



The Journal of Parliamentary Information

VOL. LXI

NO. 1

MARCH 2015



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
INDIA

THE JOURNAL OF PARLIAMENTARY INFORMATION

EDITOR: Anoop Mishra

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

The Editor would welcome articles on constitutional, parliamentary and legal subjects for publication in the Journal. A token honorarium is payable for articles, etc. accepted for publication. The articles should be type-written on only one side of the paper.

The latest books on parliamentary and constitutional subjects are reviewed in the Journal by members of Parliament and scholars. Books intended for review should be sent to the Editor.

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Price per copy: Rs.175.00

Annual Subscription: Rs.500.00

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of
Parliamentary
Information**

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CBS Publishers & Distributors Pvt. Ltd.

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EDITORIAL NOTE

The Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), established in 1889, fosters cooperation among parliaments and parliamentarians as well as provides an useful forum for discussion of common issues and challenges. The 131st Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) was held in Geneva from 13 to 16 October 2014. An Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan actively participated in the Assembly. Addressing the Assembly on the theme—*Achieving Gender Equality, Ending Violence against Women*, the Speaker, Lok Sabha impressed upon the need to join hands together to eliminate all forms of gender-based inequalities and violence for achieving sustainable peace and prosperity. A brief report on the event has been included in the feature 'Parliamentary Events and Activities' of this issue.

The Speaker, Lok Sabha also attended the Second Meeting of the Preparatory Committee of the Fourth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament at New York. In her address to the Meeting, she called upon parliaments to reinvent themselves to remain relevant to the aspirations of the people. She also said that ending poverty has to be the central and overriding objective of the new development agenda for the post-2015 period. We also include a brief account of the Second Meeting of the Preparatory Committee of the Fourth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament under the feature 'Parliamentary Events and Activities'.

Another important inter-parliamentary event on *Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Acceleration and Post 2015 Agenda* was held in Surabaya, Indonesia, on 12 and 13 November 2014. A two-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation participated in the event. A brief account of the event has also been included under the feature 'Parliamentary Events and Activities'.

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

In our constant pursuit of making the *Journal* more enriching and useful, we always invite and welcome suggestions for its further

improvement. We also welcome informative and original articles pertaining to parliamentary procedures and institutions from Members of Parliament, State Legislatures, scholars and all others interested in the field.

Anoop Mishra
—*Editor*

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

131st IPU Assembly, Geneva: The 131st IPU Assembly was held in Geneva, Switzerland from 12 to 16 October, 2014. An Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, Speaker, Lok Sabha attended the Assembly. The other members of the delegation were Prof. P.J. Kurien, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha; Sarvashri Sudip Bandyopadhyay, Rakesh Singh, Hari Bansh Narayan Singh, Km. Sushmita Dev, Smt. Poonamben Hematbhai Maadam, and Dr. Satya Pal Singh, all Members of Parliament; the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Shri P.K. Grover and the Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha, Shri Shumsher K. Sheriff. Shri U.S. Saxena, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was Secretary to the Delegation.

All members of the delegation attended the meeting of the Asia-Pacific Geo-Political Group (APG) of IPU. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha and Shri Rakesh Singh, MP participated in the meetings of the Governing Council. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha participated in the General debate on the overall theme of 'Achieving gender equality, ending violence against women'. The Assembly adopted an outcome document on the same. The members of the Delegation also attended the pre and post Assembly meetings namely, (i) The First Global Conference of Young Parliamentarians on Taking Democracy to Task; and (ii) Workshop on Good Nuclear Disarmament Practice, respectively. The Four Standing Committees of IPU held their meetings during the Assembly and Members of the Delegation participated in the deliberations.

Shri P.K. Grover, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha and Shri Shumsher K. Sheriff, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha attended the Meetings of Association of Secretaries-General of Parliaments (ASGP).

The Parliamentary Event on Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Acceleration and Post 2015 Agenda, Indonesia: The Parliamentary Event on 'Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Acceleration and Post 2015 Agenda' was held in Surabaya, Indonesia on 12 and 13 November 2014. A two-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation consisting of

Dr. Subhash Ramrao Bhamre and Shri Nagendra Kumar Pradhan, both Members of Parliament attended the Event. Shri R.S. Kambo, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was Secretary to the Delegation.

Second Meeting of the Preparatory Committee of the Fourth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament, U.S.A: The Second Meeting of the Preparatory Committee of the Fourth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament was held in New York (U.S.A.) on 17 and 18 November 2014. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan attended the above Meeting. She was also accompanied by the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha.

During the meeting, the participants *inter alia* deliberated on (i) Theme of the Fourth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament; and (ii) Political and Practical preparations for the Fourth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament.

BIRTH ANNIVERSARIES OF NATIONAL LEADERS

The birth anniversaries of the following leaders were celebrated during the period 1 October to 31 December 2014:

Shri G.M.C. Balayogi: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of former Lok Sabha Speaker Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, a function was held on 1 October 2014 in the 'Members' Reading Room' of Parliament House. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; Union Minister of Urban Development, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and Parliamentary Affairs Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu; Shri L.K. Advani, M.P.; Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament and the Secretaries-General of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha paid floral tributes to Shri G.M.C. Balayogi.

Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: On the occasion of the birth anniversaries of Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, a function was held on 2 October 2014 in the 'Members' Reading Room' of Parliament House. The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting (Independent Charge), Environment, Forest and Climate Change (Independent Charge) and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Prakash Javadekar; Smt. Sonia Gandhi, M.P.; Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament and Secretaries-General of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha paid floral tributes to Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Shri Bali Ram Bhagat: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of former Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Bali Ram Bhagat, a function was held

on 7 October 2014 in the 'Members' Reading Room' of Parliament House. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; Union Minister of State for Textiles (Independent Charge), Parliamentary Affairs, Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar; Shri L.K. Advani, M.P.; Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament; Secretary-General of Lok Sabha and officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat paid floral tributes to Shri Bali Ram Bhagat.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, a function was held on 31 October 2014 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; Union Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Overseas Indian Affairs, Smt. Sushma Swaraj; Minister of Urban Development, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu; Union Minister for Minority Affairs, Dr. Najma A. Heptulla; the Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Dr. M. Thambidurai; Shri L.K. Advani, M.P.; Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament and the Secretaries-General of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha paid floral tributes to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, a function was held on 5 November 2014 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Environment, Forest and Climate Change, and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Prakash Javadekar; Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament and the Secretaries-General of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha Secretariat paid floral tributes to Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, a function was held on 11 November 2014 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Prof. P.J. Kurien; Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha, Dr. M. Thambidurai; Union Minister for Urban Development, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu; Minister of Minority Affairs, Dr. Najma A. Heptulla; Shri L.K. Advani, M.P.; Union Ministers; Members of Parliament; former members of Parliament and the Secretaries-General of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha Secretaries paid floral tributes to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, a function was held on 14 November 2014 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Speaker, Lok Sabha,

Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; Union Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Rajnath Singh; Union Minister of Finance, Corporate Affairs, and Information and Broadcasting, Shri Arun Jaitley; former Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Dr. M. Thambidurai; Smt. Sonia Gandhi, M.P.; Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament and the Secretaries-General of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha paid floral tributes to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Smt. Indira Gandhi: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Smt. Indira Gandhi, a function was held on 19 November 2014 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Union Minister for Finance, Corporate Affairs and Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Shri Arun Jaitley; former Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Dr. M. Thambidurai; Shri L.K. Advani, M.P.; Smt. Sonia Gandhi, M.P.; Union Ministers, Members of Parliament, former Members of Parliament and the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha paid floral tributes to Smt. Indira Gandhi.

Shri. G.V. Mavalankar: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri. G.V. Mavalankar, a function was held on 27 November 2014 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; Union Minister of Finance, Corporate Affairs and Information and Broadcasting, Shri Arun Jaitley; Union Minister of Urban Development, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu; Union Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot; former Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Prof. P.J. Kurien; Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Dr. M. Thambidurai; Shri L.K. Advani, M.P.; Union Ministers, Members of Parliament, former Members of Parliament and the Secretaries-General of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha paid floral tributes to Shri. G.V. Mavalankar.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, a function was held on 3 December 2014 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; Union Minister of Urban Development, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu; Minister of Science and Technology and Minister of Earth Sciences, Dr. Harsh Vardhan; former Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Prof. P.J. Kurien; Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Dr. M. Thambidurai; Shri L.K. Advani, M.P.; Union Ministers, Members of Parliament, former Members of Parliament and the Secretaries-General of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha paid floral tributes to Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

Shri C. Rajagopalachari: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri C. Rajagopalachari, a function was held on 10 December 2014 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; Union Minister of External Affairs and Overseas Indian Affairs, Smt. Sushma Swaraj; Union Minister of Urban Development, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu; Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Prof. P.J. Kurien; Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Dr. M. Thambidurai; Shri L.K. Advani, M.P.; Union Ministers, Members of Parliament, former Members of Parliament and the Secretaries-General of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha paid floral tributes to Shri C. Rajagopalachari.

Chaudhary Charan Singh: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Chaudhary Charan Singh, a function was held on 23 December 2014 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Prof. P.J. Kurien; Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Dr. M. Thambidurai; Union Ministers, Members of Parliament, former Members of Parliament and the Secretaries-General of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha paid floral tributes to Chaudhary Charan Singh.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, a function was held on 25 December 2014 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Shri L.K. Advani, M.P.; Members of Parliament, former Members of Parliament and the Secretaries-General of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha also paid floral tributes to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

Tributes to Martyrs on Anniversary of terrorist attack on Parliament: On 13 December 2014, Parliamentarians paid tributes to the martyrs who had laid down their lives while defending the Parliament from the terrorist attack on 13 December 2001. Among the dignitaries who paid tributes to the martyrs included the Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari; the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; Union Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Raj Nath Singh; Union Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Overseas Indian Affairs, Smt. Sushma Swaraj; former Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Dr. M. Thambidurai ; Shri L.K. Advani, M.P.; and Smt. Sonia Gandhi, M.P.. Among others who paid tributes were Union Ministers, sitting and former Members of Parliament and the Secretaries-General of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha.

A blood donation camp was organized at Parliament House on the

occasion by the Indian Red Cross Society, in which a large number of officers and staff from the Lok Sabha Secretariat, Rajya Sabha Secretariat and the allied agencies donated blood.

It was on this day in the year 2001, Shri Jagdish Prasad Yadav and Shri Matbar Singh Negi, both Security Assistants of Rajya Sabha Secretariat; Smt. Kamlesh Kumari, Constable, CRPF; Shri Nanak Chand and Shri Rampal, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, Delhi Police; Shri Om Prakash, Shri Bijender Singh and Shri Ghanshyam, Head Constables, Delhi Police; and Shri Deshraj, Gardener, CPWD, sacrificed their lives while defending the Parliament against the terrorist attack.

EXCHANGE OF PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS

Foreign Parliamentary Delegations Visiting India

Vietnam: Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan called on H.E. Mr. Nguyen Tan Dung, Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on 28 October 2014 in New Delhi.

Romania: A 10-member Parliamentary Delegation from Romania led by H.E. Mr. Valeriu Stefan Zgonea, President of the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of Romania visited India from 6 to 12 December, 2014.

On 8 December 2014, the Delegation had meetings with Smt. Nirmla Sitharaman, Minister of State (Independent Charges) for Commerce & Industry and Shri Piyush Goyal, Minister of State (Independent Charges) for Power, Coal and New & Renewable Energy. On the same day the Delegation called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan.

On 9 December 2014 the Delegation called on the Vice President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari and also had a meeting with the Members of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs.

Republic of Korea: Members of the Defence Committee of the Republic of Korea led by H.E. Mr. Jin-ha Hwang, MP called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan on 12 December 2014.

Visit of Foreign Dignitaries to Parliament House

UN Women: H.E. Dr. Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, Executive Director and UN Under Secretary General, UN Women called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan on 11 November 2014.

PARLIAMENT MUSEUM

During the period 1 October to 31 December 2014, a total of 14,170 visitors visited the Museum. Apart from general visitors, 8,812 students from 92 schools/colleges from all over the country visited the Museum. A number of present and former Members of Parliament, members of State legislatures and foreign dignitaries/delegations also visited the Museum. Delegations from Kenya, Turkey, Uganda and Latin American Countries visited the Museum. As many as 2,44,895 visitors have visited the Museum from 5 September 2006 (*i.e.* the date of opening of the Museum for general public) to 31 December 2014.

BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING

Call-on Meeting with Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha: (i) 26 students from Jammu and Kashmir visiting Delhi under the National Integration and Educational Tour, on 25 November 2014; (ii) 9 students from Pandit Kunjilal Dubey Rashtriya Sansadiya Vidyapeeth, Bhopal, on 18 December 2014; and (iii) 40 students from Hartmann College, Bareilly, on 19 December 2014.

Orientation Programme: An Orientation Programme for Members of the Fifteenth Legislative Assembly of Odisha was organized jointly by the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training and the Odisha Legislative Assembly Secretariat, at Bhubaneswar, Odisha, on 7 and 8 November 2014.

The Programme was inaugurated by the Speaker, Odisha Legislative Assembly, Shri Niranjan Pujari, on 7 November 2014. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Environment and Forests, Government of Odisha, Shri Bikram Keshari Arukha; the Leader of Opposition, Shri Narasingha Mishra; and Honorary Advisor of BPST, Shri Raghunandan Sharma also addressed the Members at the Inaugural Function. The Programme was attended by 86 members of the Odisha Legislative Assembly.

Computer Training Programmes: Two Computer Training Programmes were organized for (i) 16 Members of Parliament, from 15 to 19 December 2014; and (ii) 40 personnel of the staffs of Members of Parliament, from 15 to 19 December 2014.

30th Parliamentary Internship Programme: The 30th Parliamentary Internship Programme for Foreign Parliamentary Officials was organized from 10 November to 9 December 2014. The Programme was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, on 11 November 2014. As many as 42 Parliamentary Officials from 20 countries attended the month-long Programme.

Study Visits (International) : During the period from 1 October to 31 December 2014, Study Visits were organized for: (i) 7-Member Delegation of Parliamentary Commission from the Parliament of Uganda, from 7 to 9 October 2014; (ii) 9 Member Delegation of Parliamentary Investment Committee of Kenya, from 19 to 20 November 2014; (iii) 12 Member Delegation of Political Leaders from Bhutan, from 15 to 16 December 2014; (iv) 19 Senior Journalists from Latin American Countries, on 15 October 2014; (v) 2 Faculty Members of Zirve University, Gaziantep, Turkey, on 22 October 2014; (vi) 30 Diplomats from various countries undergoing Capacity Building Programme on “Learning South-South Cooperation” at the Research and Information System for Developing Countries, New Delhi, on 25 November 2014; and (vii) 2 Officials of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, UK, from 8 to 9 December 2014.

Besides, 33 other Study Visits (National) were organized in which there were 1800 participants.

Appreciation Courses: Appreciation Courses in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures were organized for the following: (i) 50 Probationers of the Indian Railways Traffic Service, from 18 to 21 November 2014; (ii) 12 Probationers of the Indian Railways Personnel Service, from 18 to 21 November 2014; (iii) 97 Probationers of the Indian Police Service, from 1 to 4 December 2014; and (iv) 48 Senior Accounts/Audit Officers of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, from 16 to 19 December 2014.

Training Programmes: The following Training Programmes were organized: (i) Management Development Programme for 52 Middle Level Officers of Lok Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats, from 13 to 17 October 2014; and (ii) Attachment Programme for 9 officials of the Karnataka Legislative Assembly Secretariat, from 29 December 2014 to 2 January 2015.

Professional Development Programmes attended by Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat: (i) 12 Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Training Programme in “Parliamentary Administration: Benchmarking against the UK Parliament” at RIPA International, London, from 3 to 14 November 2014; (ii) 20 Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Management Development Programme at the National Centre for Good Governance, Mussoorie, from 13 to 17 October 2014; and (iii) 2 Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Training Programme on “Purchase Management in Government” at ISTM, from 1 to 3 December 2014.

PRIVILEGE ISSUES

LOK SABHA

During the period 1 October to 31 December 2014, the Committee of Privileges held two sittings on 20 October and 11 November 2014, respectively. The Committee on Violation of Protocol Norms and Contemptuous Behaviour of Government Officers with Members of Lok Sabha also held two sittings on 28 October and 18 November 2014, respectively. No reports were presented by the above-mentioned two Committees.

The Committee on Ethics held two sittings on 11 November and 12 December 2014, respectively. It presented one report during the period.

Committee on Ethics

The First Report of the Committee on Ethics on 'Incorporation in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha of the rules regarding constitution of a Committee on Ethics, its functions and procedure to be followed by the Committee and Procedure for making ethics complaints' was presented to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan on 16 December 2014 and laid on the Table of the House on 18 December 2014.

The Committee in its recommendations had desired that in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha, the rules regarding constitution of a Committee on Ethics, its functions and procedure to be followed by the Committee and Procedure for making Ethics complaints may be incorporated. It further recommended that a new chapter laying down the Procedure for Ethics complaint and rules specifying the powers of the Speaker, Lok Sabha, to refer a question of ethical and other misconduct involving a Member of the Lok Sabha to the Committee on Ethics for examination, investigation and report be included in the Rules Book.

The Committee also desired that though the ambit and scope of the Committee had been laid down in the Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II No. 660 (Committee Branch-I) dated 15 September 2014 which noticed its constitution *etc.* However, to make it a permanent standing committee in the House at par with other standing committees, it was imperative

that the provisions relating to its constitution, functions *etc.* find a mention in the Rule Book. The First Report of the Committee on Ethics laid on the Table of the House sought to address these very basic issues to make the future existence of the Committee more meaningful and justified.

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

LOK SABHA

Observation from the Chair regarding condemnation of improper and disorderly conduct on the part of the members in the House: On 25 November 2014, immediately after commencement of the sitting, some members entered the well of House shouting slogans and showing umbrellas with slogans written on them. In view of such conduct of the members, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan on 26 November 2014, made the following observation:

“Honourable Members, yesterday immediately after the House met, several members came to the Well of the House and started shouting slogans. Some members were also holding umbrellas with certain slogans written on them and they were displaying the same in the House. I strongly objected to this conduct yesterday and had said earlier also that such conduct was improper on the part of the members. However, they persisted with their disorderly conduct till 1200 hours. Consequently, I had to adjourn the House. Even after the House reassembled, the said members persisted in their disorderly conduct and even resorted to hooting which is neither proper nor desirable.

I have been impressing upon the members time and again to maintain discipline and decorum in the House. I would like to draw the attention of the members to the norm of etiquette to be observed by them. I would not dwell much upon this but I would like to say that we have a number of rules such as Rule 349 and 352 for smooth conduct of business in the House. I feel that the House is aware of the provisions of Rule 349 sub-rules 11 and 16 which provide that while the House is sitting, a member shall not display emblems, placards or any exhibits in the House as it is unbecoming of the members.

As a Speaker, I do not feel that I am saying any improper thing to you nor am I talking about any punishment for such conduct. What I am saying is that these rules have been framed by this House only and they have to be followed by us. Everybody knows that a number of visitors come to this

House for watching proceedings here. We have made several strict rules for them as they have to deposit their belongings including goggles, wallets and many other things at the entry gate for security reasons. These are the norms of etiquette to be followed by them. We expect them to strictly follow these rules as these are concerned with security of all of us. I feel that whatever rules we have framed for the security of this House have to be followed by all of us. No doubt there is a provision of punishment under these rules. However, all of us know that nobody likes a mother who scolds and punishes her child but the truth is that in the absence of any punishment the child becomes indisciplined.

