness throughout the country. The Government is committed to expand Khelo India Scheme and to provide all necessary financial support. To popularize sports at all levels, a National Sports Education Board for Development of Sportspersons would be set up under Khelo India Scheme. This Government recognizes and follows the teachings of Lord Basवेश्वरा, in particular, the principles of Kayaka and Dasoha. Implementing “Kayakave Kailasa”, the Government enables about 10 million youth to take up industry-relevant skill training through the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY). This is helping to create a large pool of skilled manpower with speed and high standards. Demographic trends worldwide show that major economies will face severe labour shortages in the future. To prepare the youth to also take up jobs overseas, the Minister promised to increase focus on skill sets needed abroad including language training, lay focus on new-age skills like Artificial Intelligence (AI), Internet of Things, Big Data, 3D Printing, Virtual Reality and Robotics, which are valued highly both within and outside the country, and offer much higher remuneration.

The Minister said that the Government is proposing to streamline multiple labour laws into a set of *four labour codes* to ensure that process of registration and filing of returns will get standardized and streamlined. With various labour related definitions getting standardized, it is expected that there shall be less disputes. *Stand-Up India Scheme* has delivered enormous benefits. The country is witnessing emergence of thousands of women entrepreneurs and also from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, most of them assisted to set up their businesses and industry with capital provided under the Stand-Up India Scheme. Considering the beneficial results of the Scheme and strong demand for its continuance by the SC and ST communities, the Scheme would be continued for the entire period coinciding with the 15th Finance Commission period of 2020-25. The Banks will provide financial assistance for demand-based businesses, including for example for acquisition of scavenging machines and robots.

For good quality of life and ease of living, maintaining a cleaner environment and ensuring sustainable energy use is vital. A programme of mass scaling up of LED bulbs for widespread distribution at household level was taken up resulting into massive replacement of incandescent bulbs and CFLs in the country. Approximately 35 crore LED bulbs have been distributed under UJALA Yojana leading to cost saving of Rs. 18,341 crores annually. India is going to be free of incandescent bulbs and CFL use has already become miniscule. We will use the approach of mission LED bulb method to promote the use of solar stoves and battery chargers in the country.

To make railway travel a pleasant and satisfying experience for the common citizen, the Minister promised to launch a massive programme of railway station modernization this year. This Government believes that we can make progress with greater women’s participation. In India’s growth story, particularly in the rural economy, “Grameen Arth Vyavastha” the role of women is a sweet story. This Government wishes to encourage and facilitate this role of women. Gender analysis of the budget aimed at examining the budgetary allocation through a gender lens has been in place for over a decade. This Government believes that the socio-economic transformation that is taking place particularly in the last decade, Indian women’s role and leadership is distinct. The recent elections have shown record turnout of women voters at par with men.

This Government has supported and encouraged women entrepreneurship through various schemes such as MUDRA, Stand UP India and the Self Help Group (SHG) movement. India's soft power is appreciated in so many different ways. In the last three years on International Yoga Day, Yoga has been practiced in large numbers in 192 countries around the world. Mahatma Gandhi's favourite bhajan "Vaishnav Jana To Tene Kahiye" was sung by the respective lead artists in 40 countries. The annual "Bharat Ko Jaano" quiz competition is sought after, as an event to participate by not only NRIs but also several foreigners. The Minister proposed to consider issuing Aadhaar Card for Non-Resident Indians with Indian Passports after their arrival in India without waiting for 180 days.

The Minister proposed to launch a Mission which will integrate traditional artisans and their creative products with global markets. Wherever necessary we shall obtain patents and geographical indicators for them. With this aim, for the first time in this August House, the Minister declared that she will launch a mission of linking creative industry with the economy and wherever it requires protecting Intellectual Property rights taking it to the National and International Market front. To give further impetus to India's growing influence and leadership in the international community, Government decided to open Indian Embassies and High Commissions abroad in countries where India does not have a Resident Diplomatic Mission, yet. Accordingly, in March 2018, Government approved opening of 18 new Indian Diplomatic Missions in Africa. Five Embassies have already been opened in Rwanda, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Republic of Guinea, and Burkina Faso in the year 2018- 19. Government intends to open another four new Embassies in the year 2019-20.

In line with our ancient wisdom, India has always pursued a policy of economic cooperation with countries through bilateral and regional coordination. The Minister proposed to revamp the IDEAS scheme during the current financial year. Indian Development Assistance Scheme (IDEAS) provides concessional financing for projects and contributes to infrastructure development and capacity building in the recipient developing countries. Mindful of the country's position as the sixth largest economy, we will look at alternative development models which include private sector equity, multilateral financing, contributions from corporates, non-residents etc. The Government is developing 17 iconic Tourism Sites into world class tourist destinations and to serve as a model for other tourism sites. The Iconic Tourism Sites would enhance visitor experience which would lead to increase visits of both domestic and international tourists at these destinations. With the objective of preserving rich tribal cultural heritage, a digital repository is developed where documents, folk songs, photos & videos regarding their evolution, place of origin, lifestyle, architecture, education level, traditional art, folk dances and other anthropological details of the tribes in India are stored. The repository will further be enriched and strengthened. Financial gains from cleaning of the banking system are now amply visible. NPAs of commercial banks have reduced by over Rs. 1 lakh crore over the last year, record recovery of over Rs. 4 lakh crore due to IBC and other measures has been effected over the last four years, provision coverage ratio is now at its highest in seven years, and domestic credit growth has risen to 13.8%. Government has smoothly carried out consolidation, reducing the number of Public Sector Banks by eight. At the same time, as many as six Public Sector Banks have been enabled to come out of Prompt Corrective Action framework.

Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) are playing an extremely important role in sustaining consumption demand as well as capital formation in small and medium industrial segment. NBFCs that are fundamentally sound should continue to get funding from banks and mutual funds without being unduly risk averse. Further, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is the regulator for NBFCs. However, RBI has limited regulatory authority over NBFCs. Appropriate proposals for strengthening the regulatory authority of RBI over NBFCs are being placed in the Finance Bill. Efficient and conducive regulation of the housing sector is extremely important. The National Housing Bank (NHB), besides being the refinancer and lender, is also regulator of the housing finance sector. This gives a somewhat conflicting and difficult mandate to NHB. The Minister proposed to return the regulation authority over the housing finance sector from NHB to RBI. Necessary proposals have been placed in the Finance Bill.

Government has announced its intention to invest Rs. 100 lakh crore in infrastructure over the next five years. To this end, it is proposed to set up an expert committee to study the current situation relating to long-term finance and our past experience with development finance institutions, and recommend the structure and required flow of funds through development finance institutions. Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) implements and regulates the National Pension System (NPS) and Atal Pension Yojana through various intermediaries including, inter-alia, the NPS Trust. Keeping in view the wider interest of the subscribers and to maintain arm's length relationship of the NPS Trust with PFRDA, steps will be taken to separate the NPS Trust from PFRDA with appropriate organizational structure.

Government has been following the policy of disinvestment in nonfinancial public sector undertakings maintaining Government stake not to go below 51%. Strategic disinvestment of select CPSEs would continue to remain a priority of this Government. In view of current macro-economic parameters, Government would not only reinitiate the process of strategic disinvestment of Air India, but would also offer more CPSEs for strategic participation by the private sector. Government is setting an enhanced target of Rs.1,05,000 crore of disinvestment receipts for the financial year 2019-20. The Government will undertake strategic sale of PSUs. The Government will also continue to do consolidation of PSUs in the non-financial space as well. ETFs have proved to be an important investment opportunity for retail investors and has turned out to be a good instrument for Government of India's divestment programme. To expand this further, Government will offer an investment option in ETFs on the lines of Equity Linked Savings Scheme (ELSS). This would also encourage long term investment in CPSEs.

India's sovereign external debt to GDP is among the lowest globally at less than 5%. The Government would start raising a part of its gross borrowing programme in external markets in external currencies. This will also have beneficial impact on demand situation for the government securities in domestic market. In the first 50 years after Independence we emphasized on Rights. Marking 75 years of our Independence, we should place emphasis on our Duty towards India, without undermining Rights. Thinkers, all over the world, have supported the argument that in performing one's duty protection of one's rights is inherent. For the bright future of India, when again in 2022, we will remember our freedom fighters, we should dedicate ourselves to serve our nation. It is because of their valuable contribution of the tax payers that the Government is able to work for the collective dream of inclusive and all-round development of the nation. Due to slew of efforts taken by the Government, the direct tax revenue has

significantly increased over the past couple of years. It has increased by over 78% from Rs. 6.38 lakh crore in Financial Year 2013-14 to around Rs. 11.37 lakh crore in Financial Year 2018-19. It is now growing at double digit rate every year.

The Minister said that tax proposals will aim to stimulate growth, incentivise affordable housing, and encourage start-ups by releasing entrepreneurial spirits. It will also be geared towards promoting digital economy. I aim to simplify tax administration and bring greater transparency. So far as corporate tax is concerned, we continue with phased reduction in rates. Currently, the lower rate of 25 % is only applicable to companies having annual turnover up to Rs. 250 Crore. The Minister proposed to widen this to include all companies having annual turnover up to Rs. 400 crore. This will cover 99.3% of the companies. Now only 0.7% of companies will remain outside this rate.

For realisation of the goal of “Housing for All” and affordable housing, a tax holiday has already been provided on the profits earned by developers of affordable housing. Interest paid on housing loans is allowed as a deduction to the extent of Rs. 2 lakh in respect of self-occupied property. In order to provide a further impetus, The Minister proposed to allow an additional deduction of up to Rs. 1,50,000/- for interest paid on loans borrowed up to 31st March, 2020 for purchase of an affordable house valued up to Rs. 45 lakh. Therefore, a person purchasing an affordable house will now get an enhanced interest deduction up to Rs. 3.5 lakh. This will translate into a benefit of around Rs. 7 lakh to the middle class home-buyers over their loan period of 15 years.

The Minister said that the Government has taken a number of initiatives in the recent past for the promotion of digital payments and less cash economy. There are low-cost digital modes of payment such as BHIM UPI, UPI-QR Code, Aadhaar Pay, certain Debit cards, NEFT, RTGS etc. which can be used to promote less cash economy. Several measures have been taken in the past to alleviate the tax burden on small and medium income-earners as those having annual income up to Rs. 5 lakh are not required to pay any income tax. The Minister proposed to simplify the tax law to reduce genuine hardships being caused to taxpayers which include enhancing threshold of tax for launching prosecution for non-filing of returns and exempting appropriate class of persons from the anti-abuse provisions of section 50CA and section 56 of the Income Tax Act.

Coming to Indirect Tax, the Minister said that the landscape has changed significantly with implementation of GST. In every sense, this has been a monumental reform. Centre and States coming together and agreeing to pool in their sovereign power of taxation for common good of the country was unprecedented. 17 taxes and 13 cesses became one tax. Multitude of rates instantly became four. Almost all commodities saw rate reduction. Tens of returns were replaced by one. Taxpayer's interface with tax departments got reduced. Border checks got eliminated. Goods started moving freely across states, which saved time and energy. A truck started doing two trips in the same time in which it was doing one. Thus, dream of one nation, one tax, one market was realized. To further simplifying the GST processes, a simplified single monthly return is being rolled out. Taxpayer having annual turnover of less than Rs.5 crore shall file quarterly return. Free accounting software for return preparation has been made available to

small businesses. A fully automated GST refund module shall be implemented. Multiple tax ledgers for a taxpayer shall be replaced by one.

An area that concerns us is that we have huge pending litigations from pre-GST regime. More than Rs. 3.75 lakh crore is blocked in litigations in service tax and excise. There is a need to unload this baggage and allow business to move on. The Minister, therefore, proposed a Legacy Dispute Resolution Scheme that will allow quick closure of these litigations. The Hon'ble Minister commended the Budget to the august House.

Initiating the discussion, on 8 July 2019, Dr. Shashi Tharoor (INC) congratulated the Hon'ble Finance Minister for her maiden Budget, and the first of the new Government in their second innings. He said that According to the Centre for Monitoring of Indian Economy (CMIE), the investment both private and public reflects an alarming decline an overall 15-year low. Our manufacturing and services sectors have been particularly hit. So, where does the Government's optimism about investment come from? Consumption levels also tell a negative tale. The automobile sales have also fallen. The Economic Survey mentions that the growth rate will even pick up to 7.5 or 7.6 per cent and it will be a step towards hitting this 8 per cent growth rate which is, of course, integral to achieving the PM's target of a \$5 trillion economy by the end of 2024-25. I do not know where they are getting their figures. According to a latest research, India will only manage an average annual growth of 5.5 per cent until 2027. This Government has also failed to provide any tangible roll out plan for the much-needed tax reform in the form of direct tax code and the Task Force's deadline keeps getting extended. The Aam Aadmi is already paying the highest fuel prices in the world because of this Government's taxes on petrol and diesel at a time when prices of fuel are dropping worldwide. The Finance Minister has added an extra two rupees on every litre of petrol and diesel. To Kisans, these last five years have been nothing but step-motherly treatment from this Government which has resulted in record level of farmers' suicides. He also mentioned that the PM-KISAN Scheme in its current form is clearly divorced from the reality of the acute agrarian crisis the country is facing. Farmer income in our country has fallen. That is why farmers across the country have risen in protest, last year and a year before.

He further said that National Institute of Medicinal Plants and National Ayurveda University have not been established in Thiruvananthapuram. The state of education is bad enough. Allocation for Defence is a very modest increase from last year's allocation. While 68 per cent of our Army's equipment is in the vintage category. All Government schemes must involve the people of the whole country and not just some.

*Participating in the discussion**, Shri Jayant Sinha (BJP) said that with this Budget, the Government will make it a bullet train and will achieve a target of five trillion dollars economy.

* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvshri Vinayak Bhaurao Raut, Santosh Kumar, Kanumuru Raghu Rama Krishna Raju, Kalyan Banerjee, Bhartuhari Mahtab, Sunil Dattatray Tatkare, Jagdambika Pal, Pradyut Bordoloi, Baidyanath Prasad Mahto, Tokheho Yephthomi, Jugal Kishore Sharma, Ramesh Bidhuri, Harish Dwivedi, Shrirang Appa Barne, Bhagwant Mann, Nama Nageswara Rao, Vinod Kumar Sonkar, Ramchandra Paswan, A. Ganeshamurthi, H. Vasanthakumar, S.R. Parthiban, Nandkumar Singh Chauhan, Mitesh Rameshbhai Patel, Ajay Misra, A. Raja, K. Subbarayan, Sisir Kumar Adhikari, Nalin Kumar Kateel, Anto Antony, Margani Bharat, P. P. Chaudhary, Ram Mohan Naidu Kinjarapu, Kapil Moreshwar Patil, Feroze Varun Gandhi, Dileshwar Kamait, B.B. Patil, Sudhakar Tukaram Shrangare, Janardan Singh Sigriwal, Rajendra Dhedya Gavrit, Rajan Baburao Vichare,

He said that the Government has registered an increase of 70 per cent over the GDP figures of 2014. The speed with which we have been making progress since the last five years, we will make our economy worth 350 lakh crore rupees within 6-7 years. This feat, that our Government has achieved with GST in the last two years has never been achieved in the history of any country having federal structure. Country like Malaysia had to roll back GST and the Government had to go out. But, our Government came back with thumping majority because we had implemented the GST in the best manner. He said that this Budget is an historic, visionary and impressive Budget. The consumption has got a tremendous boost through Kisan Samman Nidhi. The middle class will not have to pay tax for income upto Rs. 5 lakh therefore their consumption will also increase. He further stated as many as two crore houses are going to be built under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana. Whenever anyone gets a dwelling unit - be it under affordable housing or under PMAY, they essentially spend at their end too thereby giving impetus to consumption. He said that now the Government is going to bring about a social revolution in the form of Jal Shakti Abhiyaan. 18 crore households would have safe drinking water through this movement. Fiscal deficit has been pegged at 3.3 per cent. It is a very effective and significant move. By promoting electric vehicles we have to reduce dependence on import. Alongside, promotion of e-vehicles and increase of taxes on petroleum and diesel will also address the issue of global warming. Skill development programme is being given impetus and work is being undertaken in the new sectors by consolidating research through National Research Foundation.

S. Gnanathiraviam, Bhagwant Khuba, Girish Chandra, K. Navaskani, Anubhav Mohanty, Naranbhai Kacchadia, G.M. Siddeshwar, N.K. Remachandran, Asaduddin Owaisi, Tirath Singh Rawat, Saptagiri Ulaka, Thomas Chazhikadan, Gajanan Kirtikar, Sunil Kumar Pintu, Asit Kumar Mal, M. Selvaraj, Hanuman Beniwal, Vijay Baghel, Talari Rangaiah, Pankaj Chowdhary, M.K. Raghavan, D. Ravikumar, Nihal Chand, Ajay Bhatt, P. Raveendranath Kumar, Ratansinh Magansinh Rathod, Badruddin Ajmal, Pradeep Kumar Chaudhary, Komati Reddy Venkat Reddy, Bandi Sanjay Kumar, Kuruva Gorantla Madhav, KhagenMурmu, Thol Thirumaavalavan, Ravi Kishan, Prathap Simha, Tapir Gao, Om Pavan Rajenimbalkar, Dharmendra Kashyap, Gaurav Gogoi, Sushil Kumar Singh, Ramcharan Bohra, Parbatbhai Savabhai Patel, Ajay Tamta, Raju Bista, Girish Bhalchandra Bapat, Sumedhanand Saraswati, Devendra Singh 'Bhole', Annasaheb Shankar Jolle, Bharatsinhji Shankarji Dabhi, Mohammad Akbar Lone, Hasmukhbhai Somabhai Patel, Vinod Lakhamshi Chavda, Janardan Mishra, P.R. Natarajan, Bidyut Baran Mahato, Devusinh Chauhan, S. Ramalingam, P. C. Gaddigoudar, Arvind Kumar Sharma, Devaji Patel, Sanjay Seth, Vishnu Dayal Ram, , Rahul Kaswan, Rakesh Singh, Mohammad Sadique, Mohanbhai Kalyanjibhai Kundariya, Jashvantsinh Sumanbhai Bhabhor, Ravindra Kushwaha, C. R. Patil, Karadi Sanganna Amarappa, Dilip Saikia, B.Y. Raghavendra, Ramdas Tadas, Sanjay Kaka Patil, Shankar Lalwani, Narendra Kumar, Parbhubhai Nagarbhai Vasava, Sunil Kumar Singh, C. P. Joshi, Hemant Tukaram Godse, Khalilur Rahaman, S. C. Udasi, Kamlesh Paswan, Pashupati Nath Singh, Ritesh Pandey, Sudarshan Bhagat, Dr. K. Jayakumar, Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde, Adv. A.M. Ariff, Col. Rajyavardhan Rathore, Kunwar Danish Ali, Dr. (Prof.) Kirit Premjibhai Solanki, Dr. Subhas Sarkar, Dr. Virendra Kumar, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Prof. Sougata Ray, Dr. Subhash Ramrao Bhamre, Dr. Nishikant Dubey, Dr. M. K. Vishnu Prasad, Dr. Bharatiben Dhirubhai Shyal, Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal, Dr. Heena Vijaykumar Gavit, Dr. Bharati Pravin Pawar, Adv. Adoor Prakash, Smt. Aparajita Sarangi, Smt. Nusrat Jahan Ruhi, Smt. Raksha Nikhil Khadse, Smt. Pratima Mondal, Smt. Ranjanben Bhatt, Smt. Preneet Kaur, Smt. Sunita Duggal, Smt. Rekha Verma, Smt. Supriya Sadanand Sule, Smt. Rama Devi, Smt. Aparupa Poddar, Smt. Anupriya Patel, Smt. Rita Bahuguna Joshi Smt. Meenakashi Lekhi, Smt. Sumalatha Ambareesh, Smt. Lockett Chatterjee, Smt. Agatha K. Sangma, Smt. Sangeeta Azad, Smt. Sharda A. Patel, Smt. Gitaben Vajesingbhai Rathva, Smt. Darshana Vikram Jardosh, Smt. Riti Pathak, Smt. Annpurna Devi, Smt. Queen Oja, Smt. Poonamben Hematbhai Maadam, Sushri Mimi Chakraborty and Kumari Shobha Karandlaje.