In a democracy, everyone has a right to put forth one's viewpoint. From the onset of the session, I have been repeatedly saying that we should not exhibit placards, shout slogans and resort to hooting in the House. I once again request you to not compel me to resort to strict measures. We are prudent enough and we represent the people. We set a role model for others. So, I urge upon you to follow rules and observe norms to facilitate smooth conduct of business in this House."

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

(1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2014)

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

—Editor

INDIA

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE UNION

Parliament Session: The Third Session of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha and the Two Hundred and Thirty Third Session of the Rajya Sabha commenced on 24 November 2014. Both the Houses were adjourned *sine die* on 23 December 2014. The President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, prorogued both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on the same day.

Expansion of Union Cabinet: On 9 November 2014, the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi inducted four Cabinet Ministers, three Ministers of State (Independent Charge) and 14 Ministers of State into his Council of Ministers.

The Cabinet Ministers were: *Sarvashri* Manohar Parrikar, Suresh Prabhu, Jagat Prakash Nadda and Chaudhary Birender Singh.

The Ministers of State (Independent Charge) were: *Sarvashri* Bandaru Dattatreya, Rajiv Pratap Rudy and Dr. Mahesh Sharma.

The Ministers of State were: *Sarvashri* Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi, Ram Kripal Yadav, Haribhai Parthibhai Chaudhary, Sanwar Lal Jat, Mohanbhai Kalyanjibhai Kundariya, Giriraj Singh, Hansraj Gangaram Ahir, Prof. (Dr.) Ram Shankar Katheria, *Sarvashri* Y.S. Chowdary, Jayant Sinha, Col. Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore, Shri Babul Supria (Babul Supriyo) Baral, Sadhvi Niranjan Jyoti and Shri Vijay Sampla.

The Prime Minister also re-allocated portfolios of some Ministers.

The names of the Council of Ministers with their portfolios* were as follows: Shri Narendra Modi, Prime Minister, *Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Department of Atomic Energy, Department of Space*, all important policy issues and all other portfolios not allocated to any Minister; Shri Raj Nath Singh, *Home Affairs*; Smt. Sushma Swaraj, *External Affairs, Overseas Indian Affairs*; Sarvashri Arun Jaitley, *Finance, Corporate Affairs, Information and Broadcasting*; M. Venkaiah Naidu, *Urban Development, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Parliamentary Affairs*; Nitin Jairam Gadkari, *Road Transport and Highways, Shipping*; Manohar Parrikar, *Defence*; Suresh Prabhu, *Railways*; D.V. Sadananda Gowda, *Law and Justice*; Sushri Uma Bharati, *Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation*; Dr. Najma A. Heptulla, *Minority Affairs*; Sarvashri Ramvilas Paswan, *Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution*; Kalraj Mishra, *Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises*; Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, *Women and Child Development*; Sarvashri Ananthkumar, *Chemicals and Fertilizers*; Ravi Shankar Prasad, *Communications and Information Technology*; Jagat Prakash Nadda, *Health and Family Welfare*; Ashok Gajapathi Raju Pusapati, *Civil Aviation*; Anant Geete, *Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises*; Smt. Harsimrat Kaur Badal, *Food Processing Industries*; Sarvashri Narendra Singh Tomar, *Mines, Steel*; Chaudhary Birender Singh, *Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Drinking Water and Sanitation*; Jual Oram, *Tribal Affairs*; Radha Mohan Singh, *Agriculture*; Thaawar Chand Gehlot, *Social Justice and Empowerment*; Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, *Human Resource Development*; and Dr. Harsh Vardhan, *Science and Technology, Earth Sciences*.

The Ministers of State (Independent Charge) were: General V.K. Singh, *Statistics and Programme Implementation, External Affairs, Overseas Indian Affairs*; Sarvashri Inderjit Singh Rao, *Planning, Defence*; Santosh Kumar Gangwar, *Textiles*; Bandaru Dattatreya, *Labour and Employment*; Rajiv Pratap Rudy, *Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Parliamentary Affairs*; Shripad Yesso Naik, *AYUSH, Health and Family Welfare*; Dharmendra Pradhan, *Petroleum and Natural Gas*; Sarbananda Sonowal, *Youth Affairs and Sports*; Prakash Javadekar, *Environment, Forest and Climate Change*; Piyush Goyal, *Power (Independent Charge), Coal (Independent Charge), New and Renewable Energy (Independent Charge)*; Dr. Jitendra Singh, *Development of North Eastern Region (Independent Charge), Prime Minister's Office, Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Department of Atomic Energy, Department of Space*;

* As on 9 November 2014

Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman, *Commerce and Industry*; and Dr. Mahesh Sharma, *Culture (Independent Charge), Tourism (Independent Charge), Civil Aviation*.

The Ministers of State were: *Sarvashri* Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi, *Minority Affairs, Parliamentary Affairs*; Ram Kripal Yadav, *Drinking Water and Sanitation*; Haribhai Parthibhai Chaudhary, *Home Affairs*; Sanwar Lal Jat, *Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation*; Mohanbhai Kalyanjibhai Kundariya, *Agriculture*; Giriraj Singh, *Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises*; Hansraj Gangaram Ahir, *Chemicals and Fertilizers*; G.M. Siddeshwara, *Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises*; Manoj Sinha, *Railways*; Nihalchand, *Panchayati Raj*; Upendra Kushwaha, *Human Resource Development*; Radhakrishnan P., *Road Transport and Highways, Shipping*; Kiren Rijiju, *Home Affairs*; Krishan Pal, *Social Justice and Empowerment*; Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Balyan, *Agriculture*; *Sarvashri* Mansukhbhai Dhanjibhai Vasava, *Tribal Affairs*; Raosaheb Dadarao Danve, *Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution*; Vishnu Deo Sai, *Mines, Steel*; Sudarshan Bhagat, *Rural Development*; Prof. (Dr.) Ram Shankar Katheria, *Human Resource Development*; *Sarvashri* Y.S. Chowdary, *Science and Technology, Earth Science*; Jayant Sinha, *Finance*; Col. Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore, *Information and Broadcasting*; Shri Babul Supria (Babul Supriyo) Baral, *Urban Development, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation*; Sadhvi Niranjan Jyoti, *Food Processing Industries*; and Shri Vijay Sampla, *Social Justice and Empowerment*.

Rajya Sabha Elections: On 13 November 2014, *Rajya Sabha* elections to ten seats from Uttar Pradesh were held.

The winners were: Dr. Chandrapal Singh Yadav, Shri Javed Ali Khan, Dr. Tazeen Fatma, Shri Neeraj Shekhar, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, *Sarvashri* Ravi Prakash Verma [all from the Samajwadi Party (SP)]; Rajaram and Veer Singh [both of the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)]; P.L. Punia of the Indian National Congress (INC); and Manohar Parrikar of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP).

Smt. Manorama D. Sharma of the INC was elected from Uttarakhand.

The term of all the members commenced on 26 November 2014 and they all took the oath/affirmation on the same day.

On 28 November 2014, elections to two seats were held from Haryana. The winners were: *Sarvashri* Birender Singh and Suresh Prabhu, both of the BJP. The term of both the members commenced on

29 November 2014. While Shri Birender Singh took oath/affirmation on 2 December 2014, Shri Suresh Prabhu took the same on 5 December 2014.

Resignation of Rajya Sabha Member: On 1 November 2014, Shri Ranbir Singh Prajapati of the Indian National Lok Dal (INLD) resigned from the membership of the Rajya Sabha.

Death of Rajya Sabha Member: On 24 November 2014, Shri Murli Deora of the Indian National Congress (INC) passed away.

Lok Sabha Bye-election Result: On 19 October 2014, Smt. Pratyusha Rajeshwari Singh of the Biju Janata Dal (BJD) was declared elected from Kandhamal Lok Sabha Constituency (Odisha), bye-election to which was held on 15 October 2014.

Death of Lok Sabha Member: On 13 October 2014, Shri Kapil Krishna Thakur, All India Trinamool Congress (AITC) member from Bangaon Lok Sabha Constituency (West Bengal) passed away.

AROUND THE STATES

ANDHRA PRADESH

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 24 October 2014, Smt. Bhuma Akhila Priya of Yuvajana Shramika Rythu Congress Party (YSRCP) was declared elected unopposed from Allagadda Assembly Constituency.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 19 October 2014, Shri Gabriel Denwang Wangsu of the Indian National Congress (INC) was declared elected from Kanubari Assembly Constituency bye-election to which was held on 15 October 2014.

BIHAR

Disqualification of Four JD(U) MLAs: On 2 November 2014, the Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly, Shri Uday Narayan Chaudhury disqualified membership of four ruling Janata Dal (United) [JD(U)] party legislators for their anti-party activities. The members were: *Sarvashri* Gyanendra Singh Gyanoo, Rahul Sharma, Ravindra Rai and Neeraj Kumar Babloo.

Completion of Governor's Term: On 26 November 2014, the term of Governor, Shri D. Y. Patil ended. The West Bengal Governor, Shri Keshari

Nath Tripathi was given additional charge. He was sworn in as the Governor of Bihar on 27 November 2014.

Four more JD(U) MLAs disqualified: On 27 December 2014, the Assembly Speaker, Shri Uday Narayan Chaudhury disqualified the membership of four other JD(U) Legislators for anti-party activities. The members were: *Sarvashri* Ajit Kumar, Suresh Chanchal, Raju Singh and Smt. Poonam Devi.

DELHI

Dissolution of State Legislative Assembly: On 4 November 2014, Lieutenant Governor, Shri Najeeb Jung recommended to the President dissolution of the Delhi Legislative Assembly as the BJP, AAP and the INC expressed “inability” to form government and preferred holding of polls.

GOA

Resignation of Chief Minister: On 8 November 2014, Shri Manohar Parrikar resigned as the Chief Minister.

New Chief Minister: On 9 November 2014, Shri Laxmikant Parsekar was sworn in as the new Chief Minister of Goa. Along with him, nine others were also sworn in as the Cabinet Ministers.

On 15 November 2014, the Chief Minister, Shri Laxmikant Parsekar inducted *Sarvashri* Francisco Miccky Pacheco and Avertano Furtado as Cabinet Ministers into his Council of Ministers.

The names of Council of Ministers with their portfolios were as follows*: Shri Laxmikant Parsekar, Chief Minister, *Home, Mines, Vigilance, Education, Personnel, Finance; Sarvashri* Francis D'souza, *Law, Revenue, Health, Urban Development, Town and Country Planning; Ramkrishna alias* Sudin Dhavalikar, *Public Works Department, Non Conventional Energy, River Navigation, Transport; Dayanand Mandrekar, Civil Supplies and Price Control, Water Resources, Art and Culture, Panchayat; Ramesh Tawadkar, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Tribal Welfare, Sports and Youth Affairs, Agriculture; Mahadev Naik, Social Welfare, Handicrafts, Textile and Coir, Industries, Co-operation; Dilip Parulekar, Women and Child Development, Tourism, Ports, Protocol; Milind Naik, Information and Publicity, Legal Metrology, Power including State Electrical Inspectorate, Official Language; Pandurang alias Deepak Dhavalikar, Craftsmen Training, Factories and Boilers, Printing and*

* As on 17 February 2015

Stationery; Smt. Alina Saldanha, Museum, Environment and Forest; Sarvashri Avertano Furtado, Labour and Employment, Fisheries, N.R.I. Affairs; and Francisco Xavier Pacheco, Rural Development, Archaeology, Archives.

GUJARAT

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 19 October 2014, Shri Vijay Rupani of the BJP was declared elected from Rajkot West Assembly Constituency bye-election to which was held on 15 October 2014.

Suspension of BJP MLA from Party: On 19 December 2014, the BJP suspended Shri Prahlad Gunjal, member from Kota (North) Assembly Constituency for anti-party activities.

HARYANA

Assembly Election Results: Elections to 90-seat State Legislative Assembly were held on 15 October 2014. The results were announced on 19 October 2014. The party position following the elections was as follows: BJP: 47; INLD: 19; INC: 15; Haryana Janhit Congress (BL): 2; BSP: 1; Shiromani Akali Dal: 1; and Independent: 5.

New Chief Minister: 26 October 2014, Shri Manohar Lal Khattar was sworn in as the new Chief Minister. Along with him, 6 Cabinet Ministers and 3 Ministers of State were also sworn in.

The Cabinet Ministers were: Shri Ram Bilas Sharma, Capt. Abhimanyu, *Sarvashri* Om Prakash Dhankar, Anil Vij, Rao Narbir Singh and Smt. Kavita Jain.

The Ministers of State were: *Sarvashri* Bikram Singh Thekedar, Krishan Kumar and Karan Dev Kamboj.

The names of Council of Ministers with their portfolios were as follows*: Shri Manohar Lal Khattar, Chief Minister, *Home, Power, Town and Country Planning and Urban Estates, Mines and Geology, Administration of Justice, Architecture, Science and Technology, General Administration, Archives, Jails, Information, Public Relations and Cultural Affairs, Personnel and Training, Raj Bhawan Affairs, Housing, Urban Local Bodies, Electronics and Information Technology, Renewable Energy*, and any other department not specifically allotted to any Minister; Shri Ram Bilas Sharma, *Education and Languages, Transport, Technical Education, Food and Supplies, Tourism, Civil Aviation, Parliamentary Affairs, Archaeology*

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and Museums, Hospitality; Capt. Abhimanyu, Finance, Revenue and Disaster Management, Excise and Taxation, Planning, Forests, Environment, Industries and Commerce, Labour and Employment, Law and Legislative, Institutional Finance and Credit Control, Consolidation, Rehabilitation, Industrial Training; Sarvashri Om Prakash Dhankar, Agriculture, Development and Panchayats, Irrigation, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Fisheries; Anil Vij, Health and Medical Education, AYUSH, ESI, Election, Sports and Youth Affairs; Narbir Singh, PWD (B&R), Public Health Engineering; and Smt. Kavita Jain, Social Justice and Empowerment, Women and Child Development, Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes.

The Ministers of State were: Sarvashri Bikram Singh Thekedar, Cooperation (Independent Charge), Printing and Stationery (Independent Charge), Development and Panchayats (Attached with Development and Panchayats Minister); Krishan Kumar, Social Justice and Empowerment (Attached with Social Justice and Empowerment Minister), Women and Child Development ((Attached with Women and Child Development Minister), Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes (Attached with Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes Minister); and Karan Dev Kamboj, Food and Supplies (Attached with Food and Supplies Minister), Transport (Attached with Transport Minister), Tourism (Attached with Tourism Minister), Hospitality (Attached with Hospitality Minister).

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Assembly Election Results: Elections to 87-seat State Legislative Assembly were held in five phases on 15 November, 2, 9, 14 and 20 December 2014. The results were announced on 24 December 2014. The party position following the elections was as follows: People's Democratic Party (PDP): 28; BJP: 25; National Conference: 15; INC: 12; and Others: 7.

JHARKHAND

Assembly Election Results: Elections to 81-seat State Legislative Assembly were held in five phases on 25 November, 2, 9, 14 and 20 December 2014. The results were announced on 24 December 2014. The party position following the elections was as follows: BJP: 42; Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM): 19; All Jharkhand Students Union (AJSU): 8; INC: 6; and Others: 6.

New Chief Minister: On 28 December 2014, Shri Raghuvar Das of the BJP was sworn in as Chief Minister of Jharkhand. Along with him, four others took oath of office as Cabinet Ministers.

The Cabinet Ministers were: *Sarvashri* Neelkanth Singh Munda, C.P. Singh, Chandra Prakash Choudhury and Smt. Louis Marandi.

The names of Council of Ministers with their portfolios were as follows*: Shri Raghubar Das, Chief Minister, all other Departments which are not assigned to other Ministers; *Sarvashri* Nilkanth Singh Munda, *Rural Development, Rural Works*; Chandreshwar Prasad Singh, *Parliamentary Affairs, Urban Development, Housing*; Chandra Prakash Choudhary, *Drinking Water and Sanitation, Disaster Management*; and Smt. Louis Marandi, *Welfare (including Minority Welfare), Social Welfare, Women and Child Development*.

MAHARASHTRA

Assembly Election Results: Elections to 288-seat State Legislative Assembly were held on 15 October 2014. The results were announced on 19 October 2014. The party position following the elections was as follows: BJP: 122; Shiv Sena (SS): 63; INC: 42; Nationalist Congress Party (NCP): 41; Bahujan Vikas Aaghadi: 3; Peasants and Workers Party of India: 3; All India Majlis-E-Ittehadul Muslimeen: 2; Rashtriya Samaj Paksha: 1; SP: 1; Bharipa Bahujan Mahasangh: 1; Maharashtra Navnirman Sena: 1; Communist Party of India (Marxist): 1; and Independent: 7.

New Chief Minister: On 31 October 2014, Shri Devendra Fadnavis was sworn in as the new Chief Minister. Along with him, seven Cabinet rank and two Ministers of State also took oath of office. The Cabinet Ministers were: *Sarvashri* Eknath Khadse, Vinod Tawde, Smt. Pankaja Munde, *Sarvashri* Sudhir Mungantiwar, Chandrakant Patil, Vishnu Savra and Prakash Mehta.

Shri Dilip Kamble and Smt. Vidya Thakur were sworn in as the Ministers of State.

Expansion of Cabinet: On 6 December 2014, the Shiv Sena (SS) joined the BJP Government. The Chief Minister, Shri Devendra Fadnavis expanded his Council of Ministers by inducting 10 Cabinet Ministers and 10 Ministers of State.

The Cabinet Ministers were: *Sarvashri* Girish Bapat (BJP), Girish Mahajan (BJP), Diwakar Raote (Shiv Sena), Subhash Desai (SS), Ramdas Kadam (SS), Eknath Shinde (SS), Chandrashekhar Bawankule (BJP), Babanrao Lonikar (BJP), Dr. Deepak Sawant (SS) and Rajkumar Badole (BJP).

* As on 17 February 2015

The Ministers of State were: *Sarvashri* Ram Shinde (BJP), Vijay Deshmukh (BJP), Sanjay Rathod (Shiv Sena), Dada Bhuse (SS), Vijay Shivtare (SS), Deepak Kesarkar (SS), Raje Amrish Atram (BJP), Ravindra Waikar (SS), Dr. Ranjit Patil (BJP) and Pravin Pote (BJP).

The names of Council of Ministers with their portfolios were as follows*: Shri Devendra Fadnavis, Chief Minister, *General Administration, Urban Development, Home, Law and Judiciary, Ports, Tourism, Information and Public Relation, Ex-Servicemen's Welfare, Protocol, Employment and Self Employment*, and other Departments, or Parts thereof, or subjects not specifically allocated to any Minister; *Sarvashri* Eknathrao Ganpatrao Khadse, *Revenue, Relief and Rehabilitation, Earthquake Rehabilitation, Minorities Development and Wakf, Agriculture and Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development and Fisheries, State Excise*; Sudhir Sachchidanand Mungantiwar, *Finance and Planning, Forests*; Vinod Shridhar Tawde, *School Education, Sports and Youth Welfare, Higher and Technical Education, Medical Education, Marathi Bhasha, Cultural Affairs*; Prakash Manchubhai Mehta, *Housing, Mining, Labour*; Chandrakant (Dada) Bachchu Patil, *Co-operation, Marketing and Textiles, Public Works (Excluding Public Undertakings)*; Smt. Pankaja Gopinath Munde, *Rural Development and Water Conservation, Employment Guarantee Scheme, Women and Child Development*; *Sarvashri* Vishnu Rama Savra, *Tribal Development*; Girish Bhalchandra Bapat, *Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection, Food and Drugs Administration, Parliamentary Affairs*; Girish Dattatray Mahajan, *Water Resources*; Diwakar Narayan Raote, *Transport*; Subhash Rajaram Desai, *Industries*; Ramdas Gangaram Kadam, *Environment*; Eknath Sambhaji Shinde, *Public Works (Public Undertakings)*; Chandrashekar Krishnarao Bawankule, *Energy, New and Renewable Energy*; Babanrao Dattarao Lonikar, *Water Supply and Sanitation*; Dr. Deepak Ramchandra Sawant, *Public Health and Family Welfare*; and Shri Rajkumar Sudam Badole, *Social Justice and Special Assistance*.

The Minister of State were: Shri Dilip Dnyandeo Kamble, *Social Justice and Special Assistance*; Smt. Vidya Jayprakash Thakur, *Women and Child Development, Food and Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection, Food and Drugs Administration*; *Sarvashri* Ram Shankar Shinde, *Home (Rural), Marketing, Public Health, Tourism*; Vijay Sidramappa Deshmukh, *Public Works (Public Undertakings), Transport, Labour, Textiles*; Sanjay Dulichand Rathod, *Revenue*; Dadaji Dagdu Bhuse, *Co-operation*; Vijay Sopanrao Shivtare, *Water Resources, Water Conservation*; Deepak Vasant Kesarkar, *Finance, Rural Development*; Raje Ambrishrao Raje Satyawar Rao Atram, *Tribal Development*; Ravindra Dattaram Waykar,

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Housing, Higher and Technical Education; Dr. Ranjit Vitthalrao Patil, Home (Urban), Urban Development, General Administration, Law and Judiciary, Parliamentary Affairs; and Shri Pravin Ramchandra Pote-Patil, Industries and Mining, Environment, Public Works (excluding Public Undertakings).

MANIPUR

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 20 October 2014, Shri Elangbam Dwijamani Singh of the INC was declared elected from Hiyanglam Assembly Constituency bye-election to which was held on 17 October 2014.

MEGHALAYA

New Governor: Following the transfer of Governor, Dr. Krishan Kant Paul to Uttarakhand on 30 December 2014, the Governor of West Bengal, Shri Keshari Nath Tripathi was given additional charge of the functions of the Governor of Meghalaya, in addition to his own duties, till further orders.

MIZORAM

New Governor: On 30 December 2014, the Governor of Uttarakhand, Dr. Aziz Qureshi was transferred and appointed as the Governor of Mizoram for the remainder of his term. He was sworn in on 31 December 2014.

NAGALAND

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 20 October 2014, Shri Neiphrezo Keditso of the Naga People's Front (NPF) was declared elected from Northern Angami-II Assembly Constituency bye-election to which was held on 15 October 2014.

UTTARAKHAND

New Governor: On 30 December 2014, the Governor of Meghalaya, Dr. Krishan Kant Paul was transferred and appointed as the Governor of Uttarakhand for the remainder of his term. He was sworn in on 8 January 2015.

UTTAR PRADESH

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 19 October 2014, Shri Nahid Hasan of the Samajwadi Party was declared elected from Kairana

Assembly Constituency bye-election to which was held on 15 October 2014.

EVENTS ABROAD

BAHRAIN

Legislative elections: Legislative elections to the 40-seat Council of Representatives were held on 22 November 2014, with a second round on 29 November in constituencies where no candidate received 50 per cent of the vote. The elections were boycotted by the Shiite Islamist opposition. The party position following the elections were as follows: Al Asalah: 2; Al-Menbar Islamic Society: 1; and Independents: 37.

BOLIVIA

President Re-elected: On 12 October 2014, Mr. Evo Morales was re-elected as the President of Bolivia.

BRAZIL

Election of President: On 26 October 2014, Ms. Dilma Rousseff was re-elected as the President in the two rounds of elections held on 5 and 26 October 2014.

BURKINA FASO

Resignation of President: On 31 October 2014, the President, Mr. Blaise Compaore resigned.

HAITI

Resignation of Prime Minister: On 14 December 2014, the Prime Minister, Mr. Laurent Lamothe resigned.

INDONESIA

President Sworn in: On 20 October 2014, Mr. Joko Widodo was sworn in as the President.

JAPAN

Legislative elections: Legislative elections to the 475-seat House of Representatives were held on 14 December 2014. The party position following the elections were as follows: Liberal Democratic Party: 291; Komeito: 35; Democratic Party: 73; Innovation Party: 41; Japan Communist Party: 21; Party for Future Generations: 2; Social Democratic Party: 2; People's Life Party: 2; and Independents: 8.

Prime Minister Sworn in: On 26 December 2014, Mr. Shinzo Abe was sworn in as the Prime Minister.

MAURITIUS

Legislative elections: Legislative elections to the 69-seat National Assembly were held on 10 December 2014. The party position following the elections were as follows: Alliance Lepep (Mouvement Socialiste Militant (MSM)–Parti Mauricien Social Démocrate (PMSD)–Muvman Liberater (ML): 51; Labour Party (PTR) and Mouvement Militant Mauricien (PTR/MMM): 16; and Rodrigues People’s Organisation: 2.

New Prime Minister: On 17 December 2014, Sir Anerood Jugnauth was sworn in as the Prime Minister.

TUNISIA

Legislative elections: Legislative elections to the 217-seat Assembly of the Representatives of the People were held on 26 October 2014. The party position following the elections were as follows: Nidaa Tounes: 86; Ennahda Movement: 69; Free Patriotic Union: 16; Popular Front: 15; Afek Tounes: 8; Congress for the Republic: 4; Democratic Current: 3; People’s Movement: 3; National Destourian Initiative: 3; Current of Love: 2; Republican Party: 1; Democratic Alliance: 1; Farmers’ Voice Party: 1; Movement of Socialist Democrats: 1; National Front for Salvation: 1; and Independent Lists: 3.

Election of President: On 21 December 2014, Mr. Beji Caid Essebsi was elected as the President of Tunisia, elections to which were held in two rounds on 23 November and 21 December 2014.

URUGUAY

Election of President: On 30 November 2014, Mr. Tabare Vazquez was declared elected as the President of Uruguay, elections to which were held in two rounds on 26 October and 30 November 2014.

ZAMBIA

Death of President: On 29 October 2014, the President, Mr. Michael Sata died in London, where he had been receiving treatment for illness. The Vice President Mr. Guy Scott was appointed as the acting President.

DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Act, 2014: In accordance with the provisions of clause (1) of article 341 of the Constitution, six Presidential Orders were issued specifying Scheduled Castes in respect of various States and the Union territories. These Orders were amended from time to time by the Acts of Parliament enacted under clause (2) of article 341 of the Constitution.

The State Governments of Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Tripura and Sikkim had proposed for certain modifications in the list of Scheduled Castes, by way of inclusion of certain communities in the case of first four States and exclusion of an entry in the case of Sikkim. The Registrar General of India and the National Commission for Scheduled Castes had also given their concurrence to the proposed modifications.

In order to give effect to the above changes, it was necessary to amend the following two Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders, namely:—

- (i) The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, in respect of Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Tripura; and
- (ii) The Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Castes Order, 1978.

The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2014, which sought to achieve the above objects, was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 27 November and 8 December 2014, respectively. The President assented to it on 17 December 2014.

The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Amendment Act, 2014: The phenomenal growth of Delhi had its inevitable implications and impact in terms of shelter, including squatter settlements, and other infrastructure facilities. This had led to problems of encroachment on public land, growth of slums, unauthorised constructions, large scale commercialisation of residential areas and inadequacy of housing.

Further when Master Plan for Delhi-2021(MPD-2021) was being prepared, in order to protect certain forms of unauthorised developments from punitive action, the Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Act, 2006 was enacted on 19 May 2006 which was effective for a period of one year. This was followed by similar Acts which were also effective for one year each. However, the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Act, 2011 was effective for a period of three years and is due to end on 31 December 2014.

As per the provisions of the said Act of 2011, orderly arrangements had to be made for relocation or rehabilitation of slum dwellers and *Jhuggi-*

Jhompri clusters; regulation of street vendors; regularisation of unauthorised colonies, village *abadi* areas and their extensions and existing farm houses; regularisation of schools, dispensaries, religious and cultural institutions, storages, warehouses and godowns built on agricultural land; redevelopment of existing godown clusters and building regulations for Special Areas.

While progress has been made in evolving the policies, norms and strategies towards implementation of the Act, more time is needed to bring in orderly arrangements keeping in view the current ground realities in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. Further the norms, policies and guidelines for unauthorised developments, including complexities in regularising unauthorised colonies, may also need to be appropriately modified to bring them in conformity with revised MPD-2021. The review of MPD-2021 is likely to be completed in early 2015.

The objective of the extension of time is not only to protect certain forms of unauthorised developments from punitive action in the National Capital Territory of Delhi but also to provide for opportunity to the Government agencies to finalise the norms, policy guidelines and feasible strategies as well as the orderly implementation of the plan in this regard.

In view of the above, it was necessary to extend the provisions of the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Act, 2011 for a period of three years from 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2017.

The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Amendment Bill, 2014, which sought to achieve the above objects, was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 16 and 23 December 2014, respectively. The President assented to it on 26 December 2014.

The Constitution (Ninety-ninth Amendment) Act, 2014: The Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed under clause (2) of article 124 and the Judges of the High Courts are appointed under clause (1) of article 217 of the Constitution, by the President. The *Ad hoc* Judges and retired Judges for the Supreme Court are appointed under clause (1) of article 127 and article 128 of the Constitution respectively. The appointment of Additional Judges and Acting Judges for the High Court is made under article 224 and the appointment of retired Judges for sittings of the High Courts is made under article 224A of the Constitution. The transfer of Judges from one High Court to another High Court is made by the President after consultation with the Chief Justice of India under clause (1) of article 222 of the Constitution.

The Supreme Court in the matter of the Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record Association *Versus* Union of India in the year 1993, and in its Advisory Opinion in the year 1998 in the Third Judges case, had interpreted clause (2) of article 124 and clause (1) of article 217 of the Constitution with respect to the meaning of "consultation" as "concurrence". Consequently, a Memorandum of Procedure for appointment of Judges to the Supreme Court and the High Courts was formulated, and was followed for appointment.

After review of the relevant constitutional provisions, the pronouncements of the Supreme Court and consultations with eminent Jurists, it was felt that

a broad based National Judicial Appointments Commission should be established for making recommendations for appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts. The said Commission would provide a meaningful role to the judiciary, the executive and eminent persons to present their view points and make the participants accountable, while also introducing transparency in the selection process.

The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-first Amendment) Bill, 2014 was an enabling constitutional amendment for amending relevant provisions of the Constitution and for setting up a National Judicial Appointments Commission. The proposed Bill sought to insert new articles 124A, 124B and 124C after article 124 of the Constitution. The said Bill also provided for the composition and the functions of the proposed National Judicial Appointments Commission. Further, it provided that Parliament may, by law, regulate the procedure for appointment of Judges and empower the National Judicial Appointments Commission to lay down procedure by regulation for the discharge of its functions, manner of selection of persons for appointment and such other matters as may be considered necessary.

The proposed Bill sought to broad base the method of appointment of Judges in the Supreme Court and the High Courts, enables participation of judiciary, executive and eminent persons and ensures greater transparency, accountability and objectivity in the appointment of the Judges in the Supreme Court and the High Courts.

The Constitution (Ninety-ninth Amendment) Bill, 2014, which sought to achieve the above objects, was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 13 and 14 August 2014, respectively. [The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha as the Constitution (Amendment One Hundred and Twenty-First Amendment) Bill, 2014. The Short title of the Bill was changed to the Constitution (Ninety-ninth Amendment) Bill, 2014 by the Lok Sabha through an amendment to clause I. The Bill was ratified by the Legislatures of not less than one-half of the States.] The President assented to it on 31 December 2014.

The National Judicial Appointments Commission Act, 2014: The Constitution of India contains provisions for the appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts including the transfer of Judges from one High Court to another High Court. The Supreme Court in the matter of the Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record Association *Versus* Union of India in the year 1993, and in its Advisory Opinion in 1998 in the Third Judges case, had interpreted clause (2) of article 124 and clause (1) of article 217 of the Constitution with respect to the meaning of “consultation” as “concurrence”. Consequently, a Memorandum of Procedure for appointment of Judges to the Supreme Court and High Courts was formulated, and the same was being followed for appointment.

After review of the relevant constitutional provisions, the pronouncements of the Supreme Court and consultations with eminent Jurists, it was felt that a broad based National Judicial Appointments Commission should be established for making recommendations for appointments of Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts. The said Commission would provide a meaningful role for the judiciary, the executive and eminent persons to present their view

points and make the participants accountable, while also introducing transparency in the selection process. Keeping this in view, a Bill, namely, the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-first Amendment) Bill, 2014* was introduced in Parliament which provided for the establishment of the National Judicial Appointments Commission to discharge functions specified therein.

The National Judicial Appointments Commission Bill, 2014 *inter alia* provided for the time frame to initiate the process of filling up of vacancies in the Supreme Court and High Courts and the procedure for selection of Chief Justice of India, Chief Justice of High Courts and Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts. It further provided that if two members of the National Judicial Appointments Commission did not agree, then the Commission shall not make such recommendation. It also provided that the President may, if necessary, require the Commission to reconsider the recommendation. However, if the Commission made unanimous recommendations on such reconsideration, then the President shall make the appointment accordingly.

Further, the Bill provided that the National Judicial Appointments Commission may make regulations *inter alia* specifying the criteria of suitability with respect to the appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts, the procedure and conditions for selection and appointment of Judge of the Supreme Court and the High Court, the procedure for transfer of Judges from one High Court to another High Court and the procedure to be followed by the Commission in the discharge of its functions.

The National Judicial Appointments Commission Bill, 2014 sought to broad base the appointment of Judges in the Supreme Court and the High Courts, enables participation of judiciary, executive and eminent persons and ensures greater transparency, accountability and objectivity in the appointment of the Judges in the Supreme Court and the High Courts.

The National Judicial Appointments Commission Bill, 2014 was introduced in conjunction with the Constitution (Ninety-ninth Amendment) Bill, 2014 which proposed to establish the National Judicial Appointments Commission. Along with the Constitution Amendment Bill, the National Judicial Appointments Commission Bill, 2014, was also passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 13 and 14 August 2014 respectively. The President of India assented to it on 31 December 2014.

We reproduce here the texts of the above Acts.

—Editor

* The Constitution (Ninety-ninth Amendment) Bill, 2014, was introduced in the Lok Sabha as the Constitution (Amendment One Hundred and Twenty-First Amendment) Bill, 2014. The Short title of the Bill was changed to the Constitution (Ninety-ninth Amendment) Bill, 2014 by the Lok Sabha through an amendment to clause I. The Bill was ratified by the Legislatures of not less than one-half of the States

**THE CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED CASTES) ORDERS
(AMENDMENT) ACT, 2014**

An Act further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 and the Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Castes Order, 1978.

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

1. Short title. This Act may be called the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Act, 2014.

2. Amendment of Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950. In the Schedule to the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950,—

(a) in PART VIII.—*Kerala*,—

(i) for entry 46, substitute,—

“46. Palluvan, Pulluvan”;

(ii) for entry 61, substitute,—

“61. Thandan (excluding Ezhuvas and Thiyyas who are known as Thandan, in the erstwhile Cochin and Malabar areas) and (Carpenters who are known as Thachan, in the erstwhile Cochin and Travancore State), Thachar (other than Carpenter)”;

(b) in PART IX.—*Madhya Pradesh*, for entry 18, substitute,—

“18. Dahait, Dahayat, Dahat, Dahiya”;

(c) in PART XIII.—*Orissa*,—

(i) for “ Orissa”, substitute “Odisha”;

(ii) for entry 2, substitute,—

“2. Amant, Amat, Dandachhatra Majhi, Amata, Amath”;

(iii) for entry 13, substitute,—

“13. Dedia, Bejia, Bajia”;

(iv) for entry 41, substitute,—

“41. Jaggali, Jaggili, Jagli”;

(v) for entry 69, substitute,—

“69. Pan, Pano, Buna Pana, Desua Pana, Buna Pano”;

(d) in PART XVII.—*Tripura*,—

(i) for entry 4, substitute,—

“4. Chamar, Muchi, Chamar-Rohidas, Chamar-Ravidas”;

(ii) for entry 7, substitute,—

“7. Dhoba, Dhobi”;

(iii) for entry 12, substitute,—

“12. Jalia Kaibarta, Jhalo-Malo”.

3. Amendment of Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Castes Order, 1978. In the Schedule to the Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Castes Order, 1978, entry 3 shall be omitted.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI LAWS (SPECIAL PROVISIONS) AMENDMENT ACT, 2014

*An Act to amend the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws
(Special Provisions) Second Act, 2011.*

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

1. Short title. This Act may be called the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second (Amendment) Act, 2014.

2. Amendment of long title. In the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Act, 2011 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in the long title, for the words, figures and letters “for a further period up to the 31st day of December, 2014”, the words, figures and letters “for a further period up to the 31st day of December, 2017” shall be substituted.

3. Amendment of Preamble. In the principal Act, in the last paragraph of the Preamble, for the words, figures and letters “for a period up to the 31st day of December, 2014”, the words, figures and letters “for a period up to the 31st day of December, 2017” shall be substituted.

4. Amendment of section 1. In the principal Act, in section 1, in sub-section (4), in the opening portion, for the words, figures and letters “It shall cease to have effect on the 31st day of December, 2014”, the words, figures and letters “It shall cease to have effect on the 31st day of December, 2017” shall be substituted.

5. Amendment of section 3. In the principal Act, in section 3,—

(a) in sub-section (1), in clause (c), for the words, figures and letters “up to the 8th day of February, 2007”, the words, figures and letters “up to the 1st day of June, 2014” shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-section (2), in clause (ii), for the words, figures

and letters “up to the 8th day of February, 2007”, the words, figures and letters “up to the 1st day of June, 2014” shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-section (3), for the words, figures and letters “till the 31st day of December, 2014”, the words, figures and letters “till the 31st day of December, 2017” shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-section (4), for the words, figures and letters “at any time before the 31st day of December, 2014”, the words, figures and letters “at any time before the 31st day of December, 2017” shall be substituted.

THE CONSTITUTION (NINETY-NINTH AMENDMENT) ACT, 2014

An Act further to amend the Constitution of India.

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

1. Short title and commencement. (1) This Act may be called the Constitution (Ninety-ninth Amendment) Act, 2014.

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

2. Amendment of article 124. In article 124 of the Constitution, in clause (2),—

(a) for the words “after consultation with such of the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the High Courts in the States as the President may deem necessary for the purpose”, the words, figures and letter “on the recommendation of the National Judicial Appointments Commission referred to in article 124A” shall be substituted;

(b) the first proviso shall be omitted;

(c) in the second proviso, for the words “Provided further that”, the words “Provided that” shall be substituted.

3. Insertion of new articles 124A, 124B and 124C. After article 124 of the Constitution, the following articles shall be inserted, namely:—

“124A. *National Judicial Appointments Commission.* (1) There shall be a Commission to be known as the National Judicial Appointments Commission consisting of the following, namely:—

(a) the Chief Justice of India, Chairperson, *ex officio*;

(b) two other senior Judges of the Supreme Court next to the Chief Justice of India—Members, *ex officio*;

- (c) the Union Minister in charge of Law and Justice—Member, *ex officio*;
- (d) two eminent persons to be nominated by the committee consisting of the Prime Minister, the Chief Justice of India and the Leader of Opposition in the House of the People or where there is no such Leader of Opposition, then, the Leader of single largest Opposition Party in the House of the People—Members:

Provided that one of the eminent person shall be nominated from amongst the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities or Women:

Provided further that an eminent person shall be nominated for a period of three years and shall not be eligible for renomination.