Joining the discussion, Shri T.R. Baalu (DMK) said that the Government claimed that during 2018-19 the tax to GDP ratio would go up to 12.4 per cent which has dwindled to 11.9 per cent. Next year it is going to be 11.7 per cent. The price of petrol or petroleum products has gone up. This will have cascading effect. Why is it that this is not being brought under GST?

Participating in the discussion, Shri Sukhbir Singh Badal (SAD) applauded that Every section of the society has been taken care of by this Budget including the poor and the farmers. The Hon. Finance Minister is providing Rs. 6000 support to the poor and marginal framers. It has been announced that every citizen of the country will have a house, electricity connection, gas connection, water supply and toilet by 2022. Every State has a capital. Punjab is the only State in this country which does not have a capital. He requested the Finance Minister that they should either acquire that land or compensate them for their land at least to the extent of Rs. 20,000 per acre. The existence and prosperity of the State of Punjab is particularly important for the nation, because that is the State which has been providing food for the last fifty years to the nation.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Virendra Singh (BJP) said that for the first time, the farmers have confidence that this Government does what it says. The Parliament has enacted a law to provide remunerative prices for the produce of the farmers. For the first time ever, a Government has decided to deposit Rs.6000 in the accounts of the farmers. This is the first Government which has decided to provide subsidy to the farmers on cow dung manure. Water conservation work has been started on priority basis. He further said that after a long time, a Prime Minister has provided smokeless gas stove and toilet at home for the women of the country. This budget is a budget to make India rich in the future and to meet the challenges of the present. This Government is dedicated to the villages, poor, farmers and jawans. A 'Panchayat Vimarsh Kendra' is being set up in the village of Loknayak Jai Prakash Narayan. The income of the farmers will be doubled by the year 2022.

Replying the discussion, the Minister of Finance and Minister of Corporate Affairs, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman drew the attention of the hon. Members that this is the second Budget after the implementation of the Goods and Service Tax from 1st July, 2017. She emphasised that two years after the GST implementation, the amount that have been spent under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes is far higher than what it was earlier. The Budget reflects the Government's commitment to boost investment in agriculture and social sector particularly in education and health. This Budget gives a big picture of what we want to do in the 10 years. Even as it does roll out the 10-year vision, we have kept ourselves a mid-decadal target, which is the US\$5 trillion economy. The custom duty on certain raw materials and capital goods has been reduced. We have ensured that cash transfers under the PM-Kisan Samman Yojana are available for all farmers throughout the country. She noticed that quite a few Members have raised the issue of National Disaster Relief Fund. The Central Government provides funds through the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) which is a cess based fund meant for providing relief of immediate nature in case of natural calamities, which is given to the States. National calamity Contingency Duty (NCCD) is levied to finance the NDRF and additional budgetary support is provided as and when necessary. Funds are also allocated under the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) as Finance Commission grants. The share of the Central Government in the SDRF shall be remitted to the State Governments in two installments, in June and December, in each

financial year. This Government came up with the *4-R strategy - Resolution, Recovery, Recapitalizing and Reforms* thereby trying to reduce the NPAs. A remarkable change has been brought in the credit culture through the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code. The Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interests (SARFAESI) Act was also amended to make it more effective. Some Members have said that no mention of agriculture has been made in the Budget Speech. I was surprised to hear this because if I have elaborated much during my Budget Speech, it was for the agriculture sector and farmers welfare. Our Government has developed a strategy for doubling farmers income. The country now produces foodgrains totalling 289 million tonnes, horticulture export is 385 million tonnes and 180 metric tonnes of milk is now being produced in the country. The Universal Soil Health Card Scheme and promotion of neem coated urea have helped the farmers a lot. With the adoption of new MSP Policy in 2018, all the commodities for which MSP is notified have seen a big jump in the MSPs. The Government has rolled out the PM-KISAN under which Rs. 6,000 is annually transferred to every farmer. The Government now working on a pension scheme for all the farmers under the scheme called Pradhan Mantri Maan Samman Yojana. She further said that questions were raised that Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) does not get money adequately. A lot of work has been started on Zero Budget Farming. MGNREGS and PMAY are demand driven schemes. In 2018-19, the Budget Estimates in MGNREGS was at Rs. 55,000 crore. The allocations were enhanced at the RE level of Rs. 61,084 crore. Allocation to the umbrella schemes like Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, minorities development, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, National Rural Drinking Water Mission, National Programme for Mid-Day Meals in schools, ICDS, Mission for National Livelihood, Aajivika, Crop Insurance has been substantially increased. The allocation for North-East Development has also been increased by 25.5 per cent. As much as Rs.3.02 lakh crore has been allocated for subsidies. The Budget is 100 per cent above board. Every aspect of the economy has been given priority. Zero Budget pertains to farming only. Fiscal Deficit has already been spoken about. Landless labourers are covered under PSYMS. In terms of “Har Ghar Jal”, admittedly a good number of states have done a lot of experiments but the Government is going to roll it out at the national level.

The discussion was concluded.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

The National Investigation Agency (Amendment) Bill, 2019: On 15 July, 2019, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri G. Kishan Reddy moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, said that Terrorism is a serious problem not only in India but the world over. The NIA Bill was brought in the Parliament in 2008. The NIA started functioning in 2009. Terrorism is now an inter-State and international issue. That is why the Government wants to strengthen the NIA Act. He further said, the conviction rate of terrorists in the cases under the NIA Act has been almost 90 per cent. There is a provision of Special Court in the NIA. He clarified that special judges of the NIA court will continue to be appointed by the Chief Justice of the high courts concerned. Only the process is being simplified to avoid delay as the Government wants to ensure that terrorists get punished quickly as per law. The Government wishes that the State Governments should also set up special courts for trial in the cases of terrorism. He said that the Government wants to empower the NIA in relation to the Explosives

Act also. As of now, human trafficking and cyber terrorism are the biggest problems in the world. So, the Government wants to give this responsibility to the NIA. The Government has introduced this Bill in the interest of the country, for the defence of the country. Therefore, I urge upon you to pass this Bill.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Manish Tewari (INC) said that, 'At the heart of democracy lies an inherent tension between civil liberties and the security of the State'. The founders of the Indian Constitution gave primacy to civil liberties and Rule of Law. When any Bill, maybe, for legitimate purposes, is brought before this House in order to give additional powers to any investigative agency, therein lies the fundamental problem with any such Bill which seeks to empower any such investigative agency further. When the separation between investigation and prosecution has not taken place, investigation becomes a handmaiden of the Government in power, prosecution becomes a command driven performance and therefore the justice which should be meted out to a citizen gets denied. When the Government brings such amendment Bills, it must provide that there has to be a separation between investigation and prosecution. He further said that the NIA Bill in 2008 came under very specific circumstances. The constitutional validity of the National Investigative Agency Act is not a settled question so far. The present Amendment Bill sets out to give extra territorial jurisdiction to the NIA. This is not a problem. The real problem is with designating Sessions Courts as Special Courts. The Government is diluting this Act because it is turning the investigating agency into any other kind of a police force. I would say that if you read the NIA (Amendment) Bill in conjunction with the UAPA Amendment Bill, the Biotechnology Bill and the Aadhaar Amendment Bill, it is seeking to turn this country into a Police State.

Participating in the discussion[†], Dr. Satya Pal Singh (BJP) said that terrorism should not be made a political issue as it has become a menace for the entire humanity; for the entire country; and for the entire world. The NIA Act was brought in 2008 after terrorist attack on Mumbai. It is because at that time, it was realised that the State police were not well-equipped and they were not well-trained to handle these terrorists' acts. At that time, the CBI was investigating such kind of cases. Some CBI officers felt that CBI was over-burdened. But that was not the main reason. The main reason was that the CBI required the State consent before taking up any investigation in any case. We all know that Section 3 of the IPC has extraterritorial jurisdiction but the NIA was not having that and hence I congratulate the Government for bringing this kind of amendment to the Act. He requested the Government that the power to attach the property of a terrorist should be given to the DG, NIA. He further said that the Government also requires a law having provisions to deal with human trafficking and cybercrime.

Replying to the clarifications, Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Amit Shah assured the House that the Government has neither the intention to misuse this law nor will we ever allow it. This law will be used purely for eradication of terrorism. While tackling terrorism the Government will not see as to which religion the terrorist belongs to. (He said that) Many

[†] Other who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri A. Raja, Kalyan Banerjee, Kanumuru Raghurama Krishnaraju, Rahul Ramesh Shewale, Bhartruhari Mahtab, Kesineni Srinivas, N.K. Premachandran, Kaushlendra Kumar, Ravneet Singh, E.T. Mohammed Basheer, Vishnu Dayal Ram, Asaduddin Owaisi, Hanuman Beniwal, K. Subbarayan, Kunwar Danish Ali, Adv. A.M. Ariff, Smt. Supriya Sadanand Sule and Smt. Meenakashi Lekhi.

Members have said that POTA and TADA were repealed because they were misused. I would like to clarify that POTA was not repealed due to misuse rather it was repealed to save the vote bank. There was no misuse of POTA. POTA was a law which saved the country from the terrorism and secured the borders of the country. It was repealed in the year 2004 by the UPA Government in the very first resolution of its first cabinet after coming to power. It was a political decision. The ill effect of this was that the terrorism increased so much in the country during 2004-2008 that the UPA Government itself had to bring the NIA which the Government is going to strengthen further. Had POTA been not removed then the situation of terrorism would not have been same in the country and Mumbai blast would not have also occurred. He appealed to Members of all the parties that this law is to further empower our agencies to tackle terrorism in the country. Our people died in Sri Lanka and Bangladesh and agencies has not legal right to carry out investigations there. We have brought this Bill to give our agency that legal right.

Replying to the discussion, Shri G. Kishan Reddy said that the issues of civil liberty, democracy, free and fair prosecution have been raised by the Members which has been responded to by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs also. There is no problem of federal system as such. Whichever police agencies are there in the States, they work in tandem with the NIA. The Multi Agency Centre (MAC) has been strengthened and reorganized and enabled to function 24x7 basis with real time coalition of sharing intelligence with intelligence agencies of State. SAARC Convention (Suppression of Terrorism) Act, 1993 provides for extra territorial jurisdiction for investigation of terrorism offences. The Act is appended to the Schedule of the NIA Act. He further said that insofar as human trafficking is concerned, it falls within the jurisdiction of the State Governments. If at all there arises a need to take up the cases concerning human trafficking, it is undertaken in consultation with the State Governments concerned. The NIA has been given powers to investigate not only inter-state issues but international issues also. The cases of inter-state terrorism are dealt with working in close association with the highly placed officials of the State Governments. The NIA has registered FIRs in 272 cases hitherto and has started investigation thereof, out of which judgements have been pronounced in 51 cases. Out of 51 cases, culprits have been convicted in as many as 46 cases which come out to be 90 per cent. This amendment will result in speedy investigation and prosecution that will further improve NIA's performance. There exists a Federal Bureau of Investigation in the USA which has its own constitution and has entered into agreements with so many countries including India. Investigation is carried out by talking to all the countries as there has been an agreement on terrorism at the international level as well as at the UN level.

Replying to the discussion, Shri Amit Shah also said that the designated court is a special court which is one in a State and it is meant for rare types of crimes. Since the number of such crimes is few and far between, there is just one court in a State. Insofar as convenience or inconvenience is concerned, this is not only in case of Kashmir but in every State there is a court. Pakistan has not signed SAARC Agreement. If at all Pakistan does not get included therein, the NIA has so many other ways to deal with the issue. He hoped that even Pakistan will be forced to sign this treaty sooner or later and the Act shall come into effect there also. Once the NIA picks up any case, the State agency does not interfere with the course of investigation. The NIA is armed with a pool of experts yet it may hire trained manpower from the State agencies also. The investigation conducted by NIA is foolproof. On the issue of adding to the burden of designated

court he enlightened that on the charge having been afforded to the designated court by the Chief Justice of High Court, the Judge will automatically become judge of NIA court and the other cases under his disposal will automatically be transferred elsewhere. Since judicial process involves several stages, mere fixation of a time frame by the designated court will not address the issue of delay caused in the delivery of justice yet the NIA has delivered within a very short span of time with 90 per cent rate of conviction which is a record in itself. Witness protection programme is already being implemented by the Government. All the Central and State agencies adhere to it.

The Bill was passed.

The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2019: On 23 July, 2019, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri G. Kishan Reddy moving the motion for consideration of the Bill said that the Government wants zero tolerance regarding terrorism. Our Government gave free hand to our security forces to prevent terrorism. He said in order to bring about further improvement in the situation, I propose certain amendments to Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. The Government has the right to seize the property of terrorists. But it becomes an arduous task to approach the State Director General of Police and seek his permission. A terrorist organization possesses its property in 4-5 states. To refer the case of seizing its property to 4-5 states and seek their permission in this regard is a difficult task. He requested the August House to grant the right to seize the property of terrorists to INA. Earlier we used to ban a terrorist organisation, if required. But after a big terrorist organisation was banned, it changed its name and floated another organisation with the same personnel. He said that the Government be given right to declare "terrorist as a person" and ban him. He further stated that INA is overburdened with various types of work. The Officer of the level of Inspector of Police is also adequately experienced. Moreover, the number of supervisory officers has also come down, so, it is therefore requested to make an officer of the level of inspector the incharge of the investigation. These amendments are meant to safeguard the interest of the nation. I, therefore, request all hon. Members to pass this Amendment Bill.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Manish Tewari (INC) said that it is an illusion that framing stringent laws is the solution of every problem. However, problems can be solved by taking political initiative and not by framing strict laws only. TADA and POTA were enforced in the country to curb terrorist activities but the conviction rate under TADA was only 1.11 % and POTA was also repealed later on because it was being misused. He said that section 25 of the Bill under consideration empowers NIA to seize or attach the property when the case is investigated by it but there are chances of misuse of this Section. Second amendment is that a new clause B(a) has been added in Section 43 to empower the Officer of the rank of Inspector in NIA to investigate the offences though under other clauses of this Section this investigation cannot be done by the Officer below the rank of DSP. The Government should not bring the bar down because this bar was set to maintain a level of investigation. The Government has amended Section 35 of this Act and has proposed a fourth Schedule in the Act to empower the Government to add or remove the name of any individual terrorist from this Schedule. As per this provision anyone can be declared as terrorist. This will lead to a lot of misuse of this Act. The intention of the Government may be right but laws are implemented by the Police. Please do not make this country a police State.

Replying the discussion[†], the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Amit Shah thanked all the hon. Members from the Treasury Benches and the Opposition Benches who have given their valuable opinions on this Bill. It stands to be my duty to try to remove the apprehensions of the hon. Members about this Bill, so that this Bill may be passed unanimously. He said that the efforts to make the law tougher to deal with terrorism are being questioned and suggestions are being rendered that laws are not able to contain the terrorist activities and hence the route of dialogue should be adopted. He said that this country needs much tougher laws in order to uproot the terrorism. He further said that the entire House should unanimously express its solidarity in our fight against terrorism. Members from the opposition benches raised a question that there should not be a provision to declare a particular individual terrorist. In this regard, He said that you should not take only the provisions of the Bill into account but also the way these provisions are likely to be implemented. The Bill has unambiguous provisions delineating situations in which a particular individual shall be declared a terrorist. In the case of a person being declared terrorist, he may approach the Government with an appeal and thereafter he may go to the review committee headed by the retired judge of the High Court, in case his appeal is rejected by the Government. He may move to the court also, if such an appeal is rejected by the review committee also. The provision to declare an individual terrorist has also been included in this Bill with a view to keeping a check on the setting up of terrorist outfits by changing their names. He has the opinion that terrorism lies in the mind of the individual, not in the terrorist organisations. He said that it is the primary responsibility of the Government to uproot terrorism and as such the provision to declare an individual as a terrorist was imperative to be included in the Bill. An issue has been raised that assigning investigation rights to PI would lead to deterioration in the investigation process. In this regard, He humbly said to the House that NIA is a special force equipped with specialised training. A very well defined administrative hierarchy and review mechanism is already in place under the NIA. So, there are no possibilities of misuse or any deterioration in the investigation process if it is assigned to PI. So, The Government's only objective is to facilitate speedy investigation and trial. If someone is not guilty, he must be acquitted and if he is guilty then he has to be kept behind the bar. Another issue was raised that accused persons are not produced before the court for a long period of time, which is not true. He said that there is a provision that they have to be produced before a competent authority within 24 hours. The only change that has been made is related to remand period which has been extended from 14 days to 30 days. He further said that whenever any Bill is brought in this House to combat terrorism then we should express our views cutting across the party lines. Moreover, it is the prime duty of the Government to provide strong legislation for the agencies which are engaged in the security of the people and the borders of this country so that they can

[†] Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Vinayak Bhaurao Raut, Sarvshri N.K. Premachandran, E.T. Mohammed Basheer, P.K. Kunhalikutty, D. Ravikumar, Kuruva Gorantla Madhay, Pinaki Misra, Sunil Kumar Pintu, Vishnu Dayal Ram, E. T. Mohammed Basheer, Ram Mohan Naidu Kinjarapu, Asaduddin Owaisi, K. Subbarayan, P. Raveendranath Kumar, Thol Thirumaavalavan, Mohanbhai Sanjibhai Delkar, Hanuman Beniwal, Karti P Chidambaram, Hasnain Masoodi, M. Badruddin Ajmal, Dr. Shashi Tharoor, Dr. Satya Pal Singh, Kunwar Danish Ali, Dr. Venkatesh Netha Borlakunta, Dr. S.T. Hasan, Dr. Mohammad Jawed, Adv. A. M. Ariff, Smt. Supriya Sadanand Sule, Smt. Meenakashi Lekhi and Sushri Mahua Moitra.

combat terrorism effectively. So, keeping in view the urgency of such law, we have brought this Bill to eliminate terrorism. Lastly, He said that passing this Bill unanimously would also send a strong message across the country and the whole world particularly to the terrorist outfits. He appealed all the Members to support this Bill and pass it unanimously.

The Bill was passed.

The Muslim Women (Protection Of Rights On Marriage) Bill, 2019: On 25 July, 2019, the Minister of Law and Justice Minister of Communications and Minister of Electronics and Information Technology, *Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad* moving the motion for consideration of the Bill said that the Bill to protect the rights of married Muslim Women and to prohibit divorce by pronouncing talaq by their husbands and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration. If more than 20 Islamic countries in the world have controlled triple talaq then why India, being a secular country, cannot do it? Justice for women has been the care philosophy of the Indian Constitution. This matter should not be looked at with political or religious glasses. It is a question of justice and humanity. This matter is neither political nor religious but one of women's justice, women's dignity and respect. Some apprehensions were expressed when we had introduced it. Now, we have removed them. First apprehension was that if some outsider can give first information to trouble his neighbour. We found it reasonable and now we have made a provision that a case can be registered only when it will be filed by the victim or of her any relatives related to her marriage. Secondly, it was said that scope for compromise should be kept. Now that has also been taken care of. Thirdly, regarding bail, a magistrate can grant bail after hearing the victim's wife. These were the three safeguards which were discussed many times have now been included in this Bill. I would request the House to pass this Bill unanimously.

Initiating the discussion, Shri N. K. Premachandran opposed both the Ordinance and the Bill. He said the contents of the Ordinance and the Bill are against the interests of the Muslim men and women. The Supreme Court Judgement of 22nd August, 2017 says that an instantaneous and irrevocable divorce given by a Muslim husband on his wife is null and void. Then, what is the need for a new law on Triple Talaq, when the hon. Supreme Court's verdict is the law of the land?