(2) No act or proceedings of the National Judicial Appointments Commission shall be questioned or be invalidated merely on the ground of the existence of any vacancy or defect in the constitution of the Commission.

124B. *Functions of Commission.* It shall be the duty of the National Judicial Appointments Commission to—

- (a) recommend persons for appointment as Chief Justice of India, Judges of the Supreme Court, Chief Justices of High Courts and other Judges of High Courts;
- (b) recommend transfer of Chief Justices and other Judges of High Courts from one High Court to any other High Court; and
- (c) ensure that the person recommended is of ability and integrity.

124C. *Power of Parliament to make law.* Parliament may, by law, regulate the procedure for the appointment of Chief Justice of India and other Judges of the Supreme Court and Chief Justices and other Judges of High Courts and empower the Commission to lay down by regulations the procedure for the discharge of its functions, the manner of selection of persons for appointment and such other matters as may be considered necessary by it.”.

4. *Amendment of article 127.* In article 127 of the Constitution, in clause (1), for the words “the Chief Justice of India may, with the previous consent of the President”, the words “the National Judicial Appointments Commission on a reference made to it by the Chief Justice of India, may with the previous consent of the President” shall be substituted.

5. Amendment of article 128. In article 128 of the Constitution, for the words “the Chief Justice of India”, the words “the National Judicial Appointments Commission” shall be substituted.

6. Amendment of article 217. In article 217 of the Constitution, in clause (1), for the portion beginning with the words “after consultation”, and ending with the words “the High Court”, the words, figures and letter “on the recommendation of the National Judicial Appointments Commission referred to in article 124A” shall be substituted.

7. Amendment of article 222. In article 222 of the Constitution, in clause (1), for the words “after consultation with the Chief Justice of India”, the words, figures and letter “on the recommendation of the National Judicial Appointments Commission referred to in article 124A” shall be substituted.

8. Amendment of article 224. In article 224 of the Constitution,—

(a) in clause (1), for the words “the President may appoint”, the words “the President may, in consultation with the National Judicial Appointments Commission, appoint” shall be substituted;

(b) in clause (2), for the words “the President may appoint”, the words “the President may, in consultation with the National Judicial Appointments Commission, appoint” shall be substituted.

9. Amendment of article 224A. In article 224A of the Constitution, for the words “the Chief Justice of a High Court for any State may at any time, with the previous consent of the President”, the words “the National Judicial Appointments Commission on a reference made to it by the Chief Justice of a High Court for any State, may with the previous consent of the President” shall be substituted.

10. Amendment of article 231. In article 231 of the Constitution, in clause (2), sub-clause (a) shall be omitted.

THE NATIONAL JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS COMMISSION ACT, 2014

An Act to regulate the procedure to be followed by the National Judicial Appointments Commission for recommending persons for appointment as the Chief Justice of India and other Judges of the Supreme Court and Chief Justices and other Judges of High Courts and for their transfers and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

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

1. Short title and commencement. (1) This Act may be called the National Judicial Appointments Commission Act, 2014.

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

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

- (a) “Chairperson” means the Chairperson of the Commission;
- (b) “Commission” means the National Judicial Appointments Commission referred to in article 124A of the Constitution;
- (c) “High Court” means the High Court in respect of which recommendation for appointment of a Judge is proposed to be made by the Commission;
- (d) “Member” means a Member of the Commission and includes its Chairperson;
- (e) “prescribed” means prescribed by the rules made under this Act;
- (f) “regulations” means the regulations made by the Commission under this Act.

3. Headquarters of Commission. The Headquarters of the Commission shall be at Delhi.

4. Reference to Commission for filling up of vacancies. (1) The Central Government shall, within a period of thirty days from the date of coming into force of this Act, intimate the vacancies existing in the posts of Judges in the Supreme Court and in a High Court to the Commission for making its recommendations to fill up such vacancies.

(2) The Central Government shall, six months prior to the date of occurrence of any vacancy by reason of completion of the term of a Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court, make a reference to the Commission for making its recommendation to fill up such vacancy.

(3) The Central Government shall, within a period of thirty days from the date of occurrence of any vacancy by reason of death or resignation of a Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court, make a reference to the Commission for making its recommendations to fill up such vacancy.

5. Procedure for selection of Judge of Supreme Court. (1) The Commission shall recommend for appointment the senior-most Judge of the Supreme Court as the Chief Justice of India if he is considered fit to hold the office:

Provided that a member of the Commission whose name is being considered for recommendation shall not participate in the meeting.

(2) The Commission shall, on the basis of ability, merit and any

other criteria of suitability as may be specified by regulations, recommend the name for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court from amongst persons who are eligible to be appointed as such under clause (3) of article 124 of the Constitution:

Provided that while making recommendation for appointment of a High Court Judge, apart from seniority, the ability and merit of such Judge shall be considered:

Provided further that the Commission shall not recommend a person for appointment if any two members of the Commission do not agree for such recommendation.

(3) The Commission may, by regulations, specify such other procedure and conditions for selection and appointment of a Judge of the Supreme Court as it may consider necessary.

6. Procedure for selection of Judge of High Court. (1) The Commission shall recommend for appointment a Judge of a High Court to be the Chief Justice of a High Court on the basis of *inter se* seniority of High Court Judges and ability, merit and any other criteria of suitability as may be specified by regulations.

(2) The Commission shall seek nomination from the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court for the purpose of recommending for appointment a person to be a Judge of that High Court.

(3) The Commission shall also on the basis of ability, merit and any other criteria of suitability as may be specified by regulations, nominate name for appointment as a Judge of a High Court from amongst persons who are eligible to be appointed as such under clause (2) of article 217 of the Constitution and forward such names to the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court for its views.

(4) Before making any nomination under sub-section (2) or giving its views under sub-section (3), the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court shall consult two senior-most Judges of that High Court and such other Judges and eminent advocates of that High Court as may be specified by regulations.

(5) After receiving views and nomination under sub-sections (2) and (3), the Commission may recommend for appointment the person who is found suitable on the basis of ability, merit and any other criteria of suitability as may be specified by regulations.

(6) The Commission shall not recommend a person for appointment under this section if any two members of the Commission do not agree for such recommendation.

(7) The Commission shall elicit in writing the views of the Governor and the Chief Minister of the State concerned before making such recommendation in such manner as may be specified by regulations.

(8) The Commission may, by regulations, specify such other procedure and conditions for selection and appointment of a Chief Justice of a High Court and a Judge of a High Court as it may consider necessary.

7. Power of President to require reconsideration. The President shall, on the recommendations made by the Commission, appoint the Chief Justice of India or a Judge of the Supreme Court or, as the case may be, the Chief Justice of a High Court or the Judge of a High Court:

Provided that the President may, if considers necessary, require the Commission to reconsider, either generally or otherwise, the recommendation made by it:

Provided further that if the Commission makes a recommendation after reconsideration in accordance with the provisions contained in sections 5 or 6, the President shall make appointment accordingly.

8. Officers and employees of Commission. (1) The Central Government may, in consultation with the Commission, appoint such number of officers and other employees for the discharge of functions of the Commission under this Act.

(2) The terms and other conditions of service of officers and other employees of the Commission appointed under sub-section (1) shall be such as may be prescribed.

(3) The Convenor of the Commission shall be the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Justice.

9. Procedure for transfer of Judges. The Commission shall recommend for transfer of Chief Justices and other Judges of High Courts from one High Court to any other High Court, and for this purpose, specify, by regulations, the procedure for such transfer.

10. Procedure to be followed by Commission in discharge of its functions. (1) The Commission shall have the power to specify, by regulations, the procedure for the discharge of its functions.

(2) The Commission shall meet at such time and place as the Chairperson may direct and observe such rules of procedure in regard to the transaction of business at its meetings (including the quorum at its meeting), as it may specify by regulations.

11. Power to make rules. (1) The Central Government may, by

notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the provisions of this Act.

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

- (a) the fees and allowances payable to the eminent persons nominated under clause (d) of article 124A of the Constitution;
- (b) the terms and other conditions of service of officers and other employees of the Commission under sub-section (2) of section 8;
- (c) any other matter which is to be, or may be, prescribed, in respect of which provision is to be made by the rules.

12. Power to make regulations. (1) The Commission may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make regulations consistent with this Act, and the rules made thereunder, to carry out the provisions of this Act.

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

- (a) the criteria of suitability with respect to appointment of a Judge of the Supreme Court under sub-section (2) of section 5;
- (b) other procedure and conditions for selection and appointment of a Judge of the Supreme Court under sub-section (3) of section 5;
- (c) the criteria of suitability with respect to appointment of a Judge of the High Court under sub-section (3) of section 6;
- (d) other Judges and eminent advocates who may be consulted by the Chief Justice under sub-section (4) of section 6;
- (e) the manner of eliciting views of the Governor and the Chief Minister under sub-section (7) of section 6;
- (f) other procedure and conditions for selection and appointment of a Judge of the High Court under sub-section (8) of section 6;
- (g) the procedure for transfer of Chief Justices and other Judges from one High Court to any other High Court under section 9;
- (h) the procedure to be followed by the Commission in the discharge of its functions under sub-section (1) of section 10;

- (i) the rules of procedure in regard to the transaction of business at the meetings of Commission, including the quorum at its meeting, under sub-section (2) of section 10;
- (j) any other matter which is required to be, or may be, specified by regulations or in respect of which provision is to be made by regulations.

13. Rules and regulations to be laid before Parliament. Every rule and regulation made under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days, which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or regulation or both Houses agree that the rule or regulation should not be made, the rule or regulation shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule or regulation.

14. Power to remove difficulties. (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, after consultation with the Commission, by an order published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as appear to it to be necessary or expedient for removing the difficulty:

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

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

SESSIONAL REVIEW

SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

THIRD SESSION

The Third Session of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha commenced on 24 November 2014 and was adjourned *sine die* on 23 December 2014. In all, there were 22 sittings during the Session. The House was prorogued on 23 December 2014. A resume of some of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the period, 24 November to 23 December 2014 is given below:

A. STATEMENTS/DISCUSSIONS

Statement by Minister regarding India's Stand at the WTO: The Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman made a statement with regard to India's stand at the World Trade Organisation (WTO) on 28 November 2014. She said that she had informed the House on 5 August 2014, that India had decided not to join the consensus in the WTO on the implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement till India's concern relating to the implementation of other Bali Ministerial Decisions, in particular, the Decision on Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes were addressed.

The Minister said that there was much criticism of this stand in the subsequent months but India stood firm and over the ensuing months, India concentrated its efforts on explaining the concerns underlying its stand and working with other WTO members to find a way forward. She further said that these efforts have borne fruit and India was able to resolve the differences with the United States, and persuaded them to support our requirements in the WTO.

Smt. Sitharaman further said that she was happy to report to the House that they have been able to secure an outcome that addresses India's concerns. The General Council of the WTO, on 27 November 2014, adopted a Decision on Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes, a Decision on the Trade Facilitation Agreement and a Decision on Post Bali Work. The Minister said that this would do away

with any ambiguity on this aspect as well as guard against the possibility of no cover being available after 2017 in case a permanent solution on public stockholding for food security purposes is not arrived at. It, therefore, strengthens the safeguard available for continuing the Minimum Support Price policy which is a lifeline for millions of our low income, resource poor farmers, and also critical for food security in India and in countries which have similar policies.

Statements by Minister with regard to adoption of 21 June as International Day of Yoga by the 69th Session of UN General Assembly:

The Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Overseas Indian Affairs, Smt. Sushma Swaraj made a Statement on 15 December 2014 with regard to the adoption by the United Nations of India's initiative to celebrate 21 June each year as the 'International Day of Yoga'. Smt. Swaraj said that in its annual calendar, the UN has listed nearly 118 International Days/Years/Anniversaries for observance. On 11 December 2014, 177 out of the total 193 members states of the United Nations joined in as 'cosponsors' to the resolution for 'International Yoga Day'. She stated that in the history of the United Nations, this is the highest number of cosponsors ever for any Resolution of this nature. She further informed that 'Co-sponsorship' meant that these countries not just supported India, but expressed their public willingness to own the initiative as well. The Minister further said that this broad spectrum of cross regional support signifies two things—it is a reflection of the pan-global appeal of India's rich cultural heritage, it also signifies how India's age old traditions are in harmony with what the world needs today.

The Minister further said that the speed and ease with which this proposal moved to final acceptance is a remarkable achievement in itself, and the sheer number of supporters and the smooth adoption of the resolution also symbolizes the strong international support that the recent diplomatic endeavors of the Indian government have achieved on the world stage. She further informed that prior to this, the United Nations, in 2007, had adopted India's resolution to observe 2nd October, the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi as the International Day of Non-Violence. The Minister further said that while on one hand, the government have consistently advocated a proactive and innovative approach to making India and the greater South Asian region more prosperous, they are, at the same time, thinking and acting on new measures to project India's soft power—the unparalleled cultural richness, the diversity and uniqueness of its people.

Statement by Minister regarding the Sydney hostage crisis: The Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Overseas Indian Affairs, Smt. Sushma Swaraj made a Statement on the Floor of the House on 17 December 2014 regarding the Sydney hostage crisis. She said that terrorism raised its ugly head once again, when on 15 December 2014, an armed person held 17 people hostage in Sydney, Australia. She informed that at about 09.45 hrs local time, in Lindt Café in Martin Place, a busy part of Sydney's Central Business District, a hostage drama unfolded, and the hostages included Mr. Pushpendu Ghosh and Mr. Viswakanta Ankireddy, both young IT professionals from Infosys working on an assignment with Westpac Bank located close to the Café. Mr. Ghosh is an Indian citizen and Mr. Ankireddy is an Australian national of Indian origin. The Minister said that the government maintained close contact with the Australian security agencies to monitor the security of Mr. Ghosh and Mr. Ankireddy, and the Prime Minister himself was constantly monitoring the whole situation. She further said that the government provided valuable, timely and actionable inputs to establish their identity and monitor their welfare, and she personally spoke to the wife of Mr. Ankireddy twice during the day to assure her of all Government support for the security and well-being of her husband. Besides, the government was also in constant contact with Infosys offices in Australia and India. The hostage drama ended after over 14 hours at about 02.00 hrs. local time on 16 December 2014, and both Mr. Ghosh and Mr. Ankireddy were rescued safely and were in good health. She further stated that once the details of the siege were apparent, the government also ensured the safety and security of the officials working at the Indian Consulate in Sydney by liaising with the local security agencies.

The Minister further said that the incident in Sydney is a grim reminder to governments, societies and individuals of the threat held out to them by terrorism anywhere in the world. She reminded the House about the terrorist acts against the Parliament in 2001 and said that it is the Government's resolve to fight all forces of terror in order that we can all live and prosper in a peaceful and harmonious society. The Minister also said that before the reverberations from the terrorist attack in Sydney ended, one of the most horrific killings in recent times was perpetrated in Peshawar on 16 December 2014. She said that the enormity of this crime, the cowardly nature of the massacre and the barbaric brutality of the killing of more than 130 innocent school children have evoked revulsion all around, and the Government has swiftly and strongly condemned this. The Minister further said that both these developments are a clarion call for all those who believe in humanity to

join hands to decisively and comprehensively defeat terrorism, and India stands ready to play its role in this global endeavour.

Statement by Minister regarding decisions arrived at in the Conference of Parties (CoP) held from 1st to 14th December, 2014 at Lima (Peru) under the United Nations Framework Conventions on climate change:

The Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Shri Prakash Javadekar made a Statement on 22 December 2014 with regard to decisions arrived at the above-mentioned Conference. He informed that the Climate Change Conference of Parties under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol was held in Lima (Peru) this year and the final decisions were reached after long deliberations and intense negotiations between the parties. The Minister informed that the key focus of the current negotiations were the following: (i) Finalisation of elements of the draft negotiating text for 2015 Paris Agreement in view of the Durban [Conference of Parties (COP) 2011] decision to finalise “a protocol, another legal agreement or an agreed outcome with legal force,” applicable to all, by December, 2015; (ii) Identification of information to be submitted with the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) in pursuance of the Warsaw COP (2013) decision wherein it was decided that countries that were ready to do so would submit the INDCs by March, 2015 and other countries would submit their INDCs as early as possible; and (iii) Enhancement of pre-2020 actions which was part of the Warsaw mandate to be taken forward in Lima.

The Minister said that India’s main task was to protect its long term interests and emphasized the need for growth and development space to tackle the problem of eradicating poverty, providing energy access to all and addressing other developmental priorities. He said that in this endeavour, India’s stand in the negotiations was also guided by the principle of Equity and Common but Differentiated Responsibilities, which is the bedrock principle of the UNFCCC. He further said that he was happy to inform the House that the Lima Conference took some important decisions and came out with a “Lima Call for Climate Action”. He informed that India was able to play an active role in representing the interest of developing countries by constructive cooperation with like-minded developing countries and effective and persuasive presentation of its national position. The Conference decided that the new agreement will be under the Convention and will reflect the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities in the light of

different national circumstances. The Minister further informed that the new agreement will address all elements, that is, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, capacity building and transparency of action and support in a balanced manner, and the current submissions and views of Parties were captured in the form of an annex and it was decided to continue discussions on the issue in future meetings of the *Ad-hoc* Durban Platform (ADP). He said that the recognition that all elements need to be addressed in a balanced manner is a key outcome of the Conference as there were efforts by some Developed Countries to undermine the basic tenets of the Convention. He further said that another key decision was regarding the INDCs to achieve the objective of the Convention as set out in Article 2 of the Convention. He informed the decision taken at the Conference that countries should not backslide from current pledges, and this is especially relevant in view of the action of some countries, which had gone back on their Kyoto Protocol commitments. He further informed that the Lima Conference agreed that the contribution of countries has to be more than their current commitments, and the Parties have been requested to communicate their INDCs as early as possible. He said that the Parties also agreed to organise further Technical Expert Meetings to examine options for further action in the period 2015-2020. On the issue of finance, the Minister said that it was decided that developed countries parties will provide and mobilise enhanced financial support to developing countries parties for ambitious mitigation and adaptation action. It was also decided to urge contributors to confirm pledges in the form of fully executed contribution agreements taking note of the fact that at least 50 per cent of pledges made till November 2014 should be reflected as fully executed contribution agreements by 30th April 2015.

The Minister further said that the political consensus across the country on the issue of climate change had strengthened their hands and they were able to project the various initiatives taken by the Government successfully, including the ambitious target of generating 100,000 MW of solar energy, doubling of cess on coal for clean technologies, rapid afforestation through the Green India Mission and devolution of Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) funds to the States, expansion in wind energy and other Energy Efficiency measures. He further informed that they are working on the voluntary national goal of reducing energy intensity of GDP by 20-25 per cent by 20-20 and will continue to participate actively in the negotiations and ensure that it is rooted in the Convention and its principles and our national interests.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

The Delhi Special Police Establishment (Amendment) Bill, 2014: On 25 November 2014, the Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Minister of State in the Department of Atomic Energy and Minister of State in the Department of Space, Dr. Jitendra Singh moved a motion for consideration of the Delhi Special Police Establishment (Amendment) Bill, 2014.