Participating in the discussion[§], Shrimati Meenakashi Lekhi (BJP) said that there is only one religion of the country and that is the Constitution of India. Your religious rights are confined within your home only. Outside the home, the Constitution of India prevails. No area can be away from constitutional protection. Somebody was talking about Sharia courts, that in Uttar Pradesh, such courts exist and must continue to exist. How could a parallel judiciary exist in the country when judicial role is assigned to the Judiciary under the Constitution of India. The

[§] Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvshri Asaduddin Owaisi, Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi, P. K. Kunhalikutty, Sudip Bandyopadhyay, P.V. Midhun Reddy, Vinayak Bhauroo Raut, Rajiv Ranjan Singh 'Lalan', Anubhav Mohanty, Gaurav Gogoi, Sunil Dattatraya Tatkar, Asaduddin Owaisi, Jayadev Galla, E. T. Mohammed Basheer, P. Raveendranath Kumar, M. Selvaraj, Hasnain Masoodi, Thol Thirumaavalavan, Abdul Khaleque, Dr. Mohammad Jawed, Kunwar Danish Ali, Adv. A. M. Ariff, Smt. Kanimozhi, Smt. Kirron Kher, Smt. Poonam Mahajan, Smt. Aparajita Sarangi, Smt. Locket Chatterjee and Sushri S. Jothimani

Hindus were singled out, partly because they were the largest community, and also because there were vigorous reform movements among them. The Muslim women were left out of the process of changes which happened in the Hindu society. To bring the changes, somebody has to initiate. Somebody has to show that political courage, which this Government has chosen to showcase. All of us need to understand this aspect that women of this country are the biggest minority in this country. It is, therefore, incumbent upon us to secure justice for them.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Law and Justice; Minister of Communications and Minister of Electronics and Information Technology, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad said that, certain points have been raised repeatedly. It has been asked as to why this bill has been brought exclusively in the case of Muslims. This point has been raised by almost every hon. Member. It is only because since the practice of Triple Talaq is prevalent only in this community and in no other community. A number of changes were made in Hindu law after discussion in 1955. This very House passed it. These laws were passed by your government in 1955, for which I compliment you. There should be legal provisions to lodge FIR and take legal action in this matter. Provision has been made that FIR can only be filed by victim women or their blood relatives or in-laws. Provision for compromise has also been made in the Bill. I would like to submit it very humbly that neither Talaq-e-Hasan nor Talaq-e-Ahsan has been made criminal, only Talaq-e-Biddat has been made criminal. It has been done because Supreme Court has said that it is wrong and I would like to submit it that earlier Prophet Sahib had also said that it is wrong. We have repeatedly argued that it is not a matter of religion, worship, faith, belief, prayer or vote; instead, it is a matter of the honour and dignity of women and justice for women. It is being said that if Triple Talaq is made criminal, how would the maintenance amount be paid by the husband? Indian Penal Code applies to Hindus, it applies to all the citizens. If a Muslim husband is put in jail in dowry case, then this question is not raised how would he take care of his wife? The women of this country, the Muslim women have a lot of expectations from this House. I would like to say it again that it should not be politicised, because it is a matter of justice and humanity and I would like to appeal to the House to pass this Bill keeping in view this point.

The Resolution was negatived.

The Bill was passed.

The National Medical Commission Bill, 2019: On 29 July, 2019, the Minister of Health and Family Welfare; Minister of Science and Technology, and Minister of Earth Sciences, *Dr. Harsh Vardhan* moving the motion for consideration of the Bill said that, the medical education sector is of crucial importance for the nation. It has been regulated by the Medical Council of India (MCI) so far. MCI was first set up under the Indian Medical Council Act of 1933. With gradual increase in the number of private medical colleges and involvement of MCI in granting permissions, complaints started surfacing about corruption two to three decades ago. Corruption in MCI was one of the major problems faced in the medical education sector. An expert group was set up to recommend reforms in MCI within few days of the new Government taking charge in 2014. At the same time, Departmentally Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Ministry of Health and Family Welfare examined the role of MCI in great detail. The Departmentally Related Parliamentary Standing Committee also generally agreed with the

recommendations of the Expert Group about formation of the National Medical Commission. The National Medical Commission Bill seeks to put in place a new structure to tackle the challenges in medical education effectively. The Commission would comprise of 25 members, which include five elected doctors from State Medical Councils and six representatives of State Health Universities. The Commission would be responsible for policy matters and would hear appeals. Normal functions would be carried out through four autonomous boards. The NMC Bill has a provision for creating a separate National Register for adequately qualified allopathic allied health workers. Moreover, the NMC Bill has also a provision of laying guidelines for fee fixation of 50 per cent seats in all private and deemed to be universities. The Bill is thus a pro-poor legislation. The Minister informed that increase of UG/PG seats will now require MARB approval. There is no separate licenciate examination. And NEXT will serve as entrance examination for PG courses also. (He further informed that) This Bill has been framed broadly in line with the recommendations of the Departmental Related Parliamentary Standing Committee. Of the 56 recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee, 40 have been agreed to or accepted, seven have been partially accepted and only nine have not been accepted, after due consideration. So, I request this august House to discuss the draft Bill and to pass it unanimously as a major step towards reforming medical education in the country.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Vincent H. Pala (INC) said that nine of the recommendations which the Standing Committee has proposed are very important but have not been accepted (by the Government). This Bill is nothing but a dilution of power from the doctors' fraternity to the Government. Moreover, this Bill, instead of decentralisation, helps in centralisation. (He asked that) in the case of NEXT examination, whether the Commission will give a certificate or a University will give a certificate? Similarly, out of 10 lakh doctors, certificate will be given to one-third of the doctors as the community health service provider. There is no transparency as to how the certificate will be given to this community health service provider. There will be a lot of misuse when a certificate will be issued to the service provider. Moreover, it was difficult for the MCI to inspect most of the colleges with only 100 members. So, how will the Government overcome this issue as it has reduced the number to 25 members in the Board. Similarly, how will be the integration done amongst four autonomous Boards? Again, in respect of integrity of the doctors, I would like to know how will the Government define integrity? The Bill heavily concentrates on how to make rules for private institutions. But what about the Government institutions? (He said that) we have now 21 AIIMS and so many super-specialty institutions. The intention of the Bill is to increase such institutions, but there is no encouragement for the students.

Participating in the discussion^{**}, Dr. Mahesh Sharma (BJP) said that in the year 2014, there was a shortage of 4 lakh doctors, 9 lakh nursing and para-medical staff in the country. The Government understood the ground reality and necessary curative measures were taken. Tourism

^{**} Other who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri A. Raja, Lavu Srikrishna Devarayalu, Shyam Singh Yadav, Nama Nageswara Rao, Sunil Dattatray Tatkar, Manish Tewari, Hasnain Masoodi, E. T. Mohammed Basheer, Kesineni Srinivas, S. Venkatesan, M. Selvaraj, P. Raveendranath Kumar, M.K. Raghavan, Dnv. Senthil Kumar S., N.K. Premachandran, Thol Thirumaavalavan, Kanumuru Raghurama Krishnaraju, Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar, Dr. Alok Kumar Suman, Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde, Dr. (Prof.) Kirit Premjibhai Solanki, Dr. S.T. Hasan, Dr. Heena Vijaykumar Gavit, Dr. Subhas Sarkar, Dr. Amar Singh, Prof. Achyutananda Samanta, and Smt. Anupriya Patel.

has got 6.8 per cent share in our GDP. There has been 25 per cent growth in our medical tourism. Medical tourism has got vast potential in India but we cannot achieve much in medical tourism unless expert medical doctors are available in adequate numbers. In the year 2009, Yashpal Committee recommended that accountability of the MCI should be fixed. Thereafter, the then Minister introduced this Bill in Lok Sabha on 20th December, 2017. During the last three years, as many as 121 new medical colleges have been set up, out of which 61 are in public sector and 60 are in private sector. There are in all 536 medical colleges in the country and during the last three years alone, 121 medical colleges have been set up which is an eye opener. Our Government has also opened new medical colleges in 80 districts and 39 out of these 80 medical colleges have become functional. Earlier, a medical college had maximum 150 seats which has been increased upto 250 with 25 per cent increase in MBBS seats and 33 per cent increase in post graduate seats during the last 4 years. There was shortage of teachers also. Therefore, our Government increased the retirement age from 65 to 70. MCI had a rule that student professor ratio should be 1:1. We made that as 1:2 and 1:3. Community Health Provider and basic medicines is a recognized system world over. The trained nurses can prescribe certain basic medicines in the whole world. A Commission has been set up in this regard and whatever issues crop-up in future will be addressed there under. Our next NEET exam will be for admission in MBBS, licentiate exam and also entrance exam for PG seats. Students will get two-three opportunities for improving their marks. The Bill provides for 25 members in the proposed Commission and out of 25 members, 21 will be doctors. NGOs will also have their representation in the Commission. The bridge course under allopathic practicing system has been discontinued. There are about 80,000 MBBS seats in the country, at present. Out of these seats, 75 per cent seats are under regulation and only 25 per cent are unregulated.

Replying to the discussion the Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Minister of Science and Technology and Minister of Earth Sciences, Dr. Harsh Vardhan said that the basic intention of the Government is to ensure and restore utmost standards of integrity in education, particularly about medical education. If students wish to enter into any medical college of his/her choice including All India Institute of Medical Sciences, they have to appear for one exam now. So, this is an improvement over 2017. This exit exam is in fact the final year exam of MBBS which is a common exam for everybody in the country. The merit of this exam will decide whether you can get into a PG course or not. But unfortunately, if you fail in the exam or if you do not get adequate marks which can get you an admission in a broad speciality course in PG, then you can reappear to improve his ranking. The common final year exam will encourage colleges to improve quality of education being imparted by them. This Exit Test will have to be implemented within the next three years. This NMC Bill is not anti-federal as has been said by several members. State Government's Essentiality Certificate is necessary to set up a medical college. The registration of doctors will be done by the State Government as has been done in the past. The Advisory Council itself has representation from all the 36 State Medical Councils. The number of medical seats will go up due to adoption of simpler procedure through NMC. So far as number of medical seats is concerned, the government has already increased 28,000 MBBS seats and 17,000 PG seats in the last five years even without the NMC Bill being passed and implemented. There is a single-window merit-based transparent admission process. Separate boards for different functions will ensure greater attention to various issues. All the four Boards will have different functions. The cost of education will come down. The provision of having

one non-medical expert in the Ethics Board will better protect rights of the patients. The Bill says that the NMC of 25 members, having 21 doctors, will be constituted. They are people of utmost integrity whose credentials over the past many years will be thoroughly checked from so many sources. Now, the government has an ambitious plan of putting 1.5 lakh health and wellness centres all over the country. It is not true that there will be more bureaucrats in NMC. There will be three non-medical experts, only one representative from the Ministry and 21 out of 25 will be doctors.¹¹ States and UTs will be in NMC. At any given time, States will be able to raise matters in autonomous boards and NMC. In any case, judicial remedy is always available anyway to everyone. Permission for medical colleges is time bound and disposal of appeals at executive level will be sufficient. There is a provision of first appeal to the NMC. The second appeal is to the Government except ethics cases because ethics board itself is an appellate body. There is no provision of third appeal as it will be superfluous. This is a major reform for the medical education in the country and for the future of healthcare in this country, for the future of the medical community, for the future of medical students. He requested the House to pass the Bill.

The Bill was passed.

The Code on Wages Bill, 2019: On 30 July, 2019, The Minister of State of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, said that the Ministry of Labour and Employment is amalgamating 32 Central labour laws into four Codes. He said that, taking such a step will tremendously benefit the labourers of organized and unorganized sectors of our country. He said that the Government is providing legal right of minimum wages to 50 crore labourers which will be a first step of its kind in the history of independent India. The provision of minimum wages is applicable only to 45 central scheduled employments and 1709 state scheduled employments. Today, only about 40 per cent labourers are availing the benefits of minimum wages and with the passage of this Code the remaining 60 per cent labourers will also be able to avail the benefit of this legal right. He further said that the Government is also making efforts to ensure the timely payment of wages to the labourers through this Code. The Government substantially increased the minimum wages. ~~We are~~ and also trying to remove the anomalies prevalent in the minimum wages fixed by the different states through this Code. This Code provides for the determination of a floor wage by tripartite institution in consultation with trade unions, employers and states. He urged upon all the hon. Members to express their views on this Code.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Kodikunnil Suresh (INC) said There was no special circumstances or contingency to codify and amalgamate the existing labour laws. There has not been any consultation with different stakeholders concerned with this legislation, including trade unions and other representatives. This shows that the Bill is designed to benefit the corporate. Now the Government is going to destroy the ESI. The Government vehemently objected to the enhancement of the PF pension. (He further said that) the country has witnessed the largest ever unemployment rate, a historical high of 46 per cent. Instead of providing for a uniform National Minimum Wage for the entire country, the provisioning of different Minimum Wages to be fixed for different States, is an attempt at hoodwinking the working class. (He added that) The Government has totally rejected the recommendations of their own Expert Committee on determining the methodology for fixing the National Minimum Wages. It sets the single value of national minimum wage for India at Rs.375 per day or Rs.9,750 per month. This Bill is totally

against the working class. So, the Government should call the trade unions and take their opinion. The Government has to accept their suggestions and views.

Participating in the discussion^{††}, Shri D. Ravikumar (BJP) appreciated and welcomed two aspects of the Bill. First aspect is that all the labourers will get their minimum wages fixed. Second point is that one-third of the members of the Boards to be set up in this regard by the Union and State Governments will be women. He said that there should not be any gender discrimination in terms of wage but in terms of employment. This Code should insist that all forms of discrimination including gender discrimination should not take place. The minimum wage was decided as need based so far. But on this code, this has been changed as skill based. This brings a major change in the perspective for fixing the minimum wage. When the corporate companies come to start business ventures in India, they want to corporate companies come to start business ventures in India, they want to appoint employees as per their whims and fancies. So that they can appoint or remove any employee as per their choice and wish. (He urged) upon the Union Government that the wage should be revised at least once in every three years. This Code should be suitable to all fields and departments. The changes brought in the Code on wages by this Government are dangerous and will affect crores of labourers and workers of the country. Instead of Government should include the safety measures in this Bill for the labourers. Otherwise I urge that this Bill should be sent for the consideration of the Standing Committee.

Replying to the discussion, Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar said that the Government is taking a historic step to ensure minimum wages and timely payment for 50 crore labourers working in the organised and unorganised sector in the country. The floor wage will be determined by the labour organisations, employers and the State Government. The workers can file their claims within three years. The Bill has many beneficiary provisions for the workers. On the other hand, the need of doing business easily and simply has also been taken care of. It ensures that the possibilities of corruption are bare minimum. The penalties are being rationalised. The filing of returns is also being simplified and the system of inspection has been made transparent and accountable of request the House that the Bill be passed.

The Bill was passed.

The Consumer Protection Bill, 2019: On 30 July, 2019, the Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Shri Ramvilas Paswan moving the Motion for the consideration of the Bill, said that this Bill is to provide for protection of the interests of consumers and for the said purpose, to establish authorities for timely and effective administration and settlement of consumers' disputes and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Shri Danve Raosaheb Dadarao said that earlier, there were consumer courts at the district level, state level and the national level, but the consumers were not getting justice within the prescribed

^{††} Other who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri N. Reddeppa, Gajanan Kirtikar, Dulal Chandra Goswami, Chandra Sekhar Sahu, Malook Nagar, Nama Nageswara Rao, Pradyut Bordoloi, Pallab Lochan Das, Hasnain Masoodi, E.T. Mohammed Basheer, P.R. Natarajan, Jayadev Galla, Raju Bista, Thol Thirumaavalavan, M. Selvaraj, N.K. Premachandran, Prof. Sougata Ray, Dr Virendra Kumar, Smt. Supriya Sadanand Sule and Smt. Jaskaur Meena.

time limit of six months. Therefore, a proposal has been made to set up a Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) in addition to these consumer commissions. Simplified dispute redressal procedure, provision of mediation, punishment for misleading advertisements of products and adulteration, simplification of investigation by consumer commission and simplification of adjudication process has been included in this Bill. Quick redressal of the cases through mediation, e-commerce and new rules for the cases of consumers of new age have also been included in this Bill. There will be a Chief Commissioner in the Central Consumer Protection Authority besides other commissioners. There will be one commissioner in regional authority. Its detailed organisation and constitution will be specified in consultation with the States after the passage of the Bill. CCPA is the execution agency for providing relief to the categorized consumers through which additional quick reforms have been proposed in the Bill. Earlier, consumers could not get timely relief. The dispute redressal process has been made faster and simple through this Bill. He requested the House to pass the Bill.

Participating in the discussion^{##}, Shri Balli Durga Prasad Rao (YSRCP) appreciated the Government for carrying out multi-media campaign, namely 'Jago Grahak Jago' on pan-India basis. He said that the Bill does not address the fundamental problem of protracted and complicated litigation, the bane of consumers. The patient is also a consumer. (He further said that) earlier, healthcare was not included in the service list of the Bill and appreciated the Government for including healthcare in the list. He further said that there is a penalty of Rs. 10 lakhs and up to two years imprisonment, if any manufacturer or an endorser gives false or misleading advertisement. He requested the Minister to increase the penalty amount to Rs. 25 lakhs for initial false or misleading advertisement. For the subsequent offence, the penalty imposed may be up to Rs. 1 crore. CCPA can also prohibit the endorser or manufacturer for misleading advertisement. He said that there is no time frame for disposal of cases. Consumer complaints should be disposed of in less than 90 days.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Shri Ramvilas Paswan said that through this Bill, Government's main objective is to streamline the system of consumer protection. Regarding non-inclusion of healthcare in the Bill (He said that) under the prevailing scenario, a medical practitioner prescribes medicine for any disease very easily, whereas if healthcare is incorporated in this Bill, he will prescribe medicines only after advising the patient to go for a comprehensive health check up. It will cause extreme difficulties to the patients as it will consume time and money both. (He further said) that over the time, district level consumer forum, state level consumer commission and national consumer commission established with the purpose of consumer protection have gradually taken the shape of courts due to which its main purpose has been defeated. One of the reasons for delay is the court cases as well. (He informed that) as per the provisions of this Bill, services of

^{##} Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Rajendra Agrawal, Rahul Ramesh Shewale, Chandeshwar Prasad, Ramesh Chandra Majhi, Girish Chandra, Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka, Ajay Misra Teni, Jayadev Galla, Girish Bhalchandra Bapat, Hasnain Masoodi, E.T. Mohammed Basheer, Asaduddin Owaisi, Janardan Mishra, P. Raveendranath Kumar, N.K. Premachandran, Thol Thirumaavalavan, Adv. A.M. Ariff, Dr. M.K. Vishnu Prasad, Dr. Kalanidhi Veeraswamy, Dr. G. Ranjith Reddy, Smt. Pratima Mondal, Smt. Supriya Sadanand Sule, Smt. Aparajita Sarangi and Smt. Anupriya Patel

advocate are not necessarily required. Now, any person can represent his case on his own. Similarly, if a person files any complaint and if it is not registered within a day, then it will be automatically registered. In addition to that, purview of District Level Consumer Forum has been increased from Rs.20 lakh to Rs.1 crore and purview of State level Consumer Commission has also been increased to Rs.10 crore. Similarly, cases involving more than Rs.10 crore have been brought under the purview of National Consumer Commission. Several hon. Members have commended the provisions pertaining to arbitration but have also pointed out that it lacks transparency. In this regard, I would like to say that the Government will definitely take care of these aspects while framing the Rules. The Government has also taken action in the cases of charging of double the prices vis-à-vis the MRP. The Government is making endeavours to simplify the justice delivery system to provide relief to the consumers at the earliest. He assured the hon. Members to try to incorporate all the suggestions related with national interest and public interest in the Rules and requested the House to pass the Bill.

The Bill was passed.