Initiating the discussion*, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal (BJP) said that this Bill has only two provisions, and the Government is going to amend Clause (b) of the Sub Section 1 of Section 4 (a) of the 1946 Act. Stating the purpose of this Amendment, he said that is to ensure the appointment of the CBI Director. He further stated that the phrase 'Leader of the single largest Opposition party in the House' is being substituted in place of the 'Leader of Opposition', and the second Amendment is regarding the absence of a member in the Committee. Shri Meghwal said that the Government is trying to remove the hurdle in the path of the appointment of CBI director by passing this Amendment Bill, and both the provisions of the Bill are in the interest of the country.

Participating in the discussion*, Shri M. Veerappa Moily (INC) said that any law made by any Government is not done only to meet with contingencies and the law is always meant to be made universal. Stating that this reflects the shortsightedness on the part of the Government that they would like to meet some contingency which has arisen today, he said laws are to be universally interpreted and that is the principle by which laws of any country are laid down. Quoting Section (2) of Clause 2 (b), he said, "no appointment of a Director shall be invalid merely by reason of any vacancy in the selection Committee" and questioned as to where the absence is, and asked as to where they got this practice. Requesting that the clause be deleted, he said that they would not like to lay down a wrong legislative practice in the House. Shri Moily asked the Government to come out with a comprehensive amendment to the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act instead of bringing one amendment after another.

* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Thota Narasimham, Tathagata Satpathy, B. Vinod Kumar, R.K. Singh, Dushyant Chautala, Harish Meena, Arvind Sawant, Dharam Vira Gandhi, Kaushalendra Kumar, P.V. Midhun Reddy, Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, Rajesh Ranjan, Mallikarjun Kharge, Dr. Jitendra Singh, Dr. Boora Narsaiah Goud, Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal, Dr. K. Kamaraj and Smt. Anupriya Patel

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Minister of State in the Department of Atomic Energy and Minister of State in the Department of Space, Dr. Jitendra Singh said there is a provision to have the leader of the largest Opposition Party in the panel for selection of the CBI Director in the absence of a recognized Leader of Opposition, which was meant to facilitate and make the process of selection of the CBI Director smoother, rather than create a hindrance. As far as the second clause is concerned, he said some apprehensions have been expressed that this is possibly done with an ulterior motive or a deliberate motive to include this clause of absence/vacancy. He further stated that all that is being submitted is to supplement the Members' concern for upholding the credibility of the CBI and for making the process of the appointment of the CBI Director more transparent, more smooth and more facilitated.

The Bill was passed.

Indian Institutes of Information Technology Bill, 2014: On 25 November 2014, the Minister of Human Resource Development, Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani moved the motion for consideration of the Bill and said that the endeavour is to declare Indian Institutes of Information Technology located at Allahabad, Gwalior, Jabalpur and Kanchipuram as institutes of national importance. Referring to the Deloitte Report that the electronics imports bill will be higher than that of oil import bill by 2020, she said it was the need of the hour to augment our IT hardware capacity through specialized institutions in order to realise the dream of Digital India.

Initiating the discussion*, Shri Jagdambika Pal (BJP) said that all the four IITs are being governed under different Acts, and the Government is now trying to bring all these institutions under single Act and strengthen these institutions to make their mark like the IITs and IIS. He further said Information Technology is developing very fast and a country is not evaluated on assets or skyrocketing buildings, but by the progress being made in the area of Information Technology. He further

* Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Rabindra Kumar Jena, S.S. Ahluwalia, K.N. Ramachandran, Rattan Lal Kataria, Ajay Misra Teni, Dushyant Chautala, Prem Das Rai, Sher Singh Ghubaya, Kinjarapu Ram Mohan Naidu, H.D. Devegowda, Rajeev Satav, Arvind Sawant, P. Karunakaran, Rajesh Ranjan, Prof. Saugata Roy, Dr. Boora Narsaiah Goud, Dr. Manoj Rajoria, Smt. Kavitha Kalvakuntla, Smt. Rama Devi and Smt. Butta Renuka

said that education is the fundamental element which plays an important role in human resource development, and only through these institutions can we compete in the area of technology in the world. He expressed hope that after the passage of the Bill, there would be uniformity of management in all institutions and would instill confidence in us to compete in the area of IT in the world.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Human Resource Development, Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani said that the IIIT Bill has been referred to the Standing Committee in the year 2013, and all concerns and suggestions made by the Standing Committee and all helpful observations have been incorporated therein before bringing this Bill. She said that the issue basically is to improve the quality of all our institutions or as to how to do this, and concerns have been expressed on two-three subjects, firstly on faculty, secondly on research and thirdly on feasibility. The Minister said that they have chalked out several programmes to streamline or strengthen the faculty and they are still making several efforts and wish to continue the effort. She further said that they would also implement core Pay Structure in IIIT which has been prepared for IIT, and the Government of India itself will fund for at least one semester by inviting the best academicians, industry experts from all over the world in the next academic year. The Minister also informed that they have launched a scholarship known as *Pragati* for girls on 11 November 2014 on the occasion of 'Education Day' which has been launched through AICTE. She also said that their effort is to give a helping hand somewhere or other to those students who live in a challenging atmosphere so that they can move ahead in the sector of technology.

The Bill was passed.

The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 2014 (as passed by the Rajya Sabha) and The Merchant Shipping (Second Amendment) Bill, 2014 (as passed by the Rajya Sabha)

The Minister of Road Transport and Highways and Minister of Shipping, Shri Nitin Gadkari, moving the motions for consideration of the Bill on 2 December 2014 said that through this Bill, environment, marine life and food chain would be protected. He further said that the International Maritime Organization had prescribed certain standards. The Minister explained that paint used on ships is detrimental to environment and therefore it would be used at the lower part of the ship. This will increase the speed of ship and the consumption of fuel will be lowered. It has been allowed for commercial vessels only. The second Bill is regarding seafarers. It is a pro-labour Bill. It provides good

working conditions, protects their codified rights, provides for health and medical facilities of the seafarers.

Initiating the discussion*, Dr. Shashi Tharoor (INC) said that we are now much more conscious of the marine environment than we used to be in the old days, and he had only two small comments to make. One is the lack of a sufficient grievance redressal mechanism because it does not say anything about the foreign vessels. The dispute resolution element allows the shipping master to settle disputes between seafarers and their employers. The Bill allows the minimum age for a child to be employed as an apprentice on a ship to be raised from 15 to 16 and it also ends the gender inequality we had because the old Act had implied that only boys could be engaged. Now girls can also be engaged. The UN Convention actually defines a child as being up to the age of 18 years. In other words if the Government are putting people to work at the age of 16 or between 16 to 18, they are actually guilty of child labour. Are we going to pass an Act today that legitimizes child labour on our ships. If we are conforming to the international standards, then the standard is 18 and not 16. The Member felt that we should build in a periodic review of this so that we do not have to keep coming back to Parliament to amend the Act.

Participating in the discussion, Smt. Meenakashi Lekhi (BJP) said that India has a coastline of 7,500 kilometres, and this coastline supports about 30 per cent of the Indian population, but the flip side is the presence of various pollutants in the water bodies. She further said that this particular amendment was sought to be brought, and it was brought in 2013 to protect human health and maritime environment from the harmful effects of the pollutants. Smt. Lekhi said that the certificate needs to be procured under international anti-fouling norms and the Director General of Shipping has to issue this particular certificate, and only after having this certificate, the ship will be found to be fit and can be allowed in the Indian sea. Pointing out that the international convention had banned the use of tributyltin because of its toxic effects on marine life, she said environmental studies have shown that it enters the food chain. When this pollutant enters the food chain, it enters the human system also and affects the health of individuals who eat fish and other such products of the sea. She also said that the Bill also proposes to

* Others who participated in the discussions were: Sarvashri J. Jayasingh Thiyagaraj Natterjee, Bhartruhari Mahtab, Arvind Sawant, Konda Vishweshwar Reddy, Varaprasad Rao Velagapalli, K.R.P. Prabakaran, Adv. Narendra Keshav Sawaikar, Dr. A. Sampath, Dr. Arun Kumar and Prof. K.V. Thomas

allow girls to be employed as apprentices on the ships, and the Act stipulated that every ship shall have sufficient provisions for food and water, and medical facilities also need to be provided for in the ships. As regards dispute resolution, she said it has also enhanced the disputed amount between the employee and the Shipping Master, and the Bill proposes to raise this upper limit to Rs.3,00,000. Smt. Lekhi said that these amendments are made keeping in view the International Labour Organisation mandate on Maritime Labour Convention of 2006.

Prof. Saugata Roy (AITC) said that there are two Bills, one deals with the anti-fouling system and the other deals with the pro-seafarers routes. He said that the first amendment is mainly directed towards control of fouling, and a certain amount of power of inspection is being given to the Government to inspect the ships to find out if they are observing the anti-fouling laws. But the main problem was with regard to use of paint. Sea water corrodes metals and the paints which were being used earlier were fouling and polluting the seas as also the rivers. He said that ships should not use fouling paints and the disposal of waste from the ship is to be done in a systematic manner. He further said that the second Bill is more important since it considers the problem of seafarers. Pointing out that a boy of 15 years could go and work on a ship earlier, nobody below the age of 16 will be allowed to work on a ship with the new law. He further said that the hours of work will be prescribed now and they will have to specify the entitlement for leave and the period of night work so that the seamen are not made to do night duty every day. Pointing out that the quality and quantity of food have to be prescribed, a convention that was adopted in Geneva at the ILO in 2006, he said we are already very much behind time.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Road Transport and Highways and Minister of Shipping, Shri Nitin Gadkari said that the Bill is fully applicable to foreign vessels, and they have accepted the recommendations made by Standing Committee of Parliament. He said that the provisions are not applicable to vessels under 500 gross tonnage vessels and also inland water vessels in our country, and the International Standards and rules of ILO will surely apply in Indian sea. As to the issue of the proposed age for apprenticeship, the Minister said that the age of sixteen years has been fixed as per international standards. He informed that there are approximately six and half lakh Indians employed in shipping industry all over the world, and there are almost 6 thousands unemployed youths who cannot be trained as the condition of Indian Shipping Industry is not good. He explained that training them on foreign flag ship costs 10 lakh rupees and so he had

submitted a proposal of skill development to the concerned Department that if this amount is given to trainees as a loan or grant, then they can repay the amount within six months of getting employment. The Department has accepted the proposal and a proposal for skill development amount of Rs. 50 crore has been submitted to Cabinet. The Minister also informed that they have also decided to revive an old ship of Shipping Corporation of India and use it as a training ship besides the training university in Chennai. While admitting that we are far behind in shipping and inland waterways, the Minister said that they have decided to encourage goods and passengers transportation through inland waterways and for this purpose a RO-RO service has been started. The Minister informed that the Government have agreed to remove gender inequality in seafarers. He also said that as far as pension benefit to labourers is concerned, the welfare association for labourers has been set up, and the owners of the shipping Industry contributed in it and pension for the labourers has been started. He concluded by saying that the proposed Bill has been brought to provide health services, medical services, while protecting the rights of the labourers as per ILO guidelines. The Bill also seeks to protect environment.

The Bill was passed.

Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2014: The Minister of Finance, Minister of Corporate Affairs and Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Shri Arun Jaitley, while moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 16 December 2014, said that the original Companies Act had 600 plus provisions. He said that it was re-worked out and a law with 470 sections was enacted after detailed consideration. Shri Jaitley further said that while most of the provisions have been implemented there were certain difficulties while enforcing the provisions. He informed that there is an Open House where industries, Chambers, business organizations, professional organizations, chartered accountants, legal experts and others submitted their memorandum and made their presentations. Many changes were suggested, but some provisions could be rectified merely by the enactment of rules, and some could be clarified by notifications. He further informed that after detailed considerations, there were some minor amendments which were required in the principal Act and most of them were intended for one purpose, that is, for the ease of doing business. While admitting that in some cases, there were oversights which were left out, and the amendments were brought in to rectify those. The advice of the Law Ministry was that these changes had not been covered, and therefore, these consequential amendments had arisen.

Initiating the discussion*, Shri M. Veerappa Moily (INC) said that even though the Bill looks like a technical one and also harmless, there are a few things which may take the democratic principles of the shareholders and also definitely work contrary to the transparency in governance. He further said that there should be a holistic approach to the entire concept of company law, that is why his general observation on this Bill is that since a lot of exercise has been done and a comprehensive Bill has been brought about with a holistic approach, they would have to be very careful in meddling with the provisions of the Bill. Stating that clause 10 may have very serious repercussions in implementation, he is of the opinion that this would open the doors for committing frauds and also inviting those liabilities which should not have been included here. While questioning the provision for reopening, he said that Amendment to clause 15 in Section 185 of the principal Act is quite dangerous and it also invites the contravention of the transparency law and also governance. He thought it would be safer to refer the Bill to the Standing Committee so that it can be totally re-examined before this Amendment is brought about. While expressing his hope that some amendments, particularly on the question of ease of making business would come about, he said on the contrary, the Government has been sending very weak signals in an environment of weakening economy due to deflationary threats, poor macros and sluggish growth. He further stated that the Government has to address the GST and direct tax code since they are all tax hurdles, and unless the Government concentrate on some of these problems, deflation will plague the economy of the country forever.

Participating in the discussion, Dr. Kirit Somaiya (BJP) said that this Bill is merely an amendment and clarifications had been given on a clause. The Government should address the problems of money laundering and corrupt practices. After 10 years of the creation of investor education and protection fund there is a need to review it. There is need to pay attention to the ponzi companies. He felt that similar certain corrections should also be brought in the Companies Act. He also wanted to draw the attention of the Government to dividend minimum paid up share capital loans guarantee.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Finance, Minister of

* Other members who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri S.R. Vijaya Kumar, Pinaki Misra, Prem Das Rai, Vinayak Bhaurao Raut, Jayadev Galla, Konda Vishweshwar Reddy, Varaprasad Rao Velagapalli, Abhijit Mukherjee, Subhash Chandra Baheria, V. Panneerselvam, Dushyant Chautala, Sher Singh Ghubaya, N.K. Premachandran, Hukum Singh, Adv. Joice George and Prof. Saugata Roy

Corporate Affairs and Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Shri Arun Jaitley said that it is companies which create jobs and therefore, if the economy of this country is to revive, we can't make it impossible to do business in this country. Explaining the four kinds of changes which they are making, Shri Jaitley said the first is with an intention for ease of doing business, the second is drafting errors, the third is oversight and the fourth is some provisions which are ex-facto oppressive to an environment to do business. While asking if we are trying to induce investors to come and invest in India or are we trying to scare them away from the country, he said they have brought in an amendment that only extremely harsh offences will be placed before a Special Court and the rest will be placed before the normal courts of the land. He said that these requirements have been brought at parity with international laws and collecting deposits in violation of law has been made an offence under the Companies Act. As regards transparency, Shri Jaitley said that all resolutions of the Annual General Meeting are subject to public scrutiny, but Board resolutions are not, and as such some drafting errors and ambiguity have to be addressed in the Bill. The Minister concluded by saying that what is very small can be ignored and what are major ones are to be reported. On related party transactions, he said that only the procedures have been simplified, and none of the amendments has a very ulterior motive of anybody.

The Bill was passed.

C. QUESTION HOUR

A chart showing the dates of ballots and last dates of receipt of notices of questions during the Session was circulated to Members along with Bulletin Part-II dated 31 October, 2014. The notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions for the Session were entertained *w.e.f.* 7 November, 2014, the day following issuance of Summons. The last date of receiving notices of Questions was 5 December 2014.

The actual number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions tabled by the Members were 30194 (SQ 19023 + USQ 11171). 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 30889 (30194+695) (SQ 19502 + USQ 11387). Five Short Notice Questions were also received. The maximum number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions included for ballot in a day, were 1003 and 630 respectively on 19 December 2014. The minimum number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions included for ballot in a day, were 617 and 343 respectively for 1 December 2014. The maximum

and minimum number of Members whose name included in the ballot were 278 for 18 December 2014, and 175 for 24 November 2014, respectively.

All the notices were examined in the light of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, Directions by the Speaker, Parliamentary Conventions and past precedents, with a view to decide their admissibility or otherwise. Out of 30,889 notices received, 440 notices were included in the list of Starred Questions and 5,058 in the lists of Unstarred Questions.

The Ministry-wise break-up of admitted Notice of Questions shows that the Minister of Railways answered the maximum number of Questions (both Starred and Unstarred) *i.e.* 359, followed by the Minister of Finance who answered 334 questions (both Starred and Unstarred). The minimum number of questions (both Starred and Unstarred) which was Two, were answered by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

Names of 368 Members were included in the Lists of Starred and Unstarred Questions. The maximum number of questions admitted / clubbed *i.e.* 88 were against Shri Rajeev Satav, MP.

The maximum and minimum number of Members whose names were included in the Lists of Questions was 272 on 16 December 2014 and 198 on 24 November 2014 respectively.

In all, 44 notices for raising Half-an-Hour Discussion were received during the Session. Out of these, two notices were admitted and discussed. Twenty-six Half-an-hour notices were disallowed while sixteen notices were postponed for the next session. In all, Five Short Notice Questions were received during the Session and all were disallowed. A total of Four correcting statements were made by the Ministers correcting the replies already given by them to questions in Lok Sabha.

A total of 103 Starred Questions were orally replied during the Session. The average number of Starred Questions answered orally during each sitting of the House was 4.68. The maximum number of Starred Questions answered orally on a single day was 9 on 5 December, 2014. The average number of Unstarred Questions appearing in the List was 230 per day during the entire session.

As many as 5,395 Statements were laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in reply to Starred and Unstarred Questions during the Session and 80 copies each of the relevant Statements were sent half-an-hour before the commencement of the Question Hour to the Parliamentary Notice Office for the use of Members.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made to the passing away of Shri Hemendra Chandra Singh and Shri Kapil Krishna Thakur, sitting Members of Lok Sabha; Dr. M.S. Sanjeevi Rao, Sarvashri Amitava Nandy, Avidyanath, Saifuddin Choudhury, Sanjay Singh Chauhan, Brahm Dutt, Murlī Deora, Gurcharan Singh Galib, Lakshman Mallick, Rambadan, Ananda Pathak, Jarbom Gamlin, Abdul Rehman Antulay, Udaysingrao Gaikwad, Anna Joshi and H.A. Dora, all former Members of the Lok Sabha.

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

RAJYA SABHA

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY THIRD SESSION*

The Two Hundred and Thirty Third Session of the Rajya Sabha commenced on 24 November 2014 and was adjourned *sine die* on 23 December 2014. The Rajya Sabha was prorogued by the President on 23 December 2014. In all, the House sat for 22 days during the session.

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

A. STATEMENTS/DISCUSSIONS

Statement regarding India's Stand in the W.T.O.: Making a statement in the House on 28 November 2014 regarding India's stand in the W.T.O., the Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Smt. Nirmla Sitharaman explained the facts relating to recent developments in the W.T.O. which came to a successful conclusion.

Smt. Sitharaman initially referred to her statement made on 5 August 2014 wherein she had informed that India had decided not to join the consensus in the WTO on the implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement until their concerns relating to the implementation of other Bali Ministerial Decisions, particularly the Decision on Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes, were addressed. She informed that in the ensuing months, consistent efforts were made on explaining the concerns underlying India's stand and working with other WTO members to find a way forward. These efforts, she stated, have borne fruit and government was able to resolve differences with the United States of America (USA) and persuaded it to support India in the WTO on its requirements. She informed that the General Council of the WTO adopted a Decision on Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes, a Decision on the Trade Facilitation Agreement and a Decision on Post Bali work. The General Council's Decision on Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes was a new and unambiguous Decision, she said. It was made clear in it that WTO Members would not challenge the public stockholding programmes of the members of the developing

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

countries for food security purposes, in relation to certain obligations under the WTO Agreement on Agriculture. The mechanism would remain in place in perpetuity until a permanent solution regarding the issue was agreed and adopted. Apart from clearing any ambiguity on the food security aspect, the decision also guarded the country against the possibility of no cover against international sanctions being available after 2017 in case a permanent solution on public stockholding for food security purposes was not arrived at by then. It, therefore, strengthened the safeguard available for continuing the Minimum Support Price policy which had been a lifeline for millions of country's poor farmers, she said.