The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2019: On 5 August, 2019, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Shri Krishan Pal moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, said that Transgender persons are discriminated against in our society. The Government has brought this Bill for protection of their rights. The Government will certainly consider the suggestions of hon. Members on this subject.

Initiating the discussion, Shrimati Aparajita Sarangi (BJP) said that this is a historic piece of legislation which has the potential to change the lives of lakhs of transgender persons in our country. There are about 19 lakh transgenders in our country of which around 4779 stay in my State Odisha. The hon. Supreme Court judgement in 2014 termed the transgenders as ‘third gender’. The earlier proposal of identification of the transgenders through a District Screening Committee has been scrapped. Now a person will be going through self-identification exercise and the District Magistrate will issue a certificate to that effect. This is definitely a very progressive step taken by the Ministry. The Bill envisages to set up a National Council which will be monitoring the welfare measures taken up for the welfare of the transgender persons. The Bill prohibits discrimination against transgender persons in every area.

Participating in the discussion^{§§}, Shrimati Satabdi Roy (Banerjee) (AITC) said that Transgender persons are absolutely different mentally, physically and emotionally. The society must embrace them. The Government should arrange habitation for them. We need to empower them financially and educationally. They should also get opportunities in jobs.

Joining the discussion, Shri Jayadev Galla (TDP) said that this Bill will pave the way for bringing self respect and dignity to a marginalized society. This Bill substantiates that we have not been treating transgender as per what the Constitution mandates us to do. So, it is a laudable

^{§§} Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvshri P. Raveendranath Kumar, Kalyan Banerjee, Kaushlendra Kumar, Ajay Misra, Manoj Tiwari, Vinayak Bhaurao Raut, Janardan Singh Sigrimal, Dr. Virendra Kumar, Dr. (Prof.) Kirit Premjibhai Solanki, Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal, Prof. S.P. Singh Baghel, Prof. Achyutananda Samanta, Smt. Vanga Geetha Viswanath, Smt. Sangeeta Kumari Singh Deo, Smt. Kirron Kher and Smt. Queen Oja

move. He noticed that he did not find a provision treating transgender as OBCs as per an earlier judgement of the Supreme Court. So, he requested the hon. Minister to please consider this.

Replying the discussion, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Jal Shakti and Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Shri Rattan Lal Kataria said that, the Transgender Bill was discussed in the House in which 18 hon. Members took part and expressed their important views. This Bill talks about the protection of the interests of the transgenders like to provide penalty for the crimes committed against the transgenders, and setting up of a national council for protection of their interests. Supreme Court had also given various instructions for the protection of their interests. He further said that even after so many years of independence, there was no law for the protection of their interests. A number of complaints of various kinds of discrimination like sexual exploitation have had been received. On many occasions they were even made to face humiliation in public places. A few people would not let them their house. Under such circumstances, the Government was faced with a grave issue as to how to provide a dignified life and take care of their health profile which has led to bringing in a comprehensive Bill in this House.

The Bill was passed.

The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Bill, 2019 (As Passed by Rajya Sabha); and the Jammu and Kashmir Reservation (Second Amendment) Bill, 2019 (as Passed by Rajya Sabha): On 6 August, 2019, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Amit Shah moving the motion for consideration of the Resolution and the Bills, said that, I have brought this Bill before this House after the Rajya Sabha has passed it. This is not only a political issue but a legal issue as well. When I say the state of Jammu and Kashmir in the House, it also includes Pak Occupied Kashmir and Aksai Chin. Yesterday, the President of India signed a Constitutional Order, 2019 in exercise of powers conferred under Article 370(1) (D) and issued an Order by which all the provisions of Constitution of India will be applicable to the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir. Now, wherever Constituent Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir has been mentioned in the Constitution of India that will be read as Legislative Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir. Hon. President can fully cease Article 370 by using Article 370(3). Now, there is President's Rule in Jammu and Kashmir. As per Article 356(1)(B), the full authority of Assembly is now vested in both the Houses of Parliament. As far as the question of bifurcation is concerned, there was a long pending demand to make Ladakh region as a Union Territory. Keeping in view this demand, there is a proposal to bifurcate Jammu and Kashmir into two Union Territories- the first one will be of Union Territory of Ladakh in which Aksai Chin will also be included. The second one will be Union Territory of Jammu-Kashmir which will have a Legislative Assembly and the Chief Minister will be elected by the people. I would like the House to consider and pass these Bills.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Manish Tewari (INC) said that we have gathered here to discuss a very sensitive Bill. By bifurcating Jammu and Kashmir, the Government has formed two Union Territories i.e. one is Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and the second one is Union Territory of Ladakh. He said that the Treaty of Amritsar was signed between the Britishers and Maharaja Dilip Singh on 16 March, 1846. There were 562 Princely States in India before independence. All of them were given the option to merge themselves with India. Jammu

and Kashmir decided to merge itself with India instead of merging with Pakistan on certain terms and conditions. The Bill brought in by the Government provides that the State of Jammu and Kashmir will be bifurcated into two Union Territories. Article 3 of the Constitution of India provides that the legislative assembly and the legislative council of the State are required to be consulted before its bifurcation or bringing any changes into its boundaries but this Parliament is being directed to decide the future of Jammu and Kashmir by consulting themselves. He further said that Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States were formed after due consultation with the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council of Andhra Pradesh in accordance with the provisions enumerated in the Article 3 of the Constitution. The proviso to Article 370 provides that the recommendation of the Constituent Assembly of the State referred to in Clause (2) shall be necessary before the President issues such a notification. The Constitution of India does not contain only Article 370. It also contains Articles from 371A to I which are intended to provide special rights to Nagaland, Assam, Manipur and Andhra Pradesh. What message does this Government want to send to those States by scrapping the Article 370 today? He enquired. The Government can scrap even the Article 371 in the manner it is scrapping now the Article 370. He stated that with a profound sense of responsibility that this Government has not taken into account separate constitutional aspects related to this bifurcation before bringing this Bill. He further stated that we have had a number of occasions during the last 70 years when we have seen transformation of a Union Territory into a State but it is perhaps for the first time that a State is being converted into a Union Territory.

*Participating in the discussion****, Shri T.R. Baalu (DMK) said that this Bill should have been brought by invoking Article 368. That is what I have said previously. He pointed that the Government is bringing a legislation. But the Government is not consulting the State Legislature. The Government says the State Legislature is not in existence. Why the Government has not conducted the elections? He enquired. The will of the people is not reflected here. He further said By passing this Bill, the Government is going to change a mighty State Government with a municipality. Two municipalities are being created. The end result is that the States will be headed by the Lieutenant Governors. They cannot manage the day to day administration. The security problems have not yet been solved. Our people in border areas are not safe. That is a more important thing.

Replying the discussion, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Amit Shah said that for the past 70 years, every person in this country has been claiming that Kashmir is an integral part of India. Surprisingly none of us has ever made this claim in respect of Uttar Pradesh or Bengal or Tamil Nadu etc. It is because the Article 370 had raised a suspicion in the minds of our citizens and the people living abroad about the real status of Jammu and Kashmir. He noticed that a

*** Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Jugal Kishore Sharma, Sudip Bandyopadhyay, Kanumuru Raghurama Krishnaraju, Arvind Sawant, Rajiv Ranjan Singh 'Lalan', Pinaki Misra, Pralhad Joshi, Girish Chandra, Nama Nageswara Rao, Akhilesh Yadav, Hasnain Masoodi, P. K. Kunhalikutty, Jamyang Tsering Namgyal, Chirag Kumar Paswan, Jayadev Galla, Sukhbir Singh Badal, M. Selvaraj, P. Raveendranath Kumar, Asaduddin Owaisi, Hanuman Beniwal, Ramesh Bidhuri, Vinayak Bhaurao Raut, N.K. Premachandran, Ravi Shankar Prasad, Dr. Jitendra Singh, Dr. Shashi Tharoor, Adv. A. M. Ariff, Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal, Dr. Nishikant Dubey, Smt. Supriya Sadanand Sule, Smt. Anupriya Patel and Smt. Navneet Ravi Rana

comparison has been made between the Article 370 and Article 371 during the discussion. I would like to make it clear that no comparison can be made between these two Articles and I would like to assure Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and all other States of the North-East that the Government of India has no intention to abrogate Article 371. Further, the decision to deploy the security forces in the valley is precautionary in nature so that no person should try to disturb the law and order situation by instigating the local public. He further said that the Government does not have any communal agenda as not only Muslims but other communities like the Hindus, Jains, Buddhist and Sikhs etc also live in that State. Since the year 1989, about 41,500 persons have died in Jammu and Kashmir. He asked the House whether we wish to tread on the beaten path or we should look other fresh avenues to defuse the situation. For how long we will be deaf to the aspirations of the people of Ladakh? Because of this Article, the Government of India has not been able to apply 9 constitutional reforms and 106 Acts to the Jammu and Kashmir. The State does not have any Act to stop child marriage. It does not have Minority Commission. A number of other legislations like the Right to Education Act, the National Council for Teachers Education Act, the Land Acquisition Act, the Whistle Blower Protection Act, the Multiple Disability Act, the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents Act, the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis do not apply to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The delimitation exercise was held in the entire country but it was not allowed to be held in the Jammu and Kashmir. The provision of reservation for the Tribals and Dalits is not a part of the State Statute. The 73rd and 74th amendments to the Constitution are not applicable there. All these provisions will be applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir with the abrogation of this Article. The industries will be set up. The educational institutions and public health institutions will come up there. The people will get employment opportunities and they will get rid of poverty. The value of their land will increase. A number of luminaries like Madhu Limaye, Ram Manohar Lohiya, Abdul Gani, Atal Bihari Vajpayee had supported the abrogation of Article 370. All of them were secular in their approach. I, therefore, would like to request the House to think afresh about this Article and grant the opportunities of development to the people of three region namely the valley, Ladakh and Jammu.

The Resolution was adopted.

The Bill was passed.

And The Bill, by leave, was withdrawn.

C. QUESTION BRANCH

The First Session of the Seventeenth Lok Sabha commenced on 17 June 2019. It was scheduled to conclude on 26 July 2019. However, the sittings of the session were extended till 7 August 2019 in order to provide sufficient time for completion of essential items of Government Business. The extended period was curtailed by one day. Thus, the session adjourned sine-die on 6 August 2019. There was no question hour during the extended period.

A chart showing the dates of ballots and the last dates of receipt of notices of questions during the Session was circulated to Members along with Bulletin Part-II dated 3 June 2019. The notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions for the Session were received with effect from 4 June 2019, the day following issuance of Summons. The last date of receiving notices of Questions was 10 July 2019.

The actual number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions tabled by the Members were 17765 (SQ 10144 + USQ 7621). However, as a result of splitting few questions, where two or more Ministries were involved, the number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions increased to 17896 (SQ 10218 + USQ 7678). This statement also indicates 6 Short Notice Questions (SNQs) received from Members. The maximum number of notices of Questions included for ballot in a day were 940 (SQ 554 and USQ 386) for the sitting held on 15 July, 2019. The minimum number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions included for ballot in a day were 330 for the sitting held on 21 June, 2019. The maximum and minimum number of Members whose names were included in the ballot was 248 for the sitting on 18 July, 2019 and 76 for the sitting on 21 June, 2019.

Notices were examined in the light of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, Directions by the Speaker, Parliamentary conventions and past precedents to decide their admissibility or otherwise. Out of 17902 notices of Starred, Unstarred and Short Notice questions received including split questions, 500 notices were included in the lists of Starred Questions and **5698^{†††}** notices in the lists of Unstarred Questions.

The Ministry-wise break-up of admitted Notices of Questions shows that the Minister of Health and Family Welfare answered the maximum number of Questions (both Starred and Unstarred), i.e 400, followed by the Minister of Railways who answered 362 questions (both Starred and Unstarred).

Names of 356 Members were included in the Lists of Starred and Unstarred Questions. The maximum numbers of questions admitted/clubbed were 110 against the name of Smt. Supriya Sule, MP.

The maximum and minimum number of Members whose names were included in the Lists of Questions was 258 on 15 July, 2019 and 99 on 21 June, 2019 respectively.

14 notices were received for Half-an-Hour Discussion during the Session. Out of which 3 were admitted but not listed and 11 were disallowed.

6 Short Notice Questions were received during the Session and all of them were disallowed.

^{†††} **Excluding 9 Unstarred Questions deleted due to appointment of Shri Om Birla as the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha (Dated 21/06/2019 USQ No. 20 – Women & Child Development, USQ No. 66 – AYUSH and USQ No. 114 – Environment, Forest and Climate Change. Dated 24/06/2019 USQ Nos. 213 and 282 – Human Resource Development, USQ No. 356 – Tribal Affairs. Dated 25/06/2019 USQ Nos. 445, 534 and 629 – Home Affairs);**

Excluding 3 Unstarred Questions deleted due to passing away of Shri Ramchandra Paswan, a sitting member of the Lok Sabha (Dated 22/07/2019 USQ No. 4639 – Human Resource Development; Dated 24/07/2019 USQ No. 5193 – Communications; Dated 26/07/2019 USQ No. 5515 – Health and Family Welfare);

Excluding 1 Unstarred Question deleted under Rule 47 of 'Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha' (by Shri P.K. Kunhalikutty dated 23/07/2019 USQ No. 4991 - Chemicals and Fertilizers)

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

A total of 183 Starred Questions were orally replied during the Session. The average number of Starred Questions answered orally per sitting was 7.62. The maximum number of Starred Questions answered orally in a single day was 11 on 18 July, 2019 and the minimum number of Starred Questions answered orally in a single day was 4 on 26 June, 2019.

The average number of Unstarred Questions appearing in the Lists was 228.44 per day during the Session.

6015 written replies to Starred and Unstarred Questions were laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha during the Session.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Ramchandra Paswan, sitting member of the Seventeenth Lok Sabha; Shrimati Sheila Dikshit, a former Member and former Chief Minister of Delhi; Sarvashri S. Rajendran, Vishwa Nath Shastri, Paripoornanand Painuli, K. J. K. Ritheesh Sivakumar, S. P. Y. Reddy, V. Viswanatha Menon, R. N. Rakesh, Hariom Singh Rathore, M. K. Subba, Kamlesh Balmiki, S. Jaipal Reddy and Smt. Sheela Gautam, all former members of Parliament.

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

RAJYA SABHA

TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY NINTH SESSION

The Two Hundred and Forty Ninth Session of the Rajya Sabha commenced on the 20 June, 2019 and was scheduled to conclude on the 26 July, 2019. On a request received from the Government, the sittings of the House were extended by 8 days and the sittings were scheduled from 27 July, to 7 August, 2019. The House was adjourned *sine-die* on 7 August, 2019. The House sat for 35 days and the actual hours of sittings were 195 hours and 34 minutes (excluding recess intervals).

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

A. STATEMENTS/DISCUSSIONS

Motion of thanks on the President's Address: On 20 June, 2019, the President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind, addressed the Members of both Houses of Parliament in the Central Hall. Subsequently, the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address was moved by Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda of the Bharatiya Janata Party on 24 June, 2019 and other Members had also participated in the discussions on 25 and 26 June, 2019. Shrimati Sampatiya Uikey, M.P from Madhya Pradesh, seconded the Motion.

Moving the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address, Shri Nadda highlighted on the topics mentioned by the Hon'ble President of India in his presidential address. He started the motion mentioning the appreciative remark made by the Hon'ble President regarding the immense support received by the NDA Government in the year 2019 following the year 2014. He also mentioned about the increasing role of women Members in Rajya Sabha and observed that the number of women Members has increased in the present government and added that the present government has representatives from all walks of life.

Shri Nadda, further mentioned about the discussions held regarding the empowerment of farmers in the country and the changes brought in the health care infrastructure during the past five years. He had also referred to the ongoing economic revolution, the importance of financial and economic inclusion and the economic empowerment during the last five years. He further informed the House about the measures taken for climate protection and the importance of women inclusive developments in bringing the women upfront and the measures taken for the same, as stated in the Presidential Address. He also mentioned about the statement made on the celebration of the 150th year of Gandhi Jayanti and the completion of 75 years of country's independence in the year 2022. He informed the House about the New India, One Nation-One Election concepts. In addition to that, Shri Nadda mentioned about protecting the interests of the middle class, national security and steps taken for ensuring both internal and external security.

Shri Nadda had also mentioned about various Government Schemes such as 'Digital India', 'eNAM', Prime Minister's Crop Insurance Scheme, Prime Minister's Housing Scheme, Jan Dhan Yojana, Pradhan Mantri's Suraksha Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti

Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana, the Ujjwala Scheme, 'Swachh Bharat Mission', 'Aayushman Bharat', 'Mission Indradhanush', 'Pradhan Mantri Jan-Aushadhi Yojana', 'Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan' etc and elaborated on the motto 'Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas' as stated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. He further stated that all those policies were made to focus on the poor and in that way to strengthen India.

He stated that India had become a powerful nation and had changed her status from a mere spectator to a player in the international scene due to the efforts made by the Government and will touch new heights by 2022. He added that, in order to achieve the concept of 'One Nation, Great Nation', the idea of cooperative federalism need to be promoted, *vis-a-vis* national ambition and regional aspirations.

In his concluding remark Shri Nadda observed that there were lot of disruptions happened in the House during the past five years and stated that one should not disagree just to disagree. He stated that the strength of the Opposition is in allowing the House to function and not in causing disruptions.

Seconding the motion, Shrimati Sampatiya Uikey, Member of Parliament from Madhya Pradesh, stated that with the implementation of various government schemes women and poor families were benefited. She pointed out that women were given priority in the nation building under the leadership of the Prime Minister and also lauded the tremendous work done on education, health, safety and employment of women.

Participating in the discussion¹, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, The Leader of the Opposition, stated that the opposition would never follow the path followed by the ruling party, but would be following the path of democracy, socialism, federalism and pluralism as these are essential for the unity and integrity, independence, honour and dignity and for the existence of India. He stated that the opposition believes in the development and success of the country. Further, while mentioning about the 150th birth anniversary of the Father of Nation Mahatma Gandhi, he condemned the appreciating remarks made by one of the Member from the ruling party about the person who was instrumental in the death of Gandhi ji.

Shri Azad also pointed out that in the past five years, the crime against women has increased by 83 per cent and the present crime rate per hour is 39. He stated that the incidents of rape have also increased during the past five years. He added that 56 per cent of the money

¹ Other Members who took part in the discussion were: Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, Shri S.R. Balasubramoniyam, Shri Ram Chandra Prasad Singh, Shri Prasanna Acharya, Shri T.K. Rangarajan, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha, Shri Biswajit Daimary, Shri Rakesh Sinha, Shrimati Chhaya Verma, Shri Shiv Pratap Shukla, Shri Ramdas Athawale, Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabudde, Shri Digvijaya Singh, Dr. K. Keshava Rao, Shri Swapan Dasgupta, Shri Sanjay Raut, Shri Majeed Memon, Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya, Shri P.L. Punia, Shri D. Raja, Shri Kailash Soni, Dr. Amee Yajnik, Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena, Shrimati Wansuk Syiem, Shri Veer Singh, Shri K.J. Alphons, Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy, Shrimati Kanta Kardam, Shri K.G. Kenye, Shri Anand Sharma, Ms. Saroj Pandey, Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar, Shri S.Muthukaruppan, Shri Manish Gupta, Sardar Balwinder Singh Bhunder, Shri Tiruchi Siva, Shri G.V.L. Narasimha Rao, Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth, Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya, Shri Ram Vichar Netam, Shri Ronald Sapa Tlau, Shri Satish Chandra Misra, Shri R. K. Sinha, Dr. L. Hanumanthaiah, Shri Sanjay Singh and Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena.

allotted for the 'Beti Padhao, Beti Bachao' Scheme and 50 per cent money allotted for Swachh Bharat Abhiyan by the Government were spent on publicity only.