The Minister further added that the decision included the commitment to find a permanent solution on public stockholding for food security purposes by 31 December 2015 through intensified programme of work and dedicated sessions, for taking forward the negotiations. She said that as per the relevant provisions of the WTO Agreement, General Council's decision on these elements had the same legal status as a Ministerial decision.

Smt. Sitharaman stated that the General Council also adopted a Protocol to make the Trade Facilitation Agreement a part of the WTO Agreement and opened the Protocol for acceptance. The Trade Facilitation Agreement would automatically come into force if ratified by two-third of the Members of the WTO. As per the Bali Ministerial Decision, the Trade Facilitation Protocol was to be opened for acceptance by Members by 31 July 2015. The WTO Members had now decided to leave this open ended which would enable them to complete their internal processes for acceptance of the Trade Facilitation Protocol.

Smt. Sitharaman mentioned that this positive outcome has reaffirmed the country's faith in the multilateral trading system and proved that this forum offered the best chance for developing countries to participate on equal terms in international trade. For that reason, however, she said it was important to make concerns known to them in time. While expressing her gratitude to the WTO Membership for their cooperation and efforts for the successful outcome, she said, the country now look forward to work with all WTO Members on the full implementation of the Doha Development Agenda, including Bali package, to obtain the real development dividend for the poor and vulnerable around the world. She also thanked the Members of Parliament, farmers' organizations, civil society groups and academicians for their support to India's efforts to ensure a fair deal.

Replying to the points raised by the Members, the Minister said that the November 2014 decision was fairly unambiguous and whenever a permanent solution would be worked out, it had to be agreed upon by all of them to be adopted and therefore, could not be imposed on the country. She added that there would be accelerated mechanism to get a permanent solution in the sense that dedicated sessions would be held by the Committee on Agriculture, supervised by the Trade Negotiations Committee (TNC). To remove any ambiguity on the issue of role of General Council and its Decision, she referred to a paragraph from WTOs document that said, 'The General Council fully acting as the Ministerial Council conducting the functions of Ministerial Conference in the interval is completely mandated'.

On questions regarding benefit of Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA), Smt. Sitharaman mentioned that the TFA would reduce the cost of imports and exports in India, making Indian manufacturing slightly more competitive. It would enhance transparency at ports, decrease arbitrage at ports due to delay and increase earnings from Customs with more frequency of ships at ports. On the issue of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), she stated that the government viewed the FTAs as a way in building blocks for the multilateral system to survive and continue. She assured the House that the interests of farmers and agriculture would be protected.

Regarding other issues covered by Doha Development Agenda, the Minister informed that it covered agriculture, industrial goods, services *etc.* and stated that in every area, there would be special and differential treatment provisions and each area would be negotiated separately. She once again reiterated that the peace clause would remain in place till a permanent solution was not agreed upon.

Statement regarding Incident of Sexual Assault on Woman by Cab Driver in Delhi: On 9 December 2014, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Rajnath Singh made a statement regarding the unfortunate incident of sexual assault on a woman by a cab driver in Delhi. He strongly condemned the dastardly act and assured the House that all necessary steps would be taken to ensure that the offender get punished for his heinous offence.

Shri Singh further advised the State Governments/Union Territory(UT) Administrations to ensure that the operations of web based taxi services be stopped and such service providers, which did not have license issued by the administrations, be prohibited to operate till they get themselves registered with the State Governments/ UT Administrations.

Short Duration Discussion on Money Held in Foreign Bank Accounts by Indian Citizens and Business Entities in Violation of Law: A short duration discussion on money held in foreign bank accounts by Indian citizens and business entities in violation of law took place on 26 November 2014.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Anand Sharma (INC) stated that the issue of black money, being taken out of India through money laundering and other illegal means to be stashed in foreign banks, had been agitating the minds of the people. He said that over the years, the country had taken a number of steps to prevent money laundering by enacting laws, by tightening the income tax regulations, by seeking information through cooperation with other countries about the account holders which are not known to the Government or to the Revenue authorities or to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). While pointing out the fact that RBI guidelines do permit Indian nationals and their business entities to have overseas accounts, he said that there has to be a clear distinction between what is authorized and legal and what is unauthorized. He felt that cases involving income tax violations or whether the money was the proceed of crime and drug trafficking need to be dealt with and prosecuted.

Shri Sharma said that apart from Switzerland, there were 40 to 50 other countries which had favourable tax regimes and where businessmen and individuals deposit money due to the secrecy assured by the banks. He complimented the previous Government for the steps taken by it to trace black money account holders. He informed that during the regime of UPA I and UPA II Government, agreements and treaties were signed with over 80 countries, including Cayman Islands, Liechtenstein and Switzerland, to share information in this regard. He further said that due to firmness of the Government of that time, the information sought by the Supreme Court, in this regard, could be brought to the country through the Tax Information Agreements, Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements, *etc.* Despite this, he said that the UPA Government's image was maligned through wrong propaganda and people of the country were misled. Shri Sharma also noted the claims made by the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) that if they came to power, all the black money stashed in foreign banks would be brought back to the country within 100 days and each citizen would get an amount of 15 lakhs in his account. However, he lamented that no such miracle happened. While referring to the Government's claim that it has formed Special Investigation Team (SIT) in this regard, Shri Sharma pointed that the formation of SIT was inevitable since the matter was pending in the

Supreme Court. He further referred to the statement of the Attorney General made before the Supreme Court in respect of the confidentiality clause, that disclosure of names could not be made before 31 March which was last date of completion of assessment of all cases. In this context Shri Sharma stated that as a mature responsible nation, agreements and treaties must be honoured by the country as per the confidentiality terms. Though, he said, all agreements did not have confidentiality clause, and the names given by foreign authorities should be revealed only after working out tangible evidence against them.

Referring to round tripping of money, Shri Sharma said that the money which goes out through illegal means is brought back many times through investments in real estate, gold or portfolio investments. Stating that Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had been on look out for such cases. He however requested the Government to find a way to keep track of them also. While concluding he stressed that the Government should come into action and fulfil the promises made at pre-election time.

Participating in the discussion* Kumari Mayawati (BSP) said that illegal stashing of country's black money in foreign accounts was because of a slow procedure which had been going on since independence and blamed all parties who formed the government in the Centre in the past. She blamed, however, the UPA Government for not taking any concrete step in this direction, allowing the BJP and associated parties to take advantage of the issue during campaign for the 16th Lok Sabha Elections. She accused the BJP for making false promises of bringing back black money from the foreign banks to the country in 100 days and distributing it to the poor by depositing 15 to 20 lakhs in their accounts.

Kumari Mayawati further stated that mere formation of SIT only would not serve the purpose. Since the issue had come forth in last 8 to 9 years, she said that people having foreign accounts would have withdrawn all the illegal money. She stated that Government should make efforts to trace information of such persons who had withdrawn the money and accordingly, action should be taken against them. Referring to the country's population which was largely poor and

* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Vijay Goel, Derek O'Brien, Sharad Yadav, A. Navaneethakrishnan, Sitaram Yechury, Baishnab Parida, Pramod Tiwari, D. Raja, Sanjay Raut, Anil Madhav Dave, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav and Shrimati Gundu Sudharani

unemployed, she urged the Government to take the matter seriously and bring all illegal offshore money back to the country and distribute them among the poor people.

Speaking on the issue Dr. K.P. Ramalingam (DMK) said that in the country, the poor had become poorer and the rich had become richer. The corporate sector had grown because of facilities being provided to them. Contrary to the hope that money earned by them would be paid back to the nation, money moved outside the country to be stashed there. He urged all Members to stop accusations and politicisation of the matter and instead join together in bringing the black money back to the country.

Dr. Ramalingam further expressed apprehension that 'Make in India' slogan should not be used for round tripping of black money. He felt that globalisation had been the basis of dumping black money in other countries and said that instead of trade globalisation, black money globalisation had been taking place in India. He added that after much persuasion and constitution of SIT by the apex court, there had been a substantial improvement in this direction and everybody should appreciate the initiative of the Government. He stated that whenever in the past issue of black money was raised, the incumbent government took the plea of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement. However, since 7 November 2011, the scenario had changed and exchange of information with other countries in this regard took place. He expressed hope that through sincere efforts, black money would be brought back to the country and trust of people could be restored by utilising it in overall development.

He further added that not only black money stashed outside the country, but the money hoarded within the country should also be brought out. He stated that money laundering cases had to be dealt with carefully. Court could impose fines in this regard which should get paid by the culprits before request for bail was made. He appreciated the prompt steps taken by the Government and also requested for a concrete action in this regard.

Replying to the points raised by the Members, the Minister of Finance, Minister of Corporate Affairs and Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Shri Arun Jaitley expressed gratitude towards Shri Anand Sharma to initiate discussion on varied aspects of the topic. Giving account of past developments in this regard he referred to the decision of the Supreme Court made on 4 July 2011 which said that the 'confidentiality clauses' in such matter should be adhered to till a particular stage only, as it was against country's constitutional system.

The Supreme Court further said that the SIT should be constituted with two retired judges of the Supreme Court as Chairpersons and various Government officers as supervisors. He alleged that the UPA Government was against this decision and had placed petition in the Supreme Court to revert it, as it believed that there were certain powers of the Government which did not come under the jurisdiction of the judiciary. He stated that after coming to power, in first meeting of the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) Government on 29 May 2014, it was decided to constitute the SIT as per the decision of the Supreme Court. Thereafter, in the month of June, whatever details Government had about persons having offshore accounts, including the names and evidences against them, were handed over to the two judges heading the SIT.

Shri Jaitley informed that, regarding Indian account holders in LGT Bank in Liechtenstein, whose details were received *via* Germany, there were 28 names and accounts, of which in 18 cases accounts were unlawful. He said, prosecution against these people had been filed. As regards information about HSBC (a British multinational banking and financial services company) accounts, unveiled by a whistleblower to French government who further forwarded it to respective countries, the Government got 627 names. He, however, said that addresses were not available in many of these cases and government had been trying to extract more information from the persons involved in transmission of such information.

He further stated that black money had been taken out of the country through various means over a period of time *viz.* through criminal activities like drug dealing, terrorism, through over invoicing in international business, through *hawala etc.* In some business families, a person becomes Non-Resident Indian (NRI) and the money earned is stashed in his international account. Hence, government would have to bring out such information regarding these accounts. He mentioned that the information provided was in reference to accounts between the years 2005 and 2007 and there was no provision regarding exchange of information with Switzerland till 2011. After 2011 the Swiss government refused to co-operate on the pretext that it was stolen information. He informed that in October 2014, the government sent a delegation on behalf of the Revenue department to Switzerland and a new arrangement was brought in. In the first part of the arrangement, the Swiss government agreed to co-operate even with regard to stolen accounts information, if some evidence would be furnished. In the second part, Swiss government agreed to confirm or deny the veracity of any

document produced before them in this regard. As third part, all such procedures would be done in a given period of time. Fourthly, dialogue would start with them with regard to automatic exchange of information.

Shri Jaitley further said that the world was moving forward to a situation wherein tax evasion disclosures were also being made. He said that America had come out with a domestic law called Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) under which inter-Governmental agreements would be signed with other countries for automatic exchange of information of all transactions. But the confidentiality clause was common to all. However, while prosecuting a man with evidence of having illegal transaction at the stage of filing a charge-sheet in court, his name could be made public. He said that India was one of the early countries to become a part of the group of 48 countries moving in this direction. This would help in getting information from many other tax heaven countries where illegal money was stashed. He further informed clear identifications had been made in 427 HSBC cases. Notices had been issued to all of them to call them for assessment and 250 persons had admitted to having an account there.

On the issue of disclosure of names, Shri Jaitley said that though the names had been disclosed to the Supreme Court, they would be made public only after collecting evidence against them and completing assessments. He stated that evidence could be obtained only from the country where these accounts were, as per the legal procedure or through a treaty. Before that disclosure of names would break the treaty. He further added that even the Supreme Court had read the Right to Privacy into the Indian Constitution under Article 21, as a Fundamental Right. He further informed that America had legislated that if any country did not sign the inter-governmental agreement regarding automatic exchange of information of all commercial transactions, not only the USA but other countries signing it would also impose a 25 per cent withholding tax on all remittances coming into India. He informed that India had been into 92 Double Taxation Avoidance Treaties which provide for exchange of documents and 91 of them have the confidentiality clause. Also, the country had already been into 15 Tax Information Exchange Agreements with other countries and 29 were being negotiated. In such a situation, he said, it had to be decided whether the country should be part of the mainstream or not. He informed that the government had apprised the Supreme Court about the international scenario of the treaties. The court stated that the case may be placed before the SIT and let it make the recommendations on the subject.

Shri Jaitley said that the proceedings were going on and the

government was completely committed and sincere in its efforts to identify every account holder. He stated that even if changes were required in laws, viz. Income Tax Act, Money Laundering Act, the UN Convention against Corruption etc., to bring back the black money, it would be done. Concluding the reply he stated, the whole process could not be executed in the period of 100 days, as pointed by the Members, but this government had done more in 100 days than any other government of the past in this regard had done. He stated that a foolproof procedure would be followed to get all the details of account holders to ensure that the guilty were taken to task.

Calling Attention to Reported move of Government to introduce changes in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS): On 27 November 2014, Shri D. Raja (CPI) called the attention of the Minister of Rural Development to the reported move of Government to introduce changes in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) by reducing the wage component of the fund allocation and restricting the areas of work.

While replying to the calling attention, the Minister of Rural Development; Minister of Panchayati Raj; and Minister of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Chaudhary Birender Singh made clarifications on the doubts expressed by Members regarding consideration of only 2,500 blocks from total 6,500 blocks identified for implementation of the Scheme. He explained that total blocks identified for the purpose were from the poorest of the poor areas. To pick up the scheme, an extensive exercise was done again and 2,500 blocks were selected for giving further preference. He clarified that this did not mean that the remaining 4,000 blocks had been left and the scheme would continue in all 6,500 blocks.

Further allaying the doubts that the ratio of 60:40 regarding expenditure on labour and material in the scheme would be disturbed and might be changed to 51:49, he stated that these are misleading facts. He said that within a district there may be some projects where material component may cross 40 per cent, but at the entire district level it would be ensured that 60 per cent of labour component was maintained. At Panchayat level, he stated that labour component would not be less than 60 per cent in any case. In this regard he pointed out that about 71 per cent of the payments, from total allocation of all the years, were made on labour component and the rest 29 per cent constituted material component.

On a point raised regarding creation of quality assets through the scheme, he informed the House that with this intention when government

talked about convergence of different schemes to make them part of MGNREGS, 18 States came forward with their respective schemes, projects and proposals. Many Line Department schemes converged with MGNREGS contributing to 35 per cent of its component. Rest of the 65 per cent was contributed by MGNREGS. For the year 2014-15, he informed that MGNREGS contributed to 15,719 crores and contribution from the Line Department was 8,578 crores *i.e.* 35 per cent. This way, he stated, States were keen to see that MGNREGS component was utilized to its maximum and alongside quality assets were also created.

While pointing to budgetary allocations of previous years *i.e.* at the time of UPA government, which were quite lesser than the actual demand, he refuted the charge on the Government for trying to weaken the present Act. He mentioned that this year, the demand was 34,000 crores and payments to the tune of 23,000 crores had already been made to different States.

On the issue raised by some Members regarding non-payment from the Ministry of Rural Development, he said that States which had submitted proper documents and audit reports had got the funds. On specifications made regarding West Bengal in this regard, he said that in 2013-14, 2,894 crores were allocated to the State and this year it got allocation of 3,657 crores. Hence, West Bengal had got the major share of the released funds. While speaking on funding or payment through *Aadhar* system or through newly introduced *Jan Dhan Yojna* directly to accounts, he said that States were coming forward by themselves to be involved through this system.

Speaking on provision of guarantee provided by the government to the States regarding funds, he stated that for most of the schemes, where the State government was active enough, money had always been provided. On specific mention of Tripura, he referred to the Tripura's high demand of 1,400 crores. He said, considering that a State had been very pro-active, all funds could not be forwarded there and it had to be done on the basis of some parameters. He, however, agreed that such States should be rewarded.

As regards corruption in the programme, he mentioned that there were certain loopholes in its implementation and efforts had been made to plug them. State governments had been directed to be cautious in this regard. He informed that funding was done electronically and a system had been devised to ensure that the funds go directly into the accounts of beneficiaries without any halt at State or district or block level. The Minister said that this system would keep check on corruption.

While mentioning about possible manipulations at the *Sarpanch* level, he said that the government had been trying to keep a check at every level to ensure that funds do not pass through several hands. He further stated that it was the primary duty of the State government to see that the system works efficiently and only then loopholes could be plugged. In the end, he reiterated that there would not be any restrictions as far as the area of operation of MGNREGS was concerned and the selection of 2500 blocks, from a total of 6500 identified blocks, was to intensify the projects of MGNREGS in these areas on priority.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

The Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2014*: On 9 December 2014, the Minister of Human Resource Development, Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani moved the Motion that the Bill to further amend the Central Universities Act, 2009, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration. Introducing the Bill, she informed the Members that the Central Universities Act, 2009 was enacted to establish and incorporate Universities for teaching and research in 12 States and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. She mentioned that the Bihar assembly and Bihar legislative council have unanimously urged the central Government to establish central university in the name of Mahatma Gandhi at Motihari. The Minister, while moving the Bill stated that the Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2014 *inter alia* seeks to establish one more Central University in the State of Bihar in the name of 'Mahatma Gandhi Central University'.

Replying to the discussion**, the Minister thanked the members who supported the Bill. Elaborating the need for amendment of the Act, the Minister stated that the biggest challenge before us is to take up rebuilding work along with repair work as the whole frame work would collapse without working on the latter. Stating that the Central University of Bihar is facing numerous challenges, she mentioned that concerted efforts need to be taken to find out the solutions. Regarding the misuse of the funds meant for OBC students in Delhi University, the Minister

* The Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha was laid on the Table of the House on 9 December, 2014.

** Those who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Jairam Ramesh, Anil Madhav Dave, Tiruchi Siva, Javed Ali Khan, D. Bandyopadhyay, Harivansh, S. Muthukaruppan, Narendra Kumar Kashyap, C.P. Narayanan, Baishnab Parida, Gundu Sudharani, Pyarimohan Mohapatra, P. Bhattacharya, Basawaraj Patil, A.V. Swamy, D. Raja, Husain Dalwai and Ramdas Athawale.

stated that a Committee had been constituted to examine the matter and the said Committee has submitted its Report. Replying to an observation made by a Member regarding mandatory elections in the Universities, she stated that the Universities should have the right to determine themselves as to what is best for them.

Welcoming the suggestions regarding making the teachers' recruitments procedures simple and transparent and providing access to quality education, the Minister informed that a detailed discussion with Vice-chancellors was held to discuss such issues. The Minister further informed that as a follow up of the discussion, interactions are being conducted on a continuous basis to comprehensively deal with the challenges including quality assessment. She further added that in Chandigarh, all the Vice-Chancellors resolved that by February, 2015 all the Central Universities will apply for and get NAC accreditation or re-accreditation.