He further mentioned that during the period of Rajiv Gandhi government, it had given 33% seat reservation to women, in Panchayats, Municipalities and Corporations. Later, it was increased to 50 per cent during the UPA government regime. He suggested that the government, considering the increasing number of women in the House, should think about bringing reservation for women in Parliament and Legislative Assemblies.

He further pointed out about the growing unemployment in the country and referred to National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) report, which stated that the maximum unemployment existed during the last 5 years in comparison with the records of past 45 years. He stated that the present government could not provide employment to the qualified youth despite their high qualifications. Furthermore, the Medium industries under SMEs set up by the previous governments were also closed due to demonetisation and wrong implementation of GST. As a result, crores of people who worked in those industries became unemployed and lakhs of small industries have been closed.

He further pointed about the increased instances of lynching and mob- violence across the nation. He stated that Jharkhand has become a factory of lynching and mob-violence. He called upon the government to introspect the concept of 'New India' propagated stating that it is going against the concept of old India, based on love, culture and civilisation. In the old India there were no anger, no lynching and no hatred against one-another and people lived in harmony. Regarding the concept of cooperative federalism, he mentioned that in the past five years and particularly during 2015-16, the country had witnessed the destruction of the concept as never before.

Shri Derek O'brien, Member from West Bengal, participating in the discussion stated that, he is supporting the motion in reverence to the true spirits of democracy. He mentioned that the government and opposition need to work together and bring their attention to areas which need immediate attention. While speaking on the issue of malnourishment he stated that four out of every ten children in India are malnourished and on the issue of unemployment he added that almost one crore people (which is equivalent to the population of Uttarakhand), have lost their jobs in 2018. On the issues of education, Shri O'brien stated that, if the drop-out rate of school children kept going the way it is, soon it will touch the margin of Bihar's population. He further referred regarding the 'Human Development' and stated that according to the Human Development Index, India had been ranked 130 behind Libya and Namibia.

He further discussed about GST, cleanliness and farmers. While referring to issues like female health, Shri O'brien stated that seven out of ten women in India are anaemic and suggested ways for solving it. He also discussed about the 'Beti Bachao' scheme and made a comparison with the 'Kanyashree' scheme of west Bengal to prove the potholes in the scheme.

He criticised the government regarding the passage of the Bills and ordinances stating that only 24 per cent of Bills were scrutinised during the present government and for every 10

Bills passed there were four ordinances issued which was an unusual practice in parliament's history.

He subsequently spoke on the Parliamentary productivity pointing out that earlier the average sitting of the House was 93 to 94 days which got reduced to 66 days last time. He stated that the House should function at least for 100 days.

He had also spoken about Federalism and pointed out that after the last Budget, the Centre had reduced its sponsorship to 28 schemes out of the sixty-six government schemes previously sponsored. While mentioning about the Ayushman Bharath scheme, he mentioned that the Central Government received all the credit of the scheme despite the fact that 40 per cent of the money for the Scheme was given by the State Governments. He concluded by stating that although the term federalism is not mentioned anywhere in the constitution, it is an inherent feature and one should fight to protect it.

Shri O'Brien added that Indian Media should be given the responsibility of saving the democracy rather using it for political propaganda. He also mentioned about the discrepancies in the electoral funding, collegiums to appoint the Election Commissioners and the motto 'One Nation, One Election'.

Replying to the discussion on 26 June 2019 the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi mentioned that the discussion on the President's Address had many flavours and emotions. It was entwined with humour and aggression, constructive suggestions and felicitation of the public. He stated that the last election witnessed people's faith in the government's scheme and it turned out to be a campaign in itself for winning back the government. He added that the Indian Democracy had been of great importance to the democratic world and the Indian elections too involuntarily received the global attention and therefore have a global value. In that scenario undermining the big mandate by saying that the country was defeated even though the majority party had won the election, would be the biggest insult to the democracy of India.

He stated that in the last general election the margin between the male and female voting was reduced to zero and around 78 women got elected as Members of Parliament. He also discussed about EVMs and electoral reforms. He pointed out that the EVMs were introduced in 1977 before the present government. Both the High Courts and Supreme Court had given positive verdict regarding EVMs and the Election Commission had challenged all the parties to prove any fault in the EVMs to which no party responded. He alleged that in this context criticising EVMs and VVPAT now would be baseless. Regarding the election reforms, he said that it was taking place since 1952 and it will continue to happen henceforth as well. He added that the government is trying to reduce corruption through the 'Aadhaar' and intend to create a 'New India'. He stated that technological innovation cannot be ignored therefore, GST, EVM, Bhim App etc. should not be opposed. He added that the previous government used to make 25 lakh houses in five years but in the new India the government is making 1.5 crore houses in five years. He stated that the government is working for the empowerment of the common man.

Shri Modi, further stated that in a democracy everyone should respect each other. Since the people of India had given responsibility to the Lok Sabha to fulfill their aspirations, Rajya

Sabha also should support the government to fulfil those aspirations. He added that the slogan "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas" means the geographical development of all the regions of the country and elaborated how the government helped the regions to solve water crisis by constitution a separate Ministry of Jal Shakti.

He stated that to achieve the economy of 5 trillion dollar, there should be competitiveness among the states. He pointed out that several Bills were lapsed in Lok Sabha because Rajya Sabha had not passed them. He stated that everyone should respect the federal features of the constitution, and acknowledge that the minority has the mandate to oppose, however it cannot be understood as a mandate to obstruct.

Reminiscing Gandhi ji, he urged that everybody should be ready to abandon something to inculcate the spirit of duty, and urged the farmers to use 10 per cent of less urea for the health of the country. He concluded by saying that the government should make the country in accordance with the expectations of the young generation.

The Budget (General) 2019-20: The Budget (General) 2019-20 was laid on the Table of the House by the Minister of Finance Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman on 5 July 2019. The General Discussion on the Budget took place on 10, 11 and 12 July 2019.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Suresh Prabhu stated that the Budget gives a clear understanding about the challenges that are lying ahead and a way forward to it. He further stated that one of the foremost challenges of today's economy is the slowing down of the Global Trade and the budget has given a roadmap on how India can integrate herself into the global economy. Shri Prabhu stated that the country has seen growth in almost all sectors in last five years. He stated that all the three major sectors of the economy have been boosted up, priority given to the 'industry' sector, with the help of the policies pursued by the Government in the past five years. He stated that the *Mudra Yojana* scheme has given an opportunity to the people living in urban areas to become entrepreneurs on their own. He also mentioned that the Government have set a goal of five trillion dollar economy with the help of industry, agriculture, services and manufacturing sectors. He said that the Budget is the starting point of building a New India and *Sabka Sath Sabka Vikas* is not just a slogan, but it is a mission.

He further stated that the banks in India for a long time was following the prudential norms for the banking system which were the Basel norms - Basel-I, Basel-II, Basel-III, and Basel-IV - the banks, therefore need more capital to ensure that they conform to the norms and also have enough growth capital. He also pointed out that the role of Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and the ways to strengthening them.

He stated that the government had been able to generate employment on a massive scale in various sectors of the economy and the provisions in Budget will help in the rapid rise in the employment and added that, the government has made several allocations in this budget for the promotion of small industries and start-ups which will help in providing jobs to the people.

Participating in the discussion, Shri P. Chidambaram stated that, the government was unable to project a unified picture of the growth rate of the economy in 2019-20. He stated that

the gross fixed capital formation was stagnant for three years, at 28.5 per cent which was once 34.5 per cent. He further stated that the Budget has no provision to improve domestic savings and household savings that it may retains the Gross Fixed Capital Formation at 29.5 or 30. He added that if it remains at 29.5 or 30, then GDP growth target of 8, as claimed cannot be achieved. He further added that the unemployment, according to the CMIE, is 7.8 per cent, the workforce shrunk by 4.7 crore people and the Capital expenditure was only 1.7 per cent of GDP. He stated that the economy is weak and the Budget speech is insipid. He said that a weak economy needed a bold approach, and the government need to bring structural reforms to improve investments and spur India's growth to 8 per cent this year and to raise it to 10 per cent further.

The Minister of Finance and Minister of Corporate Affairs Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, *replying to the discussion* stated that, the Budget is an important milestone, as it was presented post the implementation of the GST. She also added that the 2019-20 Budget is a reflection of the Government's firm commitment to boost investment in agriculture, social sectors, particularly, in education and health.

Shrimati Sitharaman said that the details or the statistics or the numbers which ever were given in the Economic Survey or in the Budget are all authentic. She explained that the difference in the growth rate of nominal GDP for the year 2019-20 depicted in the Economic Survey and in the Budget is due to the lower GDP base used to ensure comparability of deficit ratios projected for 2019-20 in both the Interim and July Budgets. Budget documents have used those projections rather than provisional estimates which is why the figures were slightly different in the Economic Survey from the Budget figures. She stated that both the figures are right in their own capacity.

Calling attention to the issue of climate change: On 27 June 2019 Shri Rewati Raman Singh called to the attention of the Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Shri Prakash Javadekar, to address the issue of climate change in the country and the steps taken by the Government with in regard to it.

Replying to the calling attention, Shri Prakash Javadekar, The Minister of Environment, Forest & Climate Change and The Minister of Information & Broadcasting, stated that Climate Change is one of the biggest challenges faced by the world today. Although, India was not directly involved in the cumulative accumulation of greenhouse gases which resulted in the global warming and climate change, India had been conscious that development weren't done at the cost of the environment. He stated that, India had been engaging positively at international forums and had ratified the Paris Agreement. India had also submitted the first Nationally Determined Contributions which included a reduction in the emissions intensity of GDP by 33 to 35 per cent by 2030 from 2005 level and achieving about 40 per cent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030.

He further stated that the Government had already implemented a National Action Plan on the Climate Change with eight Missions and were being implemented by the respective Ministries and Depts., under the coordination of the Ministry of Environment, forest and

Climate Change. Further, the National Adaptation Fund on Climate Change had been launched in 2015-16, to meet the cost of adaptation measures in areas that are vulnerable to climate change. He stated that, till date, there were 30 adaptation projects which were approved at a total cost of ₹847 crore covering vulnerable sectors such as Water, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Ecosystems and Biodiversity etc. and ₹437 crore had been released by MoEF & CC.

In addition to that the Climate Change Action Programme was launched in 2014, with total cost of ₹290 crore for duration of five years. It aims at (i) creating and strengthening the scientific and analytical capacity for assessment of climate change in the country, (ii) putting in place appropriate institutional framework for scientific and policy initiatives (iii) implementation of climate related actions in the context of sustainable development. He also mentioned about the Biennial Update Report submitted to The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change reporting India's greenhouse gas inventory in 2014. He informed the House that the emission intensity of GDP had decreased by 21% in 2014 as compared to 2005 levels, thereby achieving the voluntary pre-2020 goal of reducing emission intensity by 20-25% from 2005 levels by 2020.

Replying to the points raised by the members, he stated that, out of seventy per cent green house gas emission in world, India's contribution is only three per cent, but it had not shortened the efforts of the government. He stated that the protection of the *Panch Mahatatva* means the protection of environment. The government had introduced BS-VI compliant vehicle, banned the trucks passing through Delhi and had shut down the power plant of Badarpur. It had also formulated a plan to plant and to protect trees beside railway tracks and highways and to improve the Himalayan Eco system.

Short Duration Discussion on the need for electoral reforms in the Country: A Short Duration Discussion on the need for electoral reforms in the Country was held on 3 July 2019.

Initiating the discussion Shri Derek O'brien stated that for the past 21 years, in every election fought, electoral reforms had always been a subject in the election manifesto. He mentioned about the 392nd election conducted by the Election Commission and while responding to the Hon'ble Chair stated that the Parliament should take up the discussion now as it is above the Election Commission. He added that the Parliament should amend the Constitution or bring in a legislation regarding the appointment of Election Commissioners.

While discussing about the influence of money in elections, he mentioned that the solution to the issues of private funding lie in the 1962 Private Members' Bill introduced by late Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji and the recommendations of the Indrajit Gupta Committee. He had also mentioned about the problems with EVMs, and stated that anti-EVMs didn't mean that anti-technology.

Participating in the discussion Shri Bhupender Yadav stated that Elections should not be considered as an aim, rather it should be a mean to elect a good government that run for 5 years. He stated that the simultaneous elections could enable a stable government and the country would have stability, continuity and development which would be according to the intention of

Constitution maker's. Further it could reduce the election expenditure. He stated that the Assembly and Lok Sabha elections should be held together, which would give the government more time to perform its duties than concentrating on the elections and code of conduct.

In addition to that he mentioned about the election process, and EVMs. He also stressed about the want of transparency in the funding of political parties. He stated that the political parties need to take care of the internal democracy and mentioned about the importance of violence-free, fear-free elections.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

Aadhaar and other Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2019: On 8 July, 2019, The Minister of Law and Justice, The Minister of Communications and the Minister of Electronics and Information Technology, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, moved for the consideration of Aadhaar and other Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2019. Introducing the Bill, he stated that the Bill intend to amend the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 and further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002. He said that the proposed amendment was drafted in consideration to the recommendations of Justice Srikrishna Committee, so as to strengthen the functioning of Aadhaar, to confer more powers and authority and to create punitive provisions for deviation.

He stated that the proposed amendment would make the disclosure of AADHAR voluntary, with the consent of the customer and make sure that the element of consent has been put as a pre-condition for voluntary identification. In addition to that, he stated that, to safeguard the interest of the customer, provisions were made in a way that the banks and telecoms were not allowed to keep the data or Aadhaar number or biometric, apart from the elementary identity credentials, required for opening a bank account or to get a SIM. However, he added, Aadhaar could be used if there is a State objective or Parliament has passed law backing such objective.

Replying to the discussion² the Minister stated that, the people of the country have given universal right to both the Houses to make laws, therefore, the Parliament has power to undo a judgment by removing the basis of that judgment. He stated that Section 7 is the core provision of Aadhaar Act and the provision satisfies the conditions of Article 110 of the Constitution. He added that the amendments were proposed because the Supreme Court had directed the government to come with a proportionate law.

The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, 2019: On 30 July, 2019, The Minister of Law and Justice, The Minister of Communications and the Minister of Electronics and Information Technology, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, moved for the

² Discussed together with the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri Elamaram Kareem. The Resolution was negatived and the Bill was passed. Those who speak in the discussions were Shri Anand Sharma, Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi, Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar, Shri Ravi Prakash Verma, Shri S. Muthukaruppan, Shri Prashanta Nanda, Shrimati Kahkashan Perween, Shri K.K. Ragesh, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha, Shri Veer Singh, Shri Jairam Ramesh, Shri Ashwini Vaishnaw, Shri Anil Desai, Shri T.K.S. Elangovan, Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy, Shri Binoy Viswam, Shri Sanjay Singh and Shri Shiv Pratap Shukla.

consideration of The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, 2019. Introducing the Bill, he stated that the Bill intend to protect the rights of married Muslim women and to prohibit divorce by pronouncing *talaq* by their husbands and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

He stated that, more than 20 Islamic countries have regulations on *triple talaq* and *talaq-e-biddat*. He mentioned that in 2013 the Supreme Court held that the practice is arbitrary and unconstitutional. The Bill therefore intends to bring deterrence to such practice. He stated that the Bill confers right only to the victim lady or a relation by blood or marriage, to file an FIR, and no outsider would be able to lodge an FIR. He added that, provisions for bail, compromise, subsistence allowance were also included in the Bill.

Replying to the discussions³ the Minister stated that, in 1955 Provision was made in the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 that the age of the husband and wife should be 21 years and 18 years respectively and on failure of such precondition 2 years imprisonment would be awarded. Further, 5 years imprisonment was fixed for demanding or giving dowry and had also made dowry a non-bailable offence. He added that the government had brought the Bill not due to the verdict of the Supreme Court and the House didn't require a mandate of the Supreme Court to pass a law. He concluded by stating that Muslim are as much Indians as the rest of the people the government intend to take them on the path of progress.

C. QUESTIONS

During the Session, 9088 notices of Questions (5400 Starred and 3688 Unstarred) were received. Out of these 375 Questions were admitted as Starred and 3973 Questions were admitted as Unstarred. 150 Starred Questions were orally answered per sitting, for all the sittings having Question Hour. The total number of Questions received in Hindi was 1834.

Daily average of Questions: All the lists of Starred Questions contained 15 Questions each. Lists of Unstarred Questions for 21 June 2019 contained 133 Questions. Rest lists of Unstarred Questions contained 160 Questions each.

Half-an-Hour Discussion: One notice of Half-an-Hour Discussion was received which was admitted and discussed.

³ Discussed together with the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri Elamaram Kareem. The Resolution and the amendments moved by Shri Elamaram Kareem and Shri S.R. Balasubramoniyam for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha were negatived and the Bill was passed. Those who took part in the discussion were Dr. Amee Yajnik, Shri Bashistha Narain Singh, Shri Bashistha Narain Singh, Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi, Ms. Dola Sen, Shri Shri Javed Ali Khan, Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan, Shri Prasanna Acharya, Shri Elamaram Kareem, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha, Shri Tiruchi Siva, Shri Swapan Dasgupta, Shri Sanjay Raut, Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, Ms. Saroj Pandey, Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Shri T.K.S. Elangovan, Shri Nazir Ahmed Laway, Shri Majeed Memon, Shri Satish Chandra Misra, Dr. Sonal Mansingh, Mir Mohammad Fayaz, Shri Hishey Lachungpa, Shri Binoy Viswam, Shri Rakesh Sinha, Shri S.R. Balasubramoniyam, Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar, Shri Naresh Gujral, Shri K.K. Ragesh, Shri Sanjay Singh, Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya, Shri Vijay Goel, Shri Bhupender Yadav, Shrimati Sampatiya Uikay, Shrimati Roopa Ganguly, Shri Digvijaya Singh and Shri Ramdas Athawale.

Short Notice Questions: 4 notices of Short Notice Questions were received; Out of these, one was admitted and orally answered and supplementaries were also asked.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri KA. RA. Subbian, Shri Virendra Kataria, Shri Manohar Parrikar, Shri Drupad Borgohain, Shri Devi Prasad Singh, Chaudhary Munvvar Saleem, Chaudhary Munvvar Saleem, Shri Vishwanatha Menon, Shri Rajnath Singh 'Surya', Shri S. Sivasubramanian, Saini, Shri Sudarshan Agarwal, Shri R. Ramakrishnan, Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj all former Members; Shri Madanlal sitting Member, Shrimati Sheila Dikshit, former Chief Minister of Delhi.

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

SESSIONAL REVIEW STATE LEGISLATURES

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Ninth Session of the Fourteenth Assam Legislative Assembly commenced on 26 July, 2019 and was adjourned *sine die* on 1 August, 2019. There were 6 sittings in all.

Legislative Business: During the Session ten bills were introduced, considered and passed.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of leading personalities.

DELHI LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The second part of Eighth Session of the Sixth Delhi Legislative Assembly commenced on 22 August, 2019 and was adjourned *sine die* on 26 August, 2019. There were 3 sittings in all.

Financial Business: The first batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants for the Financial year 2019-20 was passed and adopted by voice vote.

Legislative Business: During the Session the Delhi Appropriation (No. III) Bill, 2019 was introduced, considered and passed.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Smt. Sheila Dikshit, former Chief Minister of Delhi; Smt. Sushma Swaraj, former Union Cabinet Minister and first Woman Chief Minister of Delhi; Sarvashri Sushil Choudhery, Mange Ram Garg and Moti Lal Sodhi all the former Members of Legislative Assembly; Shri Daljeet Kumar Tandon, former Metropolitan Councilor; and Shri Arun Jaitley, former Union Cabinet Minister.

GOA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY***

The Tenth Session of the Seventh Goa Legislative Assembly commenced on 15 July, 2019 and was adjourned *sine die* on 9 August, 2019. There were 20 sittings in all.

Legislative Business: During the Session the following twelve bills were introduced, considered and passed. (i) The Goa Appropriation (No. II) Bill, 2019; (ii) The Goa Appropriation (No. III) Bill, 2019; (iii) The Goa Staff Selection Commission Bill, 2019; (iv) The Goa Land

* Material contributed by the Assam Legislative Assembly Secretariat

** Material contributed by the Delhi Legislative Assembly Secretariat

*** Material contributed by the Goa Legislative Assembly Secretariat

Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill, 2019; (v) The Goa Non-Biodegradable Garbage (Control) (Amendment) Bill, 2019; (vi) The Goa Change of Name and Surname (Amendment) Bill, 2019; (vii) The Goa Ayurvedic and other Allied Indian System of Medicine Council Bill, 2019; (viii) The Goa Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Bill, 2019; (ix) The Goa Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy Council (Amendment) Bill, 2019; (x) The Goa Higher Education Council (Amendment) Bill, 2019; (xi) The Goa Marine Fishing Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2019; and (xii) The Factories (Goa Amendment) Bill, 2019.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Smt. Sheila Dikshit, former Chief Minister of Delhi; Shri Jaipal Reddy, former Union Minister; Smt. Sushma Swaraj, former External Affairs Minister; Dr. Wilfred Menezes Mesquita, former Cabinet Minister of the State of Goa; Shri Mohandas Nayak, a noted industrialist; Shri Rtd. Col. Arvind Joglekar, a patriot and an author; Dr. Girish Karnad, a renowned litterateur, film director, actor, theatre artiste; Shri Dinyar Contractor, a noted theatre artiste; Shri Veeru Devgun, a noted film director; Shri Pandurang Sahastrabuddhe, a noted litterateur; Shri Mohan Ranade, a veteran freedom fighter; Shri Basant Kumar Birla, a noted industrialist; Shri Shivling Bhonsale, a veteran freedom fighter; Dr. Damodar Shenvi Bhonsale, an eminent doctor; Shri Pandit Somnathbuva Chari, a noted bhajan exponent; Smt. Nirmalatai Purandare, a noted social worker; Dr. Baburao Prabhudesai, an eminent doctor; Shri Ashok R. Naik, Rtd. Sergeant in Air Force; Prof. J. V. Naik, a noted historian; Shri Babuso Gaonkar, former Legislator; Shri Vishnu Anant Naik, former legislator.

NAGALAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Fourth Session of the Thirteenth Nagaland Legislative Assembly commenced on 6 August, 2019 and was adjourned *sine die* on 8 August, 2019. There were 2 sittings in all.

Election of Deputy Speaker: On 6 August, 2019, Shri Sharingain Longkumer was declared elected as the Deputy Speaker of Nagaland Legislative Assembly.

Legislative Business: During the Session following two bills were introduced, considered and passed. (i) The Nagaland Protection of Interests of Depositors (in Financial Establishment) (Amendment) Bill, 2018; and (ii) The Amity University Nagaland, Act 2011 (Repeal) Bill, 2019

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Manohar Parrikar, former Defence Minister and Chief Minister of Goa; Dr. Donkumar Roy, Speaker of Meghalaya Legislative Assembly; and Shri Rokonicha, former Deputy Speaker of Nagaland Legislative Assembly.

* Material contributed by the Nagaland Legislative Assembly Secretariat

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APPENDIX – I

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

1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	17.6.2019 to 6.8.2019
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	37
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	280 Hours
4. TIME LOST DUE TO INTERRUPTIONS/ FORCED ADJOURNMENTS	00
5. HOUSE SITTING LATE TO COMPLETE LISTED BUSINESS	73 Hours and 14 Minutes
6. GOVERNMENT BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	Nil
(ii) Introduced	33
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Rajya Sabha	06
(iv) Returned by the Rajya Sabha with any amendment/ Recommendation and laid on the Table	02
(v) Discussed	36
(vi) Passed	35
(vii) Withdrawn	Nil
(viii) Negatived	Nil
(ix) Part-discussed	Nil
(x) Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation	03
(xi) Pending at the end of the Session	05
7. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	Nil
(ii) Introduced	118
(iii) Discussed	01
(iv) Passed	Nil
(v) Withdrawn	Nil
(vi) Negatived	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	01
(viii) Pending at the end of the Session	118

8. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 184	
(i) Notice received	04
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Discussed	Nil
9. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED UNDER RULE 377	488
10. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED ON URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE DURING ZERO HOUR	1066
11. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193	
(i) Notice received	49
(ii) Admitted	01
(iii) Discussion held	Nil
(iv) Part-discussed	Nil
12. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197	Nil
13. STATEMENTS MADE BY MINISTERS	26
14. ADJOURNMENT MOTION	
(i) Notice received	257
(ii) Brought before the House	Nil
(iii) Admitted	Nil
15. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED BY WAY OF CALLING ATTENTION	Nil
16. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notice received	01
(ii) Admitted	01
(iii) Moved	01
(iv) Adopted	01
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Part-discussed	Nil
17. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notice received	09

(ii) Admitted	09
(iii) Moved/Discussed	01
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Part-discussed	01
18. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
(i) Notices received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved & Discussed	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
19. PRIVILEGES MOTIONS	
(i) Notice received	02
(ii) Brought before the House	01
(iii) Consent withheld by Speaker	Nil
(iv) Observation made by Speaker	'The matter is under my consideration.'
20. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITOR PASSES ISSUED DURING THE SESSION	40557
21. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS TO THE PARLIAMENT MUSEUM DURING THE SESSION	6253+11 (School/Institutions)
22. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
(i) Starred	500
(ii) Un-starred	5711
(iii) Short Notice Questions	Nil
(iv) Half-an-Hour discussions	Nil

23. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held during the period	No. of Reports presented
1	2	3	4
i)	Business Advisory Committee	6	6
ii)	Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House	-	-
iii)	Committee on Empowerment of women	-	-
iv)	Committee on Estimates	5	-
v)	Committee on Ethics	-	-
vi)	Committee on Government Assurances	-	-
vii)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	-	-
viii)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	-	-
ix)	Committee on Petitions	-	-
x)	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	-	-
xi)	Committee of Privileges	-	-
xii)	Committee on Public Accounts	3	-
xiii)	Committee on Public Undertakings	4	-
xiv)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	-	-
xv)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	4	-
xvi)	General Purposes Committee	-	-
xvii)	House Committee (a) Accommodation Sub-Committee (b) Sub-Committee on Amenities	2	-
xviii)	Library Committee	-	-
xix)	Railway Convention Committee	-	-
xx)	Rules Committee	-	-

JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEE

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

DEPARTMENTALLY RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES

i)	Committee on Agriculture	1	-
ii)	Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers	1	-
iii)	Committee on Coal & Steel	1	-
iv)	Committee on Defence	1	-
v)	Committee on Energy	1	-
vi)	Committee on External Affairs	-	-
vii)	Committee on Finance	-	-
viii)	Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	1	-
ix)	Committee on Information Technology	-	-
x)	Committee on Labour	4	-
xi)	Committee on Petroleum & Natural Gas	-	-
xii)	Committee on Railways	1	-
xiii)	Committee on Rural Development	-	-
xiv)	Committee on Social Justice & Empowerment	1	-
xv)	Committee on Urban Development	1	-
xvi)	Committee on Water Resources	1	-

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY NINTH SESSION OF THE RAJYA SABHA

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	20.6.2019 to 7.8.2019
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	35
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	195 Hours and 34 Minutes
4.	NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	11
5.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
(i)	Pending at the commencement of the Session	33
(ii)	Introduced	07
(iii)	Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	31
(iv)	Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment	Nil
(v)	Referred to Select Committee by the Rajya Sabha	Nil
(vi)	Referred to Joint Committee by the Rajya Sabha	Nil
(vii)	Referred to the Department-related Standing Committees	Nil
(viii)	Reported by Select Committee	Nil
(ix)	Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
(x)	Reported by the Department-related Standing Committees	Nil
(xi)	Discussed	32
(xii)	Passed	29
(xiii)	Withdrawn	Nil
(xiv)	Negatived	Nil
(xv)	Part-discussed	01
(xvi)	Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation	03
(xvii)	Discussion postponed	Nil
(xviii)	Pending at the end of the Session	38

6.	PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS	
(i)	Pending at the commencement of the Session	130
(ii)	Introduced	44
(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	04
(vii)	Withdrawn	01
(viii)	Passed	Nil
(ix)	Negatived	02
(x)	Circulated for eliciting opinion	Nil
(xi)	Part-discussed	01
(xii)	Discussion postponed/adjourned/deferred/terminated	Nil
(xiii)	Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	Nil
(xiv)	Referred to Select Committee	Nil
(xv)	Lapsed due to retirement/death of Member-in-charge of the Bill	09
(xvi)	Pending at the end of the Session	162
7.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (Matters of urgent public importance)	
(i)	Notices received	34
(ii)	Admitted	03
(iii)	Discussions held	03
8.	NUMBER OF STATEMENT MADE UNDER RULE 180 (Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance)	
(i)	Statement made by Ministers	03
(ii)	Half-an-hour discussions held	01
9.	STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
(i)	Notices received	44
(ii)	Admitted	40
(iii)	Moved	40
(iv)	Adopted	03
(v)	Negatived	37

	(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
10.	GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	02
	(ii) Admitted	02
	(iii) Moved	Nil
	(iv) Adopted	Nil
11.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION	
	(i) Received	08
	(ii) Admitted	08
	(iii) Discussed	02
	(iv) Withdrawn	02
	(vi) Negatived	Nil
	(vii) Adopted	Nil
	(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
	(viii) Discussion Postponed	Nil
12.	GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	Nil
	(ii) Admitted	Nil
	(iii) Moved & discussed	Nil
	(iv) Adopted	Nil
	(v) Part-discussed	Nil
13.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS	
	(i) Received	06
	(ii) Admitted	03
	(iii) Moved	Nil
	(iv) Adopted	Nil
	(v) Part-discussed	Nil
	(vi) Negatived	Nil
	(vii) Withdrawn	Nil
14.	MOTIONS REGARDING MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE	
	(i) Received	Nil
	(ii) Admitted	Nil

	(iii) Moved	Nil
	(iv) Adopted	Nil
	(v) Negatived	Nil
	(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
	(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
	(viii) Lapsed	Nil
15.	NUMBER, NAME AND DATE OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE CREATED, IF ANY.	Nil
16.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED	2264
17.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS	5325
18.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	-
19.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE	-
20.	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
	(i) Starred	375
	(ii) Unstarred	3973
	(iii) Short-Notice Questions	01
21.	DISCUSSIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES	Nil

22. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

	Name of Committee	No. of Meetings held between 1 st July to 30 th September 2019	No. of Reports presented during 249 th Session of the Rajya Sabha
(i)	Business Advisory Committee	7	Nil
(ii)	Committee of Privileges	3	4
(iii)	Committee on Ethics	1	Nil
(iv)	Committee on Government Assurances	Nil	Nil
(v)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme	2	Nil
(vi)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	3	1
(vii)	Committee on Petitions	2	Nil

(viii)	Committee on Provision of Computer Equipment to Members of Rajya Sabha	Nil	Nil
(ix)	Committee on Rules	Nil	Nil
(x)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	2	Nil
(xi)	General Purposes Committee	Nil	Nil
(xii)	House Committee	Nil	Nil

DEPARTMENT RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES

(i)	Commerce	Nil	Nil
(ii)	Health and Family Welfare	Nil	Nil
(iii)	Home Affairs	1	Nil
(iv)	Human Resource Development	1	Nil
(v)	Industry	1	Nil
(vi)	Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice	9	3
(vii)	Science and Technology, Environment and Forests	1	1
(viii)	Transport, Tourism and Culture	Nil	Nil

23.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE	3
24.	PETITIONS PRESENTED	Nil
25.	NAMES OF NEW MEMBER SWORN IN	

Sl. No.	Name of Members Sworn	Party Affiliation	Date on which Sworn
1.	Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya	Asom Gana Parishad	20.06.2019
2.	Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tasa	Bhartiya Janata Party	20.06.2019
3.	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	Lok Jan Shakti Party	01.07.2019
4.	Shri Ashwini Vaishnaw	Bharatiya Janata Party	01.07.2019
5.	Dr. Amar Patnaik	Biju Janata Dal	04.07.2019
6.	Dr. Sasmit Patra	Biju Janata Dal	04.07.2019
7.	Shri S. Jaishankar	Bharatiya Janata Party	08.07.2019
8.	Shri Jugalsinh Mathurji Lokhandwala	Bharatiya Janata Party	09.07.2019
9.	Shri N. Chandrasegharan	AIADMK	25.07.2019
10.	Shri Muhammathjan	AIADMK	25.07.2019
11.	Shri M. Shanmugam	DMK	25.07.2019
12.	Shri Vaiko	Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	25.07.2019
13.	Shri P. Wilson	DMK	25.07.2019
14.	Dr. Anbumani Ramadoss	Pattali Makkal Katchi	26.07.2019

26. OBITUARY REFERENCES

Sl. No.	Name	Date of Obituary	Sitting Member/Ex-Member
1.	Shri KA. RA. Subbian	21.06.2019	ex-Member
2.	Shri Virendra Kataria	21.06.2019	ex-Member
3.	Shri Manohar Parrikar	21.06.2019	ex-Member
4.	Shri Drupad Borgohain	21.6.2019	ex-Member
5.	Shri Devi Prasad Singh	21.06.2019	ex-Member
6.	Chaudhary Munvvar Saleem	21.06.2019	ex-Member
7.	Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley	21.06.2019	ex-Member
8.	Shri Viswanatha Menon	21.06.2019	ex-Member
9.	Shri Rajnath Singh 'Surya'	21.06.2019	ex-Member
10.	Shri S. Sivasubramanian	21.06.2019	ex-Member
11.	Shri Madanlal Saini	25.06.2019	ex-Member
12.	Shri Sudarshan Agarwal	08.07.2019	Former Secretary General, Ex-Member
13.	Mr. R. Ramakrishnan	10.07.2019	ex-Member
14.	Shrimati Sheila Dikshit	22.07.2019	Former Chief Minister of Delhi
15.	Shri S. Jaipal Reddy	29.07.2019	ex-Member
16.	Smt. Sushma Swaraj	07.08.2019	ex-Member

APPENDIX III
STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES
DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

Legislatures	Duration	Sittings	Govt. Bills [Introduced (passed)]	Private Bills [Introduced (passed)]	Starred Questions [Received (admitted)]	Unstarred Questions [Received (admitted)]	Short Notice Questions [Received (admitted)]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	11.7.2019 to 30.7.2019	14	20(19)	-	368(351)	15(15)	32(30)
Andhra Pradesh L.C.	11.7.2019 to 30.7.2019	14	19(19)	-	(245)	(12)	18(6)
Arunachal Pradesh L.A..**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam L.A.	26.7.2019 to 1.8.2019	6	10(10)	-	277(276)	213(163)	6
Bihar L.A.	28.6.2019 to 26.7.2019	21	6(6)	-	900(408)	(304)	59(18)
Bihar L.C.	28.6.2019 to 26.7.2019	21	6(6)	-	776(736)	2(2)	303(282)
Chhattisgarh L.A.	12.7.2019 to 19.7.2019	5	7(7)	-	495(394)	451(357)	-
Goa L.A.	15.7.2019 to 9.8.2019	20	12(12)	-	785(772)	1725(1725)	-
Gujarat L.A.	2.7.2019 to 27.7.2019	22	18(18)	3	-	751(629)	4(2)
Haryana L.A.	-	-	-	-	68(43)	41(30)	-
Himachal Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand L.A.	22.7.2019 to 13.9.2019	6	6(6)	-	81(211)	(37)	322(82)
Karnataka L.A.	12.7.2019 to 23.7.2019 & 29.7.2019 to 31.7.2019	8	2(2)	-	(150)	(1323)	-
Karnataka L.C.	12.7.2019 to 23.7.2019 & 29.7.2019 to 29.7.2019	8	2(2)	-	599(105)	213(707)	-

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

Kerala L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	8.7.2019 to 24.7.2019	13	18(18)	-	2304(2152)	2058(1939)	-
Maharashtra L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra L.C.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur L.A.	26.8.2019 to 27.8.2019	2	-	-	12(12)	6(6)	-
Meghalaya L.A.	6.9.2019 to 13.9.2019	-	21(21)	-	125(122)	70(69)	-
Mizoram L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland L.A.	6.8.2019 to 8.8.2019	2	2(2)	-	43(43)	14(14)	1(1)
Odisha L.A.	25.6.2019 to 3.8.2019	25	5(5)	-	2004(1710)	2416(3031)	5(1)
Punjab L.A.	2.8.2019 TO 6.8.2019	3	7(7)	1(1)	315(135)	14(9)	-
Rajasthan L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim L.A.	29.7.2019 to 2.8.2019	8	4(4)	-	19(19)	11(11)	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.	-	-	-	-	(152)	(1110)	-
Telangana L.A.	18.7.2019 to 19.7.2019 & 9.9.2019 to 22.9.2019	12	8(8)	-	110(96)	1(1)	3(2)
Telangana L.C.	19.7.2019 to 19.7.2019 & 9.9.2019 to 22.9.2019	6	8(8)	-	317(164)	(15)	-
Tripura L.A.	30.8.2019 to 3.9.2019	3	5(5)	-	415(228)	71(119)	5(2)
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	18.7.2019 to 26.7.2019	7	13(13)	-	193(33)	414(331)	81(14)
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	18.7.2019 to 26.7.2019	7	13(13)	-	254(232)	23(23)	185(149)
Uttarakhand L.A.	-	-	-	-	(144)	(424)	-
West Bengal L.A.	26.8.2019 to 6.9.2019	10	5(5)	-	356(113)	38(11)	-
UNION TERRITORIES							
Delhi L.A.	22.8.2019 to 26.8.2019	3	1(1)	-	60	227	-
Puducherry L.A.	22.7.2019 to 23.7.2019 & 26.8.2019 to 6.9.2019	12	2(3)	-	314(312)	90	-

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

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

COMMITTEES AT WORK/ NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD AND NUMBER OF REPORTS PRESENTED
DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

	Business Advisory Committee	Committee on Government Assurances	Committee on Petitions	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	Committee of Privileges	Committee on Public Undertakings	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	Committee on the Welfare of SCs and STs	Committee on Estimates	General Purposes Committee	House/Accommodation Committee	Library Committee	Public Accounts Committee	Rules Committee	Joint/Select Committee	Other Committees
State/ Union Territory	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Andhra Pradesh L.A	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh L.C.	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh L.A..**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam L.A.	2	1	2	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	1	-	3(3)	-	-	7 ^(a)
Bihar L.A.	1(1)	10(7)	8	7	-	7(3)	8	20	17	-	7	7	16(6)	1(1)	-	86 ^(b)
Bihar L.C.	-	11	10	10(2)	10	-	7	10	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	83 ^(c)
Chhattisgarh L.A.	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	10(9)	-	-	3 ^(d)
Goa L.A.	1(1)	5	6	-	4	5(2)	4	-	5	-	-	5	6(2)	-	-	-
Gujarat L.A.	2(2)	3(1)	1	3(3)	-	3(3)	(1)	4(1)	1(1)	-	1	-	7(1)	-	-	8(6) ^(e)
Haryana L.A.	1(1)	11	15	-	4	14	16	15	16	-	-	-	12	-	-	45 ^(f)
Himachal Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand L.A.	-	-	8	-	-	10	12	-	3	4	-	-	9	-	-	51(2) ^(g)
Karnataka L.A.	2	1(2)	2	-	-	1	1	1	2(1)	-	2	-	2	-	-	5 ^(h)
Karnataka L.C.	-	1(1)	1	-	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala L.A.	-	5	10	3	2	5	6	8	9	-	8	2	6	-	-	101 ⁽ⁱ⁾
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	2(2)	4	3	4(2)	-	4(14)	3	4	3	-	2	4	5	1	-	19(4) ⁽ⁱ⁾