Explaining further the steps taken with regard to access to quality education, the Minister stated that for the first time in the history of education in India, a portal named 'swyam' has been introduced which would provide free education at the graduation and post-graduation levels. The Minister informed further that those courses would be mobile-friendly in an app. format which would also enable students to get the degrees at a very concessional payment. Those students who are specially-abled would get more than a concession, she added. The Minister further informed that in addition to inviting academicians from all over the world to India, a national ranking system for India is being indigenously developed. She further added that to complement that, the parameters that are being decided by the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Directors and Vice-Chancellors would be put in the public domain through the 'mygov.in' platform so that people of this country also have a say in deciding what the parameters that a University or a College or an educational institute should aspire for or should have. In this regard, the Minister added that free video lectures have also been uploaded which would enable students to make informed choice about Universities or colleges and also have access to new ideas of where they want to go further. The Minister also mentioned that, for the first time, a credit transfer frame work has been introduced which is applicable from Class IX on to post-graduation level. Addressing the concern shown by several Members regarding brain drain, the Minister stated that a programme called 'Unnat Bharat Abhiyan' has been launched through which IITs, IIMs and Central Universities would adopt villages, help in technology transfer, and in transferring of new

knowledge into these villages. Replying to a query regarding regional imbalance, the Minister stated that a programme called 'Ishanya Vikas' has been initiated to remove the regional imbalance. She explained the programme stating that students across high schools and engineering colleges in the North East, would be paid for coming to the IITs, Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs) and Central Universities so that they can engage with faculty and also with students and learn about new knowledge and new possibilities *vis-a-vis* their own personal careers.

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

The Delhi Special Police Establishment (Amendment) Bill, 2014*:

On 27 November 2014, the Minister of Finance, Minister of Corporate Affairs and Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Shri Arun Jaitley, on behalf of the Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region; Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office; Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions; Minister of State in the Department of Atomic Energy; and Minister of State in the Department of Space, Dr. Jitender Singh, moved the Delhi Special Police Establishment (Amendment) Bill, 2014 for consideration of the House. The Minister informed the House that the Bill sought to amend the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 and make enabling provision for inclusion of the Leader of the single largest Opposition Party in the House of the People as a Member of the Committee for recommending a panel of officers to the Central Government for appointment of the Director of the Delhi Special Police Establishment. The Bill also proposed to provide that no appointment of a Director shall be invalid merely by reason of any vacancy or absence of a Member in the said Committee.**

The Minister, while moving the Bill, explained the rationale behind the Bill and stated that the Select Committee constituted to examine the Lokpal Bill *inter alia* recommended that three people namely, the Prime Minister, Chief Justice of India and the Leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha would appoint the Director of CBI. He further elaborated stating that, in view of the absence of a recognised leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, the Government has decided that wherever

* The Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha was laid on the Table of the House on 27 November, 2014.

** Extract from the 'Objects and Reasons' of the Bill.

the word, Leader of the Opposition comes, on the basis of consensus, shall be substituted by the word leader of the largest party in Opposition.

Replying to the discussion* Shri Jaitley addressed the concern of the Members and clarified that the first motivation behind the Bill was that the CBI should not be a partisan agency and that it must be a fair agency and there must be participation of the Member of the Opposition in the appointment of the CBI Director.

The Motion for consideration of the Bill and clauses, etc. was adopted and the Bill was passed.

The School of Planning and Architecture Bill, 2014**: On 10 December 2014, the Minister of Human Resource Development, Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani moved the School of Planning and Architecture Bill, 2014 for the consideration of the House. Moving the Bill for consideration, she stated that planning is to bring the future into the present so that something can be done about it, but this Bill sought to address certain challenges which were in the past and are now presented before our students. The Bill sought to confer the status of “institution of national importance” to all the three Schools of Planning and Architecture at New Delhi, Bhopal and Vijayawada, thereby enabling them to emerge as “centres of excellence” with the objective of meeting the national and international standards of planners and architects in an ever increasing environment of urbanisation and industrialisation.***

Replying to the discussion#, the Minister of Human Resource Development, Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani addressed the concern of some members regarding the East or the North-East being ignored and stated that within IIT, Guwahati, a component called ‘Ishanya Vikas’ has been formulated to integrate children of the North-East and specially bright, meritorious young students, from Standard-IX onwards to the

* Those who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Anand Sharma, Ajay Sancheti, Naresh Agrawal, Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, Satish Chandra Misra, K.N. Balagopal, A.U. Singh Deo, Majeed Memon, D. Raja, Shantaram Naik, A. Navaneethakrishnan, Tiruchi Siva, K.T.S. Tulsi and Rajeev Shukla.

** The Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha was laid on the Table of the House on 10 December, 2014.

*** Extract from the ‘Statement of Objects and Reasons’ of the Bill.

Those who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Shantaram Naik, Dr. C.P. Thakur, Naresh Agrawal. Vijila Sathyananth, Ambeth Rajan, Ritabrata Banerjee, C.M. Ramesh, Bhupinder Singh, Kanimozhi, Meghraj Jain, M.P. Achuthan, Prof. Jogen Chowdhury and Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda.

Engineering College students and facilitate an all expenses paid interface with all the IITs, NITs and Central Universities across the country. The Minister also assured the members that the curriculum taught in the School of Planning and Architecture also gives importance to the aesthetic values not only from an urban perspective but also from a historical and rural perspective. She also expressed the hope that the students who pass out of the School of Planning and Architecture would contribute to provide better standards of living and better facilities. Replying to a query regarding reservation policy, the Minister assured the House that the reservation policy vis-à-vis admission for students will be completely followed in the Schools of Planning and Architecture as seen in the IITs and the NITs.

The Motion for consideration of the Bill and clauses, etc. was adopted and the Bill was passed.

C. QUESTIONS

During the Session, 8,841 notices of Questions (6,647 Starred and 2,194 Unstarred) were received. Out of these 380 Questions were admitted as Starred and 3,470 Questions were admitted as Unstarred. The total number of Starred Questions orally answered was 48. The total number of Questions received in Hindi was 1,767.

Daily average of Questions: The first 10 lists of Starred Questions contained 20 Questions each from 24 November 2014 to 15th December 2014 and the remaining 12 lists of Starred Questions contained 15 Questions each from 8th December to 23rd December 2014. On an average, 2.18 Questions were orally answered per sitting, for all the sittings having Question Hour. The maximum of Questions orally answered was 7 on 9th December 2014.

The first 10 lists of Unstarred Questions contained 155 each from 24 November 2014 to 5th December 2014 and the remaining 12 lists of Unstarred Questions contained 160 Questions each from 8th December to 23rd December 2014.

Half-an-Hour Discussion: 5 notices of Half-an-Hour Discussion were received; however, none of them was discussed.

Short Notice Questions: 23 notices of Short Notice Questions were received, out of which only 3 were admitted and answered.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Lekhraj Bachani, Sardar Jagdev Singh Talwandi, Shri S.S.

Rajendran, Shri Murli Deora, Shri Ananda Pathak, Shri Krishan Kumar Deepak, Shri Shivpratap Singh, Shri A.R. Antulay, Shri Sultan Singh, all former Members of Rajya Sabha, Shri B.K.S. Iyengar, renowned yoga exponent, Mr. Michael Chilufya Sata, President of the Republic of Zambia and Shri Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer, former Judge of the Supreme Court of India and a renowned legal luminary.

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

STATE LEGISLATURES

GOA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Sixth Goa Legislative Assembly held its Eighth Session on 20 October 2014 and was adjourned *sine die* on the same day. The House was prorogued by the Governor on 24 October 2014.

Ratification of Amendment of the Constitution: The Chief Minister, Shri Manohar Parrikar moved the following Motion of the Government Resolution before the House:

“That this House ratifies the amendments to the Constitution of India falling within the purview of clause (b) of the proviso to clause (2) of Article 368, proposed to be made by the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-First Amendment) Bill, 2014, as passed by both the Houses of Parliament”.

Eight members spoke on the Government Resolution and thereafter, the Resolution was put to vote and passed by the House.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Mohammed Fazal, former Governor of Goa and Maharashtra; Prof. Bipan Chandra, an eminent historian; Sarvashri Vasudev K. Naik, an eminent Goan producer, director and editor of Marathi films and the recipient of the Dadasaheb Phalke award; Uppalapu Srinivas, a renowned musician; Dr. Ashok Kelkar, veteran language expert/linguist, litterateur; Sarvashri Shankar Vaidya, an eminent Marathi poet and a noted writer; Madhukar Mordekar, a veteran freedom fighter and a noted social worker; and Madhav Vittal Kamath, a renowned journalist and a Padma Bhushan awardee.

MANIPUR LAGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Ninth Session of the Tenth Manipur Legislative Assembly commenced on 18 December 2014 and was adjourned *sine die* on 22 December 2014. There were 3 sittings in all.

Ratification of Amendment of the Constitution: During the Session, the following Motion of the Government Resolution was placed before the House:

“That this House ratifies the amendments to the Constitution of India falling within the purview of clause (b) of the proviso to clause (2)

* Material contributed by the Goa Legislative Assembly Secretariat

** Material contributed by the Manipur Legislative Assembly Secretariat

of Article 368, proposed to be made by the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-First Amendment) Bill, 2014, as passed by both the Houses of Parliament”.

The Resolution was put to vote and unanimously passed by the House.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Maibam Kunjo, a former member of the State Legislative Assembly.

NAGALAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Sixth Session of the Twelfth Nagaland Legislative Assembly commenced on 16 December 2014 and was adjourned *sine die* on the same day. The House was prorogued by the Governor on 19 December 2014.

Ratification of Amendment of the Constitution: The Parliamentary Secretary for Justice and Law, Shri N. Jacob Zhimomi moved the following Motion of the Government Resolution before the House:

“That this House ratifies the amendments to the Constitution of India falling within the purview of clause (b) of the proviso to clause (2) of Article 368, proposed to be made by the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-First Amendment) Bill, 2014, as passed by both the Houses of Parliament”.

The Resolution was considered and passed by voice vote.

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Fifteenth West Bengal Legislative Assembly which commenced its Fourteenth Session on 7 November 2014 was adjourned *sine die* on 20 November 2014. The House was prorogued by the Governor on 8 December 2014. There were 11 sittings in all.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Sarvashri Krishna Thakur, a sitting Member of the Parliament; Sushil Biswas, a sitting member of the State Legislative Assembly; Ananda Prasad Pathak, former Member of Parliament and former member of the State Legislative Assembly; Amitava Nandy and Saifuddin Choudhury, both former Members of Parliament; Shital Chandra Hembram, Kirity Bagdi, Sambhu Narayan Goswami, Bachcha Mohan Roy, Benoy Krishna Konar, Sunil De, Sadhan Kumar Chakraborty, Shiba Nath Das, Samar Baora, Smt. Arati Dasgupta, all former members of the State Legislative Assembly; and Smt. Firoza Begum, legendary *Nazrulgeeti* exponent.

* Material contributed by the Nagaland Legislative Assembly Secretariat

** Material contributed by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Secretariat

RECENT LITERATURE OF PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

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

1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	24.11.2014 to 23.12.2014	
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD		22
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	129 Hours and 47 Minutes	
4. TIME LOST DUE TO INTERRUPTIONS/ FORCED ADJOURNMENTS	3 hours 28 minutes	
5. GOVERNMENT BILLS		
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session		8
(ii) Introduced		16
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Rajya Sabha		3
(iv) Returned by the Rajya Sabha with any amendment/ Recommendation and laid on the Table		Nil
(v) Discussed		19
(vi) Passed		18
(vii) Withdrawn		Nil
(viii) Negatived		Nil
(ix) Part-discussed		1
(x) Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation		Nil
(xi) Pending at the end of the Session		9
6. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS		
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session		53
(ii) Introduced		68
(iii) Discussed		3
(iv) Passed		Nil
(v) Withdrawn		2
(vi) Negatived		Nil
(vii) Part-discussed		1
(viii) Pending at the end of the Session		119
7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 184		
(i) Notice received		50
(ii) Admitted		16
(iii) Discussed		Nil

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8. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED UNDER RULE 377	272
9. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED ON URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE DURING ZERO HOUR	684
10. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193	
(i) Notice received	193
(ii) Admitted	6
(iii) Discussion held	4
(iv) Part-discussed	Nil
11. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197	4
12. STATEMENTS MADE BY MINISTERS	36
13. ADJOURNMENT MOTION	
(i) Notice received	59
(ii) Brought before the House	Nil
(iii) Admitted	Nil
14. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED BY WAY OF CALLING ATTENTION	4
15. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notice received	1
(ii) Admitted	1
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Part-discussed	Nil
16. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notice received	6
(ii) Admitted	6
(iii) Moved	2
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Part-discussed	1
(vii) Withdrawn	1
17. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
(i) Notice received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved & Discussed	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil

(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
18. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
(i) Starred	440
(ii) Un-starred	5,058
(iii) Short Notice Questions	2
(iv) Half-an-Hour discussions	Nil

19. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held during the period	No. of Reports presented
1	2	3	4
i)	Business Advisory Committee	5	5
ii)	Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House	1	1
iii)	Committee on Empowerment of women	4	2
iv)	Committee on Estimates	5	5
v)	Committee on Ethics	2	1
vi)	Committee on Government Assurances	5	8
vii)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	6	—
viii)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	—	—
ix)	Committee on Petitions	4	—
x)	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	—	4
xi)	Committee of Privileges	2	—
xii)	Committee on Public Accounts	9+5*	13
xiii)	Committee on Public Undertakings	6	1
xiv)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	2	2
xv)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	4	2+2 [#]
xvi)	General Purposes Committee	—	—
xvii)	House Committee		
	(a) Accommodation Sub-Committee		
	(b) Sub-Committee on Amenities	—	—
xviii)	Library Committee	—	—

* Sitting of Sub-committee

Tour Reports

xix) Railway Convention Committee	—	—
xx) Rules Committee	—	—

JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEE

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

DEPARTMENTALLY RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES

1	2	3	4
i)	Committee on Agriculture	9	5
ii)	Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers	8	3
iii)	Committee on Coal & Steel	7	6
iv)	Committee on Defence	6	5
v)	Committee on Energy	5	3
vi)	Committee on External Affairs	8	4
vii)	Committee on Finance	11	9
viii)	Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	6	2
ix)	Committee on Information Technology	5	4
x)	Committee on Labour	9	3
xi)	Committee on Petroleum & Natural Gas	5	2
xii)	Committee on Railways	5	3
xiii)	Committee on Rural Development	8	4
xiv)	Committee on Social Justice & Empowerment	9	6
xv)	Committee on Urban Development	2	3
xvi)	Committee on Water Resources	4	2

APPENDIX II**STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED
DURING THE 233RD SESSION OF THE RAJYA SABHA**

1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	24.11.2014 to 23.12.2014
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	22
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	76 Hours and 15 minutes
4. NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	1
5. GOVERNMENT BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	59
(ii) Introduced	1
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	15
(iv) Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment	NIL
(v) Referred to Select Committee by the Rajya Sabha	2
(vi) Referred to Joint Committee by the Rajya Sabha	NIL
(vii) Referred to the Department-related Standing Committees	2*
(viii) Reported by Select Committee	1
(ix) Reported by Joint Committee	NIL
(x) Reported by the Department-related Standing Committees	NIL
(xi) Discussed	12
(xii) Passed	12
(xiii) Withdrawn	6
(xiv) Negatived	NIL
(xv) Part-discussed	NIL
(xvi) Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation	1**
(xvii) Discussion postponed	NIL
(xviii) Pending at the end of the Session	57

* Out of 2 Bills, Bill namely the Lokpal and Lokayuktas and other Related Law (Amendment) Bill, 2014 was introduced in Lok Sabha and referred to DRPS Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances and Law and Justice.

** This figure is included in (xvi) above and is related to passing/returning of the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2014

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6.	PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS	78
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	78
	(ii) Introduced	31
	(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	2*
	(vii) Withdrawn	NIL
	(viii) Passed	NIL
	(ix) Negatived	2
	(x) Circulated for eliciting opinion	NIL
	(xi) Part-discussed	1
	(xii) Discussion postponed	NIL
	(xiii) Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	NIL
	(xiv) Referred to Select Committee	NIL
	(xv) Lapsed due to retirement/death of Member-in-charge of the Bill	24
	(xvi) Pending at the end of the Session	83
7.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
	(i) Notice received	51
	(ii) Admitted	4
	(iii) Discussions held	2
8.	NUMBER OF STATEMENT MADE UNDER RULE 180 (Calling attention to matters of urgent Public Importance)	
	Statement made by Ministers	1
9.	HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD	NIL
10.	STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
	(i) Notice received	1
	(ii) Admitted	1
	(iii) Moved	NIL
	(iv) Adopted	NIL
	(v) Negatived	NIL
	(vi) Withdrawn	NIL
11.	GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
	(i) Notice received	NIL
	(ii) Admitted	NIL
	(iii) Moved	NIL

* Bills were discussed and thereafter withdrawn by leave of the House.