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

- (a) OBC & MOBC-2, Ethics Committee-1, Local Fund Committee-1, Employment Review Committee-1, and Act Implementation Committee-2
- (b) Agricultural Industries Development Committee-7, Bihar Heritage Development Committee-8, Internal Resources Committee-9, Question & Calling Attention Committee-8, Minority Welfare Committee-8, Women and Child Welfare Committee-7, Nivedan Committee-8, Zila Parishad & Panchayati Raj Committee-9, Tourism Development Committee-8, Ethics Committee-7, and Zero Hour Committee-7
- (c) Rajbhasha-10, Paper laid on the table-7, Nivedan Committee-11, Committee on Zila Parishad-10, Question & Call Attention-8, Zero Hour Committee-10, Ethics Committee-10, Committee on Disaster and Rehabilitation-10, and Human Right Committee-7
- (d) Women & Children Welfare Committee-2 and Local Body and Panchayati Raj Accounts Committee-1
- (e) Panchayati Raj Committee-3(4), Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes Committee-2, Papers Laid on the Table Committee-2(1) and Absence of Members Committee-1(1)
- (f) Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions-10, Subject Committee on Public Health, Irrigation, Power and Public Works-16 and Subject Committee on Education, Technical Education, Vocational Education, Medical Education and Health Services-19
- (g) Government Assurances and House Committee-9(2), Environment and Pollution Control Committee-4, Women Welfare and Children Development Committee-5, Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Minority Backward Class, Weaker Section Committee-6, Nivedan, Zero Hour and Private Members Resolution Committee-1, Ethics and MLA Fund Monitoring Committee-7, Library Development Youth Culture Sports and Tourism Committee-5, Zila Parishad and Panchayati Raj Committee-5, and Question and Call Attention and Implementation of Untabled Question Committee-9
- (h) Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-1, Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-1, Committee on Welfare of Backward Classes and Minorities-1 and Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj-2
- (i) Committee on Environment-6, Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-4, Committee on the Welfare of Backward Class Communities-7, Committee on Welfare of Women, Transgenders, Children & Differently Abled-9, Committee on Welfare of Fisherman and Allied Workers-7, Committee on the Welfare of Youth and Youth Affairs-16, Committee on Official Language-7, Committee on Local Fund Accounts-10, Committee on the Welfare of Non-Resident Keralites-13, and Subject Committees-22
- (j) Question and Reference Committees-3, Committee on Welfare of Women/Children-3, Committee on Paper laid on the Table-4(4), Agriculture Development Committee-2, Ethics Committee-1 and Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Accounts Committee-6
- (k) Committee on Welfare of Vimukta Jatis & Nomadic Tribes (VJNT)-2, Committee on Panchayati Raj- 10(4), Committee on Women and Child's Rights and Welfare-6, Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes-2, Committee on Inspection on Private Charity Hospitals-1, and Marathi Language Committee-1

- (l) Committee on Welfare of Vimukta Jatis & Nomadic Tribes-2, Panchayati Raj-10(4), Committee on Rights and Welfare of Women-6, Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes-2, Committee on Inspection on Private Charity Hospitals-1, and Marathi Language Committee-1
- (m) Hill Areas Committee-5 and Committee on Welfare of Women-2
- (n) Empowerment of Women-3
- (o) Subject Committee-I-4, Subject Committee-II-5, Subject Committee-III-3, and COLFA-3
- (p) Paper Laid Committee-1, Standing Committee-I-5(3), Standing Committee-II-6(3), Standing Committee-III-4(5), Standing Committee-IV-6(5), Standing Committee-V-6(3), Standing Committee-VI-3(3), Standing Committee-VII-5(7), Standing Committee-VIII-4(4), Standing Committee-IX-4(3), Standing Committee-X-4(3), House Committee on Environment-1, House Committee on Power Generation-1, House Committee on Women and Child Welfare-2, House Committee on Linguistic-1, House Committee on Rehabilitation-1, Submission Committee-4, House Committee on Ethics-2, and Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-1(16)
- (q) Other Committees-14, Committee on Papers Laid/To be laid on the Table of the House-11, Committee on Question & References-14, Committee on Local Bodies & Panchayati Raj Institutions-10, Sub Committee on PAC-1 and Committee of the House regarding Shri Deshmesh Link Canal-4
- (r) Rules Sub Committee-3, Committee on Welfare of Women & Child-18, Question & Reference Committee-11, Committee on Welfare of Backward Class-17, Committee on Welfare of Minorities-15, Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institution-18, Committee on Environment-16, and Committee on Ethics-17
- (s) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-2
- (t) Committee Relating to Examination of Audit Reports of the Local Bodies of the State-12, Panchayati Raj Committee-4(11) and Parliamentary Monitoring Committee-2
- (u) Committee on Question & Reference-4, Committee on Financial & Administrative Delayed-4, Committee on Rules Revision-5, Committee on Parliamentary Study-5, Committee on Enquiry of Housing Complaints of U.P. Legislature-4, Parliamentary & Social Welfare Committee-5, Committee on Control of Irregularities in Development Authorities, Housing Board, Jila Panchayats & Municipal Corporation-6, Committee on Enquiry of Provincial Electricity Arrangement-11, and Committee on Regulation Review-4, Divine Disaster Management Investigation Committee-11, Committee on Commercialization of Education-4, Vidhai Samdhikar Samiti-2 and Committee on prevention of health problems of life due to the adulteration of food items and the practice of counterfeit drugs-5
- (v) Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes-1
- (w) Committee on Bidhayak Elaka Unnayan Prakalpa-9, Committee of Local Fund Accounts-7, Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-9, Committee on the Entitlements of the Members- 1, Committee on Reforms and Functioning of the Committee System-9, Standing Committee on Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing and Food Processing Industries & Horticulture-8, Standing Committee on Industry, Commerce and Enterprises-10, Standing Committee on Fisheries and

Animal Resources Development-9, Standing Committee on Higher Education-7, Standing Committee on School Education-11, Standing Committee on Environment, Forests and Tourism-10, Standing Committee on Finance and Planning-9, Standing Committee on Food & Supplies-10, Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare-5, Standing Committee on Home, Personnel & Administrative Reforms, Correctional Administration, Law and Judicial-8, Standing Committee on Housing, Fire & Emergency Services & Disaster Management-7, Standing Committee on Information & Cultural Affairs and Youth Services and Sports-10, Standing Committee on Irrigation & Waterways and Water Resources Investigation & Development-10, Standing Committee on Labour-10, Standing Committee on Urban Development and Municipal Affairs Development-9, Standing Committee on Panchayats & Rural Development and Sundarban Affairs-9, Standing Committee on Power & Non-Conventional Energy Sources-10(1), Standing Committee on Public Works and Public Health Engineering-11, Standing Committee on Information Technology and Technical Education-7, Standing Committee on Self Help Group and Self Employment-10, Standing Committee on Women & Child Development and Social Welfare-9, Standing Committee on Transport-11, Standing Committee on Backward Classes Welfare-10(1), Standing Committee on Minority Affairs-13(1), Standing Committee on Land and Land Reforms-10, and Standing Committee on Co-operation & Consumer Affairs-9(1)

(x) Committee to Examine the Issue of Stray Dogs and Monkey Menace in Delhi-1, and Committee on Salary & Other Allowances of Members of Delhi Legislative Assembly-1

Joint/Select Committee:

Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly- Joint Committee Relating to Women & Child Welfare-5

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 2019

Sl. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of Assent by the President
1.	The Special Economic Zones (Amendment) Bill, 2019	6.7.2019
2.	The Jammu and Kashmir Reservation (Amendment) Bill, 2019	9.7.2019
3.	The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers' Cadre) Bill	9.7.2019
4.	The Homeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2019	15.7.2019
5.	The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2019	16.7.2019
6.	The Dentists (Amendment) Bill, 2019	17.7.2019
7.	The Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2019	23.7.2019
8.	The Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2019	23.7.2019
9.	The National Investigation Agency (Amendment) Bill, 2019	24.7.2019
10.	The New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Bill, 2019	26.7.2019
11.	The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2019	26.7.2019
12.	The Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Bill, 2019	27.7.2019
13.	The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, 2019	31.7.2019
14.	The Banning of Unregulated Deposit Schemes Bill, 2019	31.7.2019
15.	The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2019	31.7.2019
16.	The Finance (No. 2) Bill, 2019	1.8.2019
17.	The Right to Information (Amendment) Bill, 2019	1.8.2019
18.	The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (Amendment) Bill, 2019	5.8.2019
19.	The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill,	5.8.2019

	2019	
20.	The Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2019	6.8.2019
21.	The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2019	8.8.2019
22.	The Code on Wages, 2019	8.8.2019
23.	The National Medical Commission Bill, 2019	8.8.2019
24.	The Repealing and Amending Bill, 2019	8.8.2019
25.	The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2019	9.8.2019
26.	The Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Bill, 2019	9.8.2019
27.	The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Bill, 2019	9.8.2019
28.	The Consumer Protection Bill, 2019	9.8.2019
29.	The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 2019	9.8.2019
30.	The Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Bill, 2019	9.8.2019

APPENDIX-V

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND THE UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. The Andhra Pradesh Electricity Laws (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2019
2. The Andhra Pradesh Commission for Backward Classes other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State of Andhra Pradesh Bill, 2019.
3. The Andhra Pradesh (50 Percent Reservation to BCs, SCs, STs, and Minorities in works Contracts and Service Contracts given on Nomination) Bill, 2019.
4. The Andhra Pradesh (50 Percent Reservation to Women in all the Nominated Posts) Bill, 2019.
5. The Andhra Pradesh (50 Percent Reservation to Women in Works Contracts and Service Contracts given on Nomination) Bill, 2019.
6. The Andhra Pradesh (50 Percent Reservation to BCs, SCs, STs, and Minorities in all the Nominated Posts) Bill, 2019.
7. The Andhra Pradesh Employment of Local Candidates in the Industries/Factories Bill, 2019.
8. The Andhra Pradesh (Regulation of Trade in Indian Made Foreign Liquor) (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
9. The Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
10. The Andhra Pradesh Crop Cultivator Rights Bill, 2019.
11. The Andhra Pradesh (Agriculture Produce and Livestock) Markets (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
12. The Andhra Pradesh Infrastructure (Transparency through Judicial Preview) Bill, 2019.
13. The Andhra Pradesh Lokayukta (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
14. The Andhra Pradesh Higher Education Regulatory and Monitoring Commission Bill, 2019.
15. The Andhra Pradesh School Education Regulatory and Monitory Commission Bill, 2019.
16. The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Pension and Removal of Disqualification (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
17. The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Pension and Removal of Disqualifications (Second Amendment) Bill, 2019.
18. The Andhra Pradesh Land Titling Bill, 2019.
19. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2019.

ASSAM

1. The Assam Appropriation (No. III) Bill, 2019.
2. The Assam Repealing Bill, 2019 (The Assam Criminal Law, Amendment Supplementary Act 1934).
3. The Societies Registration (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2019.
4. The Assam Taxation (On Specified Lands) (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
5. The Assam Electricity Duties (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
6. The Assam Land and Revenue Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
7. The Assam Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
8. The Guwahati Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
9. The Assam Private Placement Agencies for Recruitment of Workers (Regulation) Bill, 2019.
10. The Assam Right to Public Services (Amendment) Bill, 2019.

BIHAR

1. *Bihar Viniyog (Sankhya-2) Vidheyak, 2019*
2. *Bihar Viniyog (Sankhya-3) Vidheyak, 2019*
3. *Bihar Viniyog Adhikai Vyay (1977-78, 1978-79, 1984-85, 1987-88, 1988-89, 1990-91, 1998-99, 1999-2000, 2003-04, 2010-11 evam 2015-16) Vidheyak, 2019*
4. *Bihar Takniki Seva Aayog (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2019*
5. *Bihar Motor Vahan Kararopan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2019*
6. *Bihar Vidyalay Pariksha Samiti Vidheyak, 2019*

CHHATTISGARH

1. *Pandit Sundar Lal Sharma (Mukt) Vishwavidyalaya, Chhattisgarh (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2019.*
2. *Chhattisgarh Kushabhau Thakre Patrakarita evam Jansanchar Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2019.*
3. *Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2019.*
4. *Chhattisgarh Nagariya Kshetro ke Bhumihin Vyakti (Pattadhrat Adhikaro ka Pradan Kiya Jana) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2019.*
5. *Chhattisgarh Khadya evam Poshan Suraksha (Sanshodhan) Vidhyak, 2019.*
6. *Chhattisgarh Panchayati Raj (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2019.*
7. *Chhattisgarh Viniyog (Kramank-3) Vidheyak, 2019.*

GOA

1. The Goa Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2019.
2. The Goa Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2019.
3. The Factories (Goa Amendment) Bill, 2019.
4. The Goa State Higher Education Council (Amendment) Bill, 2019.

5. The Goa Non-Biodegradable Garbage (Control) (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
6. The Goa Marine Fishing Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
7. The Goa Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
8. The Goa Staff Selection Commission Bill, 2019.
9. The Goa Change of Name and Surname (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
10. The Goa Council of Ayurvedic and other Allied Indian System of Medicine Bill, 2019.
11. The Goa Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy Council (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
12. The Goa Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Bill, 2019.

GUJARAT

1. The Gujarat Prevention of Begging (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
2. The Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2019.
3. The Indian Partnership (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2019.
4. The Gujarat Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
5. The Gujarat Prohibition of Transfer of Immovable Property and Provision for Protection of Tenants from Eviction from Premises in the Disturbed Areas (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
6. The Gujarat Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
7. The Gujarat Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
8. The Gujarat Private Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
9. The Indian Institute of Teacher Education, Gujarat (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
10. The Gujarat Land Revenue (Second Amendment) Bill, 2019.
11. The Gujarat Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
12. The Gujarat Local Authorities and Town Planning Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
13. The Gujarat Agricultural Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
14. The Gujarat Irrigation and Drainage (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
15. The Gujarat Domestic Water Supply (Protection) Bill, 2019.
16. The Gujarat Private Universities (Second Amendment) Bill, 2019.
17. The Gujarat Appropriation Bill, 2019.
18. The Gujarat Electricity Duty (Amendment) Bill, 2019.

HARYANA

1. The Sports University of Haryana Bill, 2019.
2. The Haryana Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2019.

3. The Haryana Gauvansh Sanrakshan and Gausamvardhan (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
4. The Haryana Municipal (Second Amendment) Bill, 2019.
5. The Haryana Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 2019.
6. The Haryana Group D Employees (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2019.
7. The Haryana Development and Regulation of Urban Areas (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
8. The Punjab Electricity (Emergency Powers) Haryana Repeal Bill, 2019.
9. The Haryana Control of Organised Crime Bill, 2019.
10. The Motor Vehicles (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 2019.

JHARKHAND

1. Jharkhand Viniyog (Sankhya-03) Vidheyak, 2019.
2. Jharkhand Rajya Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2019.
3. Karkhana (Jharkhand Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2019.
4. Bhawan evam Anya Sannirman Karmkar (Niyojan evam Sevashart Viniyaman) (Jharkhand Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2019.
5. Jharkhand Sanyukt Pravesh Pratiyogita Pariksha (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2019.
6. Jharkhand Padon evam Sevaon ki Riktiyon mein Arakshan (Anusuchit Jatiyo, Anusuchit Janjatiyon evam Pichde Vargon ke Liye) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2019.

KARNATAKA

1. The Karnataka Appropriation (Vote on Account No. 2) Bill, 2019.
2. The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2019.

MADHYA PRADESH

1. *Madhya Pradesh Ayurvigyan Parishad (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2019.*
2. *Madhya Pradesh Krishi-Upaj Mandi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2019.*
3. *Madhya Pradesh Makhanlal Chaturvedi Rashtriya Patrakarita evam Sanchar Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2019.*
4. *Madhya Pradesh Adhivakta Kalyan Nidhi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2019.*
5. *Madhya Pradesh Madhyastham Adhikaran (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2019.*
6. *Dand Vidhi (Madhya Pradesh Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2019.*
7. *Madhya Pradesh Lok Seva (Anusuchit Jatiyo, Anusuchit Janjatiyo aur Anya Pichde Vargo ke Liye Arakshan) Sanshodhan, Vidheyak, 2019.*
8. *Madhya Pradesh Sinchayi Prabandhan mein Krishakon ki Bhagidari (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2019.*
9. *Madhya Pradesh Gauvansh Vadh Pratishedh (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2019.*

10. *Nanaji Deshmukh Pashu Chikitsa Vigyan Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhak) Vidheyak, 2019.*
11. *Madhya Pradesh Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2019.*
12. *Madhya Pradesh Lok Swasthya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2019.*
13. *Madhya Pradesh Viniyog (Krimank-4) Vidheyak, 2019.*
14. *Madhya Pradesh Viniyog (Krimank-5) Vidheyak, 2019.*
15. *Madhya Pradesh Viniyog (Krimank-6) Vidheyak, 2019.*
16. *Madhya Pradesh Motoryan Karadhan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2019.*
17. *Madhya Pradesh Gau-Bhains Vansh Prajanan Viniyaman Vidheyak, 2019*
18. *Madhya Pradesh Niji Vishwavidyalaya (Sthapana evam Sanchalan) Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 2019.*

MEGHALAYA

1. The Meghalaya Appropriation (No.I) Bill, 2019.
2. The Meghalaya Appropriation (No. II) Bill, 2019.
3. The Meghalaya Appropriation (No. III) Bill, 2019.
4. The Meghalaya Lokayukta (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
5. The Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India University (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
6. The Maharashtra Institute of Technology University of Meghalaya (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
7. The Meghalaya Farmers' (Empowerment) Commission Bill, 2019.
8. The Meghalaya Regulation of the Game of Arrow Shooting and Sale of Teer Tickets Bill, 2019.
9. The Meghalaya Goods and Service Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
10. The Meghalaya Private Universities (Regulation of Establishment and Maintenance of Standards) Bill, 2019.
11. The Mahatma Gandhi University (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
12. The University of Science and Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
13. The Techno Global University (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
14. The Legislative Assembly of Meghalaya (Members' Salaries and Allowances) (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
15. The Legislative Assembly of Meghalaya (Members' Pension) (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
16. The Meghalaya Electricity Duty (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2019.
17. The William Carey University (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
18. The Court Fees (Meghalaya Amendment) Bill, 2019.
19. The CMJ University (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
20. The Meghalaya Building and other Construction Workers' Welfare Board Bill, 2019.

21. The Meghalaya Forest Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
22. The Meghalaya Compulsory Registration of Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
23. The Martin Luther Christian University (Amendment) Bill, 2019.

NAGALAND

1. The Amity University Nagaland Act 2011(Repeal) Bill, 2019.
2. The Nagaland Protection of Interests of Depositors (in Financial Establishment) (Amendment) Bill, 2018.

ODISHA

1. The Odisha Appropriation Bill, 2019.
2. The Odisha Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 2019.
3. The Odisha Lokayukta (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
4. The ASBM University Bill, 2019.
5. The Odisha State Open University (Amendment) Bill, 2019.

PUNJAB

1. The Punjab Excise (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
2. The Maharaja Bhupinder Singh Punjab Sports University Bill, 2019.
3. The Punjab Urban Transport Fund Bill, 2019.
4. The Punjab Transparency in Public Procurement Bill, 2019.
5. The Salary and Allowances of Leader of Opposition in Legislative Assembly (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
6. The East Punjab Minister's Salaries (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
7. The Salaries and Allowances of Deputy Ministers, Punjab (Amendment) Bill, 2019.

SIKKIM

1. The Sikkim Motor Vehicle Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
2. The Sikkim Court Fees and Stamps on Documents (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
3. The Sikkim Appropriation Bill, 2019
4. The Sikkim Lokayukta (Amendment) Bill, 2019.

TELANGANA

1. The Telangana Municipalities Bill, 2019.
2. The Telangana Public Employment (Regulation of Age of Superannuation) (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
3. The Telangana Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
4. The Telangana State Commission for Debt Relief (Small Farmers, Agricultural Labourers and Rural Artisans (Amendment) Bill, 2019.

5. The Telangana Panchayat Raj (Second Amendment) Bill, 2019.
6. The Telangana Civil Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
7. The Telangana Municipalities Bill, 2019.
8. The Telangana Appropriation (No. II) Bill, 2019.

TRIPURA

1. The Prisoners (Tripura Second Amendment) Bill, 2019.
2. The Salaries, Allowances, Pension and other Benefits of the Ministers, Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Leader of Opposition, Government Chief Whip and the Members of the Legislative Assembly (Tripura) (Fifth Amendment) Bill, 2019.
3. The Tripura Essential Services Maintenance Bill, 2019.
4. The Tripura Road Development Cess (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
5. The Tripura Electricity Duty Bill, 2019.

UTTAR PRADESH

1. The Civil Laws (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2019.
2. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Supplementary 2019-20) Bill, 2019.
3. The Uttar Pradesh State Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
4. The Uttar Pradesh State Universities (Second Amendmetn) Bill, 2019.
5. The Uttar Pradesh Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
6. The Uttar Pradesh Education Services Tribunal Bill, 2019.
7. The Uttar Pradesh Krishi Evam Prodyogik Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2019.
8. Uttar Pradesh Private Universities Bill, 2019.
9. The Uttar Pradesh Stamp (Repeal) Bill, 2019.
10. The Uttar Pradesh Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
11. The Uttar Pradesh Water Supply and Sewerage (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
12. The Uttar Pradesh Ground Water (Management and Regulation) Bill, 2019.
13. The Uttar Pradesh State Emblem (Prohibition of Improper Use) Bill, 2019.

WEST BENGAL

1. The West Bengal Lifts, Escalators and Travelators Bill, 2019.
2. The West Bengal (Prevention of Lynching) Bill, 2019
3. The West Bengal Staff Selection Commission (Repealing) (Repealing) Bill, 2019.
4. The Swami Vivekananda University Bill, 2019.
5. The Hindi University, West Bengal Bill, 2019.

DELHI

1. The Delhi Appropriation (No. III) Bill, 2019.

APPENDIX-VI

**ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND
STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD
1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

Sl. No.	Title of Ordinance	Date of Promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of Cessation	Remarks
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UNION GOVERNMENT

1.	The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Second Ordinance, 2019	21.2.2019	21.6.2019	--	Replaced by an Act of Parliament
2.	The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2019	21.2.2019	21.6.2019	--	Replaced by an Act of Parliament
3.	The Companies (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2019	21.2.2019	21.6.2019	--	Replaced by an Act of Parliament
4.	The Banning of Unregulated Deposit Scheme Ordinance, 2019	21.2.2019	21.6.2019	--	Replaced by an Act of Parliament
5.	The Jammu and Kashmir Reservation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	1.3.2019	21.6.2019	--	Replaced by an Act of Parliament
6.	The Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	2.3.2019	21.6.2019	--	Replaced by an Act of Parliament
7.	The New Delhi International	2.3.2019	21.6.2019	--	Replaced by an Act of Parliament

	Arbitration Centre Ordinance, 2019				
8.	The Homeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	2.3.2019	21.6.2019	--	Replaced by an Act of Parliament
9.	The Special Economic Zones (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	2.3.2019	21.6.2019	--	Replaced by an Act of Parliament
10.	The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers' Cadre) Ordinance, 2019	7.3.2019	21.6.2019	--	Replaced by an Act of Parliament

ANDHRA PRADESH

1.	The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Pension and Removal of Qualifications (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	6.7.2019	17.7.2019	-	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	11.9.2019	-	-	-
3.	The Andhra Pradesh Excise (Amendment) Ordinance 2019	30.9.2019	-	-	-

HARYANA

1.	The Haryana Group-D Employees (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Amendment Ordinance, 2019	-	-	-	-
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JHARKHAND

1.	Jharkhand Padon evam Sevaon ki Rikhtiyon mein Arakshan (Anusuchit Jatiyo, Anusuchit Janjatiyon evam Pichde Vargon ke Liye) (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2019	22.2.2019	22.7.2019	22.7.2019	-
2.	Jharkhand Padon evam Sevaon ki Rikhtiyon mein Arakshan (Anusuchit Jatiyo, Anusuchit Janjatiyon evam Pichde Vargon ke Liye) (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2019.	5.7.2019	22.7.2019	22.7.2019	-

KARNATAKA

1.	The Karnataka Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	9.8.2019	-	-	-
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KERALA

1.	The Kerala Municipality (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019.	--	--	--	--
2.	The Kerala Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	--	--	--	--
3.	The Kerala Police (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	--	--	--	--
4.	The Kerala Prevention of Damage to Private Property and Payment of	--	--	--	--

	Compensation Ordinance, 2019				
5.	The Munnar Special Tribunal Act Repeal Ordinance, 2019	--	--	--	--
6.	The Kerala Jewellery Workers Welfare Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	--	--	--	--
7.	The Kerala Education (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	--	--	--	--

MEGHALAYA

1.	The Meghalaya Farmers' (Empowerment) Commission Ordinance, 2019	21.5.2019	--	--	--
2.	The Meghalaya Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Board Ordinance, 2019.	6.7.2019	--	--	--
3.	The Meghalaya Goods and Service Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019.	30.7.2019	--	--	--

PUNJAB

1.	The Punjab Excise (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	1.4.2019	5.8.2019	--	Replaced by Legislation on 5.8.2019
2.	The Punjab Sports University Ordinance 2019	19.7.2019	5.8.2019	--	Replaced by Legislation on 5.8.2019

TELANGANA

1.	The Telangana Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	27.5.2019	18.7.2019	--	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Telangana Public Employment (Regulation of Age of Superannuation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019.	19.6.2019	18.7.2019	--	Replaced by Legislation
3.	The Telangana Municipal Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019.	28.6.2019	18.7.2019	--	Replaced by Legislation
4.	The Telangana State Commission for Debt Relief (Small Farmers, Agricultural Labourers and Rural Artisans) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019.	11.7.2019	18.7.2019	--	Replaced by Legislation
5.	The Telangana Municipalities Ordinance 2019.	21.9.2019	9.9.2019	--	Replaced by Legislation

TRIPURA

1.	The Tripura Road Development Cess (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019.	30.8.2019	--	--	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Tripura Electricity Duty Ordinance, 2019.	30.8.2019	--	--	Replaced by Legislation

UTTAR PRADESH

1.	The Uttar Pradesh Revenue Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	10.3.2019	18.7.2019	--	--
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2.	The Uttar Pradesh State Universities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019.	7.4.2019	18.7.2019	--	--
3.	The Uttar Pradesh State Universities (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2019.	31.5.2019	18.7.2019	--	--
4.	The Uttar Pradesh Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019.	11.6.2019	18.7.2019	--	--

UTTARAKHAND

1.	The Uttarakhand Former Chief Minister Facility (Residential and other facilities) Ordinance, 2019	5.9.2019	--	--	--
2.	The Uttarakhand Panchayati Raj (2nd Amendment) Ordinance, 2019.	11.9.2019	--	--	--
3.	The Uttarakhand [The Uttar Pradesh Public Service (Reservation for Physically Handicapped, Dependents of Freedom Fighters and Purva Sainik) Act, 1993] (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019.	24.9.2019	--	--	--
4.	The Uttarakhand Tourism Development Board (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019.	24.9.2019	--	--	--

APPENDIX VII
A. PARTY POSITION IN 17TH LOK SABHA (STATE/UT-WISE)(AS ON 30.09.2019)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Seats	BJP	INC	DMK	AITC	YSRCP	SS	JD(U)	BJD	BSP	TRS	LJSP	NCP	SP	CPI(M)	IUML	JKNC	TDP	AD(S)	AIMEIM
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	14	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	40	17	1	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Goa	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	26	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	14	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	28	25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Kerala	20	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	29	28	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Maharashtra	48	23	1	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
16.	Manipur	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	21	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Punjab	13	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	25	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Sikkim	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	39	-	8	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
25.	Telangana	17	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
26.	Tripura	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	80	62	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	2	-
28.	Uttarakhand	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	West Bengal	42	18	2	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	A & N Islands	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Chandigarh	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Daman & Diu	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	NCT of Delhi	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Lakshadweep	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36.	Puducherry	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	543	303*	52	24	22	22	18	16	12	10	9	5	4	5	3	3	3	3	2	2

* including Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	CPI	SAD	AIADMK	AAP	AIUDF	AJSU	NPF	MNF	JD(S)	JMM	VCK	SKM	KC(M)	NDPP	NPP	RSP	RLP	Ind.	Nom.	Total	Vacancies
(1)	(2)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
3.	Assam	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	14	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
7.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
8.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
12.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	28	-
13.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	20	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-
15.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	47	1
16.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
18.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
20.	Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-
21.	Punjab	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
22.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	25	-
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-
26.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-
28.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
29.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-
30.	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
31.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
33.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
34.	NCT of Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
36.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	TOTAL	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	-	541	2

ABBREVIATIONS USED FOR PARTIES:

Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP); Indian National Congress (INC); Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK); All India Trinamool Congress (AITC); Yuva Jana Sramika Rythu Congress Party (YSRCP); Shiv Sena (SS); Janata Dal (United) [JD(U)]; Biju Janata Dal (BJD); Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP); Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS); Lok Jan Shakti Party (LJSP); Nationalist Congress Party (NCP); Samajwadi Party (SP); Communist Party Of India (Marxist) [CPI(M)]; Indian Union Muslim League (IUML); Jammu & Kashmir National Conference (JKNC); Telugu Desam Party (TDP); Apna Dal (Soneylal) [AD(S)]; All India Majlis-E-Ittehadul Muslimeen (AIMEIM); Communist Party of India (CPI); Shiromani Akali Dal (SAD); All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK); Aam Admi Party (AAP); All India United Democratic Front (AIUDF); Ajsu Party (AJSU); Naga Peoples Front (NPF); Mizo National Front (MNF); Janta Dal (Secular) [JD(S)]; Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM); Viduthalaï Chairuthaigal Katchi (VCK); Sikkim Krantikari Morcha (SKM); Kerala Congress (M) [KC(M)]; Nationalist Democratic Progressive Party (NDPP); National People's Party (NPP); Revolutionary Socialist Party (RSP); Rashtriya Loktantrik Party (RLP) & Independents (Ind).

B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA (AS ON 24 APRIL 2019)

Sl. No.	State/ Union	Seats	INC	BJP	SP	CPI(M)	JD(U)	AIADMK	BSP	CPI	*Others	IND.	Total	Vacancies
	Territory													
	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]
1	Andhra Pradesh	11	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5(a)	-	11	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
3	Assam	7	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(b)	-	5	2
4	Bihar	16	1	4	-	-	6	-	-	-	4(c)	-	15	1
5	Chhattisgarh	5	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
6	Goa	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
7	Gujarat	11	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
8	Haryana	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2
9	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
10	Jammu & Kashmir	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(d)	-	4	-
11	Jharkhand	6	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(e)	1	6	-
12	Karnataka	12	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(f)	-	12	-
13	Kerala	9	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	2(g)	1	9	-
14	Madhya Pradesh	11	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
15	Maharashtra	19	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	8(h)	1	19	-

16	Manipur	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
17	Meghalaya	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
18	Mizoram	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
19	Nagaland	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(i)	-	1	-
20	Odisha	10	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7(j)	-	9	1
21	Punjab	7	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3(k)	-	7	-
22	Rajasthan	10	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
23	Sikkim	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(l)	-	1	-
24	Tamil Nadu	18	-	-	-	1	-	10	-	-	7(m)	-	18	-
25	Telangana	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5(n)	-	7	-
26	Tripura	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
27	Uttarakhand	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
28	Uttar Pradesh	31	2	15	9	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	31	-
29	West Bengal	16	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13(o)	1	16	-
Union Territories														
30	The NCT of Delhi	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3(p)	-	3	-
31	Puducherry	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
32	Nominated	12	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	4(q)	-	12	-
	TOTAL	245	45	83	9	5	6	11	4	1	69	6	239	6

Others

(Break-up of Parties/Groups)

- (a) TRS-1, TDP-2, YSRCP-2
- (b) AGP-1, BPF-1
- (C) RJD-3, LJP-1
- (d) J&K PDP-2
- (e) RJD-1
- (g) JD(S)-1
- (h) KC(M)-1, IUML-1
- (i) NCP-4, SS-3, RPI(A)-1
- (j) NPF-1
- (k) BJD-7
- (l) SAD-3
- (m) SDF-1
- (n) DMK-5
- (o) TRS-5
- (p) AITC-13
- (q) AAP-3

C. PARTY POSITION IN THE STATE/ UNION TERRITORY LEGISLATURES

State/Union Territory	Seats	INC	BJP	CPI (M)	CPI	NCP	BSP	Janata Dal (U)	Janata Dal (S)	Other Parties	Independent	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh L.A. [#]	176	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175 ^(a)	-	175	-
Andhra Pradesh L.C.	58	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 ^(b)	3	55	3
Arunachal Pradesh L.A. ^{**}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam L.A.	126	25	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	39 ^(c)	1	126	-
Bihar L.A.	243	26	54	-	-	-	-	69	-	85 ^(d)	4	238	5
Bihar L.C. [#]	75	3	22	-	2	-	-	32	-	12 ^(e)	3	73	-
Chhattisgarh L.A. [#]	91	68	14	-	-	-	2	-	-	5 ^(f)	-	89	1
Goa L.A.	40	5	27	-	-	1	-	-	-	4 ^(g)	3	40	-
Gujarat L.A.	182	69	100	-	-	1	-	-	-	2 ^(h)	1	173	9
Haryana L.A.	90	16	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 ⁽ⁱ⁾	1	67	23
Himachal Pradesh L.A. ^{**}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[#] Information as received from State/Union Territory Legislature

^{**} Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

State/Union Territory	Seats	INC	BJP	CPI (M)	CPI	NCP	BSP	Janata Dal (U)	Janata Dal (S)	Other Parties	Independent	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand L.A.#	82	8	43	-	1	-	1	-	-	28 ^(j)	-	80	-
Karnataka L.A.	225	66	104	-	-	-	1	-	34	2 ^(k)	1	208	17
Karnataka L.C.	75	38	18	-	-	-	-	-	16	1 ^(l)	2	75	-
Kerala L.A.#	141	19	1	58	19	2	-	-	3	27 ^(m)	6	135	-
Madhya Pradesh L.A.#	231	114	108	-	-	-	2	-	-	1 ⁽ⁿ⁾	4	229	1
Maharashtra L.A.	289	36	118	1	-	32	-	-	-	70 ^(o)	7	264	25
Maharashtra L.C.	78	16	23	-	-	17	-	-	-	16 ^(p)	6	78	-
Manipur L.A.	60	28	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 ^(q)	1	60	-
Meghalaya L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Information as received from State/Union Territory Legislature

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

State/Union Territory	Seats	INC	BJP	CPI (M)	CPI	NCP	BSP	Janata Dal (U)	Janata Dal (S)	Other Parties	Independent	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Mizoram L.A.	40	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	27 ^(r)	7	40	-
Nagaland L.A.	60	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	47 ^(s)	1	60	-
Odisha L.A.	147	9	23	1	-	-	-	-	-	112 ^(t)	1	146	1
Punjab L.A.	117	77	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	34 ^(u)	-	113	4
Rajasthan L.A.	200	106	72	2	-	-	-	-	-	5 ^(v)	13	198	2
Sikkim L.A.	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32 ^(w)	-	32	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.	235	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225 ^(x)	1	233	2
Telangana L.A.	120	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	111 ^(y)	1	119	1
Telangana L.C.	40	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	33 ^(z)	3	38	2
Tripura L.A.	60	-	36	16	-	-	-	-	-	8 ^(aa)	-	60	-
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	404	7	302	-	-	-	18	-	-	62 ^(bb)	3	392	12
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	100	2	21	-	-	-	8	-	-	67 ^(cc)	1	99	1
Uttarakhand L.A. [#]	71	11	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ^(dd)	2	69	1

[#] Information as received from State/Union Territory Legislature

State/Union Territory	Seats	INC	BJP	CPI (M)	CPI	NCP	BSP	Janata Dal (U)	Janata Dal (S)	Other Parties	Independent	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
West Bengal L.A.	295	39	6	25	1	-	-	-	-	220 ^(ee)	1	292	3
UNION TERRITORIES													
Delhi L.A.[#]	70	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	61 ^(ff)	-	70	-
Puducherry L.A.	33	14	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 ^(gg)	1	32	1

- a) Telugu Desam Party-23, Yuva Jana Sramika Rythu Congress Party-151 and Janasena Party-1
- b) Telugu Desam Party-28, Yuva Jana Sramika Rythu Congress Party-9, Progressive Democratic Front-5 and Nominated-8
- c) AGP-14, AIUDF-13 and BPF-12
- d) Rashtriya Janata Dal-79, Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (Liberation)-3, Lok Jan Shakti Party-2 and Hindustani Aavam Morcha (Secular)-1
- e) Chairman-1, RJD-8, LJP-1, RSLP-1 and HAM(Secular)-1
- f) Janta Congress Chhattisgarh-5
- g) Goa Forward Party-3 and Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party-1
- h) Bharatiya Tribal Party-2
- i) Speaker-1 and Indian National Lok Dal-3
- j) Chairman-1, Jharkhand Mukti Morcha-19, Jharkhand Vikas Morcha (P)-2, AJSU Party-3, Marxist Coordination-1, Jai Bharat Samanta Party-1 and Nav Javan Sangharsh Morcha-1
- k) Speaker-1 and Nominated-1
- l) Chairman-1
- m) Congress (Secular)-1, Kerala Congress (B)-1, National Secular Conference-1, Communist Marxist Party Kerala State Committee-1, Indian Union Muslim League-17, Kerala Congress (M)-5 and Kerala Congress (Jacob)-1
- n) Samajwadi Party-1

[#] Information as received from State/Union Territory Legislature

- o) Shivsena Party-59, Peasant's and Workers Party-3, Bahujan Vikas Aghadi-2, All India Majalis-A-Ittehadul Muslimin-1, Maharashtra Navnirman Sena-1, Samajwadi Party-1, Bharip Bahujan Mahasangh-1, Rashtriya Samaj Party-1 and Nominated-1
- p) Shivsena-12, Lokbharti-1, Peasants and Workers Party of India-1, Peoples Republican Party-1, and Rashtriya Samaj Paksha-1
- q) National People's Party-4, Naga People's Front-4, Lok Jan Shakti Party-1 and All India Trinamool Congress-1
- r) Mizo National Front-27
- s) Naga Peoples Front-26 and Nationalist Democratic Progressive Party-21
- t) BJD-112
- u) Aam Aadmi Party-19, Shiromani Akali Dal-13 and Lok Insaaf Party-2
- v) Rashtriya Loktantrik Party-2, Bharatiya Tribal Party-2 and Rashtriya Lok Dal-1
- w) Sikkim Krantikari Morcha-17 and Sikkim Democratic Front Party-13
- x) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhgam-122, Dravida Munnetra Kazhgam-100, Indian Union Muslim League-1, Nominated-1 and Speaker-1
- y) Telangana Rashtra Samithi-100, All India Majlis Ittehad-UI-Muslimeen-7, Telugu Desam Party-2, All India Forward Block-1 and Nominated-1
- z) Telangana Rashtra Samithi-26, All India Majlis Ittehad-UI-Muslimeen-2 and Nominated-5
- aa) I.P.F.T-8
- bb) Samajwadi Party-47, Apna Dal (S)-8, Suheldev Bharatiya Samaj Party-4, Rashtriya Lok Dal-1, Nirbal Indian Shoshit Humara Aam Dal-1 and Nominated-1
- cc) Samajwadi Party-55, Apna Dal (Sonelal) Party-1, Shikshak Dal (Non-Political)-5, Independent Group-5 and Unconnected-1
- dd) Nominated-1
- ee) All India Trinamool Congress-212, Gorkha Janmukti Morcha-2, Revolutionary Socialist Party-3, All India Forward Bloc-2 and Nominated-1
- ff) Aam Aadmi Party-61
- gg) All India N.R. Congress-7, All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhgam-4 and Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-3