(iv) Adopted		NIL
12. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION		
(i) Received		10
(ii) Admitted		10
(iii) Discussed		3
(iv) Withdrawn		NIL
(v) Negatived		2
(vi) Adopted		NIL
(vii) Part-discussed		1
(viii) Discussion Postponed		NIL
13. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS		
(i) Notice received		NIL
(ii) Admitted		NIL
(iii) Moved & discussed		NIL
(iv) Adopted		NIL
(v) Part-discussed		NIL
14. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS		
(i) Received		88
(ii) Admitted		13
(iii) Moved		1
(iv) Adopted		1
(v) Part-discussed		NIL
(vi) Negatived		NIL
(vii) Withdrawn		NIL
15. MOTIONS REGARDING MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE		
(i) Received		2
(ii) Admitted		NIL
(iii) Move		NIL
(iv) Adopted		NIL
(v) Negatived		NIL
(vi) Withdrawn		NIL
(vii) Part-discussed		NIL
(viii) Lapsed		NIL
16. NUMBER, NAME AND DATE OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE CREATED, IF ANY.	Two Select Committees named 'The Payment and Settlement Systems (Amendment) Bill, 2014' and 'The Repealing and Amending Bill, 2014' were constituted on 23.12.2014	
17. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED		1,958
18. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS		4,130

19. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	171 passes issued on 17.12.2014
20. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE	393 visitors visited on 17.12.2014
21. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
(i) Starred	380
(ii) Unstarred	3,470
(iii) Short-Notice Questions	3
22. DISCUSSIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES	NIL
23. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES	

Sl. No.	Name of Committee	No. of meetings held during the period from 1 st October to 31 st December 2014	No. of Reports presented during the 233 rd Session
(i)	Business Advisory Committee	5	NIL
(ii)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	3	5
(iii)	Committee on Petitions	3	1
(iv)	Committee of Privileges	1	2
(v)	Committee on Rules	1	1
(vi)	Committee on Government Assurances	5	1
(vii)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	2	NIL
(viii)	General Purposes Committee	NIL	NIL
(ix)	House Committee	NIL	NIL
Department-related Standing Committees:			
(x)	Commerce	4	2
(xi)	Home Affairs	6	3
(xii)	Human Resource Development	3	NIL
(xiii)	Industry	4	4
(xiv)	Science and Technology, Environment and Forests	4	1
(xv)	Transport, Tourism and Culture	4	3
(xvi)	Health and Family Welfare	5	2
(xvii)	Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice	8	2
Other Committees			
(xviii)	Committee on Ethics	2	NIL
(xix)	Committee on Provision of Computer Equipment to Members of Rajya Sabha	NIL	NIL

(xx) Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme	1	NIL
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24. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE 2

25. PETITIONS PRESENTED NIL

26. NAME OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN WITH DATES

Sl. No.	Name of Members sworn	Party Affiliation	Date on which sworn
1.	Shri Meghraj Jain	BJP	24.11.2014
2.	Shri Javed Ali Khan	SP	26.11.2014
3.	Shri Manohar Parrikar	BJP	-do-
4.	Shri P.L.Punia	INC	-do-
5.	Shri Rajaram	BSP	-do-
6.	Shri Neeraj Shekhar	SP	-do-
7.	Shri Veer Singh	BSP	-do-
8.	Dr. Tazeen Fatma	SP	-do-
9.	Shri Ravi Prakash Verma	SP	-do-
10.	Dr. Chandrapal Singh Yadav	SP	-do-
11.	Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav	SP	-do-
12.	Shrimati Manorama D. Sharma	INC	-do-
13.	Shri Birender Singh	BJP	2.12.2014
14.	Shri Suresh Prabhu	BJP	5.12.2014

27. OBITUARY REFERENCES

Sl. No.	Name	Sitting Member/ Ex-Member
1.	Shri B.K.S. Iyengar	Renowned Yoga Exponent
2.	Shri Lekhraj Bachani	ex-Member
3.	Sardar Jagdev Singh Talwandi	ex-Member
4.	Shri S.S. Rajendran	ex-Member
5.	Shri Murlī Deora	ex-Member
6.	Mr. Michael Chilufya Sata	President of the Republic of Zambia
7.	Shri Ananda Pathak	ex-Member
8.	Shri Krishan Kumar Deepak	ex-Member
9.	Shri Shivpratap Singh	ex-Member
10.	Shri A.R. Antulay	ex-Member
11.	Shri Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer	Former Judge of the Supreme Court of India and a renowned legal luminary.
12.	Shri Sultan Singh	ex-Member

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2014

Legislature	Duration	Sittings	Govt. Bills [Introduced (Passed)]	Private Bills [Introduced (Passed)]	Starred Questions [Received (admitted)]	Unstarred Questions [Received (admitted)]	Short Notice Questions [Received (admitted)]		
								1	2
STATES									
Andhra Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Andhra Pradesh L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.A.	19.12.2014 to 26.12.2014	5	1(1)	Nil	546(319)	20(116)	107(11)		
Bihar L.C.	19.12.2014 to 26.12.2014	5	(1)	—	387(346)	—	100(61)		
Chhattisgarh L.A.	15.12.2014 to 17.12.2014	3	6(6)	—	818(499)	553(411)	Nil		
Goa L.A.	20.10.2014	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		
Gujarat L.A.	10.11.2014 to 11.11.2014	2	6(6)	—	527(383)	422(282)	2		
Haryana L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Himachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Jharkhand L.A.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		
Karnataka L.A.	9.12.2014 to 20.12.2014	10	14(11)	—	135(135)	2,016(2,016)	Nil		

Karnataka L.C.	9.12.2014 to 20.12.2014	10	12(12)	1	1,186(135)	257(1,308)	Nil
Kerala L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	8.12.2014 to 12.12.2014	5	14(14)	—	807(661)	580(594)	—
Maharashtra L.A.	10.11.2014 to 12.11.2014 & 8.12.2014 to 24.12.2014	3+13	14(14)	—	807(661)	580(594)	—
Maharashtra L.C.	12.11.2014 and 8.12.2014 to 24.12.2014	1+13	(1)	13	2,624(863)	16(11)	2(10)
Manipur L.A.	18.12.2014 to 22.12.2014	3	3(1)	Nil	22(20)	15(15)	Nil
Meghalaya L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram L.A.	11.11.2014 to 26.11.2014	—	5(5)	—	260(246)	46(43)	—
Nagaland L.A.	16.12.2014 to 16.12.2014	1	1	Nil	1,609(1,360)	2,042(2,742)	Nil
Odisha L.A.	20.11.2014 to 5.12.2014	14	9(8)	1	1,609(1,360)	2,042(2,742)	Nil
Punjab L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan L.A.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sikkim L.A.	21.11.2014 to 22.11.2014	1+2	4(4)	Nil	3(3)	8(7)	Nil
Tamil Nadu L.A.	4.12.2014 to 8.12.2014	3	7(7)	—	(179)	(418)	—
Telangana L.C.	5.11.2014 to 29.11.2014	11	(3)	—	303(250)	21(20)	11(10)
Telangana L.A.	5.11.2014 to 29.11.2014	19	3(3)	—	494(284)	(90)#	35(30)
Tripura L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttarakhand L.A.	24.11.2014 to 27.11.2014	4	9(9)	Nil	(181)	(565)	(16)
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	14.11.2014 to 25.11.2014	5	5(8)	Nil	343(209)	652(390)	188(139)
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	14.11.2014 to 26.11.2014	6	12(12)	Nil	1,015(985)	426(423)	80(69)
West Bengal L.A.	7.11.2014 to 8.12.2014	11	(9)	Nil	651(275)	131(90)	Nil
UNION TERRITORIES							
Delhi L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puducherry L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

Starred Questions admitted as Unstarred.

- (h) Committees Question and Reference-2, Committee on Welfare of Women/Children-2 and Committee on Paper laid on the Table-2(1)
- (i) Hill Areas Committee-2 and Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-2
- (j) Subject Committee-I-2, Subject Committee-III-3(1) and Committee on Paper laid-1(1)
- (k) Standing Committee-I-4, Standing Committee-II-3, Standing Committee-III-3, Standing Committee-IV-3, Standing Committee-V-6, Standing Committee-VI-4, Standing Committee-VII-4, Standing Committee-VIII-5, Standing Committee-IX-4 and Standing Committee-X-1
- (l) Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-18, Question and Reference Committee-17, Committee on Welfare of Backward Class-16, Committee on Welfare of Minorities-16, Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institution-18, Committee on Environment-21 and Select Committee on the The Rajasthan Land Acquisition Bill, 2014-6
- (m) Committee Relating to Examination of Audit Reports of the Local Bodies of the State-4, Joint Committee Relating to Women and Child Welfare-3, Inquiry Committee on Sting Operation-10, Panchayati Raj Committee-3(2) and Inquiry Committee on Dues Payment of the Employ of Modinagar Spinning Mill-3
- (n) Committee on Reference and Question-2, Committee on Financial and Administrative Delayed-3, Committee on Rules Revision-2, Committee on Parliamentary Study-5, Committee on Enquiry of Housing Complaints of U.P. Legislature-4, Parliamentary and Social Welfare Committee-2, Committee on Control of Irregularities in Development Authorities, Housing Board, Jila Panchayats and Municipal Corporation-12, Committee on Enquiry of Provincial Electricity Arrangement-5, Committee on Regulation Review-2, Daivee Aapada Prabandhan Samiti-3, Committee on Commercialization of Education-3 and Vidhai Samadhikar Samiti-4
- (o) Committee on Bidhavyak Elaka Unnayan Prakaaba-10, Committee on Papers laid on the Table-10, Committee on Affairs of Women and Children-10, Standing Committee on Agriculture, Agriculture Marketing and Fisheries-10, Standing Committee on Commerce and Industries, Industrial Reconstruction and Public Enterprises-10, Standing Committee on Micro and Small Scale Enterprises and Textiles and Animal Resources Development-9, Standing Committee on Higher Education-11, Standing Committee on School Education-9, Standing Committee on Environment, Forests and Tourism-11, Standing Committee on Finance, Excise and Development and Planning-10, Standing Committee on Food and Supplies, Food Processing and Horticulture and Co-operation and Consumer Affairs-9, Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare-10, Standing Committee on Home, Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Jails, Law, Judicial and Civil Defence-10, Standing Committee on Housing, Hill Affairs and Fire Services-9, Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs, Sports and Youth Services-11, Standing Committee on Irrigation and Waterways and Water Investigation and Development-11, Standing Committee on Labour-11, Standing Committee on Municipal Affairs and Urban Development-10, Standing Committee on Panchayats and Rural Development, Land and Land Reforms and Sundarban Development-10, Standing Committee on Power and Non-conventional Energy Sources-12, Standing Committee on Public Works and Public Health Engineering-9, Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Information Technology and Bio-Technology-11, Standing Committee on Self-Help Group and Self-Employment-12, Standing Committee on Social Welfare, Disaster Management and Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation-16, Standing Committee on Transport-10, Standing Committee on Backward Classes Welfare-9 and Standing Committee on Minority Affairs-11.

APPENDIX IV**LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF
PARLIAMENT AND ASSENTED TO BY THE
PRESIDENT DURING THE PERIOD****1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2014**

Sl. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of assent by the President
1.	The Delhi Special Police Establishment (Amendment) Bill, 2014	29.11.2014
2.	The Apprentices (Amendment) Bill, 2014	5.12.2014
3.	The Indian Institutes of Information Technology Bill, 2014	8.12.2014
4.	The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 2014	9.12.2014
5.	The Merchant Shipping (Second Amendment) Bill, 2014	9.12.2014
6.	The Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Amendment Bill, 2014	10.12.2014
7.	The Constitution (Scheduled Castes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2014	17.12.2014
8.	The Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2014	17.12.2014
9.	The Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Laws (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2014	17.12.2014
10.	The School of Planning and Architecture Bill, 2014	18.12.2014
11.	The Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2014	25.12.2014
12.	The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second (Amendment) Bill, 2014	26.12.2014
13.	The Constitution (Ninety-ninth Amendment) Bill, 2014*	31.12.2014
14.	The National Judicial Appointments Commission Bill, 2014	31.12.2014

* The Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha as the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-First Amendment) Bill, 2014. The Short title of the Bill was changed to the Constitution (Ninety-ninth Amendment) Bill, 2014 by Lok Sabha through an amendment to clause 1.

APPENDIX V**LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES
OF THE STATES AND THE UNION TERRITORIES
DURING THE PERIOD****1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2014****BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

1. Bihar Viniyog (Shankya-4) Vidheyak, 2014

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Bihar Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2014

CHHATTISGARH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. Chhattisgarh Panchayat Raj (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2014
2. Chhattisgarh Sahkari Society (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2014
3. Chhattisgarh Vidhan Sabha Sachivalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2014
4. Antarrashtriya Soochna Praudyogiki Sansthan (I.I.I.T.) Vishwavidyala (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2014
5. Chhattisgarh Bhada Nyantran (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2014
6. Chhattisgarh Viniyog (No.4) Vidheyak, 2014

GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Gujarat Educational Institutions Services Tribunal (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2014
2. The Gujarat Agricultural Universities (Second Amendment) Bill, 2014
3. The Gujarat Local Authorities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2014
4. The Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board (Amendment) Bill, 2014
5. The Gujarat Forensic Sciences University (Amendment) Bill, 2014
6. The Gujarat Private Universities (Second Amendment) Bill, 2014

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Karnataka Essential Services Maintenance Bill, 2013
2. The Karnataka Municipalities and Certain Other Law (Amendment) Bill, 2014
3. The Karnataka Education (Amendment) Bill, 2014
4. The Karnataka Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries Sciences University (Amendment) Bill, 2014
5. The Indian Succession (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2014
6. The Karnataka Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2014
7. The Karnataka Value Added Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 2014
8. The Karnataka Court Fees and Suits Valuation (Amendment) Bill, 2014

9. The Karnataka State Law University (Amendment) Bill, 2014
10. The Karnataka Land Reforms and Certain Other Law (Amendment) Bill, 2014
11. The Karnataka Stamp (Second Amendment) Bill, 2014
12. The Karnataka Preservation of Trees (Amendment) Bill, 2014

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Karnataka Molasses Regulation Bill, 2014
2. The Karnataka Municipalities and Certain Other Law (Amendment) Bill, 2014
3. The Karnataka Education (Amendment) Bill, 2014
4. The Karnataka Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries Science University (Amendment) Bill, 2014
5. The Indian Succession (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2014
6. The Karnataka Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2014
7. The Karnataka Value Added Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 2014
8. The Karnataka Court Fees and Suits Valuation (Amendment) Bill, 2014
9. The Karnataka State Law University (Amendment) Bill, 2014
10. The Karnataka Land Reforms and Certain Other Law (Amendment) Bill, 2014
11. The Karnataka Stamp (Second Amendment) Bill, 2014
12. The Karnataka Preservation of Trees (Amendment) Bill, 2014
13. The Karnataka Lake Conservation and Development Authority Bill, 2014
14. The Karnataka Hindu Religious Institutions and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 2014

MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. Danda Vidhi (Madhya Pradesh Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2014
2. Madhya Pradesh Aakashmiktha Nidhi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2014
3. Madhya Pradesh Lokayukta evam Up-Lokayukta (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2014
4. Madhya Pradesh Niji Vishwavidyalaya (esthapana evam Sanchalan) Duitya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2014
5. Madhya Pradesh Upkar (Duitya Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2014
6. Madhya Pradesh Sram Kalyan Nidhi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2014
7. Madhya Pradesh Dukaan Tatha Sthapana (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2014
8. Madhya Pradesh Audyogik Niyojan (Esthayi Aaadesa) Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 2014
9. Madhya Pradesh Viniyog (Karamank-7) Vidheyak, 2014
10. Rajistikaran (Madhya Pradesh Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2014
11. Bharatiya Stamp (Madhya Pradesh Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2014
12. Madhya Pradesh Vat (Divatiya Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2014
13. Madhya Pradesh Motoryaan Karaadhaan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2014
14. Madhya Pradesh Panchayat Raj evam Swaraaj (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2014

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2014

2. The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2014
3. The Maharashtra Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2014
4. The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Second Amendment) Bill, 2014
5. The Maharashtra State Reservation (of seats for admission in educational institutions in the State and for appointments or posts in the public services under the state) for Educationally and Socially Backward Category (ESBC) Bill, 2014
6. The Maharashtra Entertainments Duty (Amendment) Bill, 2014
7. The Maharashtra (Third Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2014
8. The Maharashtra Village Panchayats and the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2014
9. The Maharashtra Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) Bill, 2014
10. Flame University Bill, 2014
11. Ajeenkya DY Patil University Bill, 2014

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2014
2. The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2014
3. The Maharashtra Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2014
4. The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Second Amendment) Bill, 2014
5. The Maharashtra State Reservation (of seats for admission in educational institutions in the State and for appointments or posts in the public services under the state) for Educationally and Socially Backward Category (ESBC) Bill, 2014
6. The Maharashtra Entertainments Duty (Amendment) Bill, 2014
7. The Maharashtra Village Panchayats and the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2014
8. Flame University Bill, 2014
9. Ajeenkya DY Patil University Bill, 2014
10. The Maharashtra (Third Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2014
11. The Maharashtra Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) Bill, 2014

MANIPUR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Manipur Protection of Interests of Depositors (in Financial Establishments) Bill, 2014*

ODISHA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Indian Stamp (Odisha Amendment) Bill, 2014
2. The Odisha Civil Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2014
3. The Odisha Pani Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 2014
4. The Odisha Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2014
5. The Odisha Hindu Religions Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 2014
6. The Odisha State Open University Bill, 2014

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Tamil Nadu Local Fund Audit Bill, 2014
2. The Annamalai University (Amendment) Bill, 2014

3. The Tamil Nadu Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2014
4. The Tamil Nadu Local Bodies Ombudsman Bill, 2014
5. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2014*
6. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2014*
7. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2014

TELANGANA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Telangana State Industrial Project Approval and Self Certification System Bill, 2014
2. The Telangana Contingency Fund Bill, 2014
3. The Telangana Appropriation Bill, 2014

TELANGANA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Telangana State Industrial Project Approval and Self Certification System Bill, 2014
2. The Telangana Contingency Fund Bill, 2014
3. The Telangana Appropriation Bill, 2014

UTTARAKHAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. Uttarakhand Lokayukta (Amendment) Bill, 2014*
2. Uttarakhand Green Energy Surcharge Bill, 2014*
3. Uttarakhand Ropeway Bill, 2014*
4. Motherhood University Bill, 2014*
5. Uttarakhand Agricultural and Technology University (Amendment) Bill, 2014*
6. Uttarakhand State Gairsain Development Council Bill, 2014*
7. Uttarakhand State Mining Development Council Bill, 2014*
8. Uttarakhand State Infrastructure Development Council Bill, 2014*
9. Uttarakhand Supplementary (2nd Supplementary of the year 2014-15)

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty First Amendment) Bill, 2014
2. The Uttar Pradesh Higher Education Services Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2014
3. The Uttar Pradesh Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2014
4. The Uttar Pradesh Krishi Evam Prodyogik Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2014
5. The Uttar Pradesh Subordinate Service Selection Commission Bill, 2014
6. The Uttar Pradesh Secondary Education Service Selection Board (Amendment) Bill, 2014
7. The Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms (Special Provision) Bill, 2014
8. Dr. Shakuntala Mishra Rehabilitation University (for differently abled) Uttar Pradesh (Amendment) Bill, 2014

9. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Supplementary 2014-15) Bill, 2014

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms (Special Provision) Bill, 2014
2. The Uttar Pradesh Secondary Education Services Selection Board (Amendment) Bill, 2014
3. Dr. Shakuntala Misra Rehabilitation University (for differently abled) Uttar Pradesh (Amendment) Bill, 2014
4. The Uttar Pradesh Subordinate Services Selection Commission Bill, 2014
5. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Supplementary 2014-15) Bill, 2014
6. The Uttar Pradesh Krishi Evam Prodyogik Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2014*
7. The Uttar Pradesh Higher Education Service Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2014*
8. The Uttar Pradesh Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2014*

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The West Bengal University of Teachers' Training Education Planning and Administration Bill, 2014*
2. The Raiganj University Bill, 2014*
3. The Neotia University Bill, 2014*
4. The JIS University Bill, 2014*
5. The Kolkata Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2014*
6. The West Bengal Krishi Vishwavidyalaya Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2014
7. The West Bengal Panchayat (Second Amendment) Bill, 2014*
8. The West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 2014
9. The Kolkata Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 2014*
10. The University of Engineering and Management, Kolkata Bill, 2014*
11. The Amity University Bill, 2014*
12. The West Bengal Agricultural Produce marketing (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2014*

* Bills Re-passed under Article 197(1) & Rule 150(1).

APPENDIX VI
ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING
THE PERIOD 1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2014

Sl. No.	Title of Ordinance	Date of Promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of Cessation	Remarks
UNION GOVERNMENT					
1.	The Coal Mines (Special provisions) Ordinance, 2014	21.10.2014	25.11.2014	—	Passed by Lok Sabha on 12.12.2014
2.	The Textile of Undertakings (Nationalisation) Laws (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 2014	24.10.2014	25.11.2014	—	Replaced by an Act of Parliament
3.	The Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Second Ordinance, 2014	26.12.2014	Yet to be laid	—	Yet to be replaced by an Act of Parliament
4.	The Insurance Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014	26.12.2014	Yet to be laid	—	Yet to be replaced by an Act of Parliament
5.	The Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014	31.12.2014	Yet to be laid	—	Yet to be replaced by an Act of Parliament
CHHATTISGARH					
1.	Chhattisgarh Panchayat Raj (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2014	—	—	—	—

8.	Madhya Pradesh Panchayat Raj evam Swaraj (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2014	29.10.2014	8.12.2014	—	—
MAHARASHTRA					
1.	The Maharashtra State Reservation (of seats for admission in educational institutions in the State and for appointments or posts in the public services under the state) for Educationally and Socially Backward Category (ESBC) Ordinance, 2014	9.7.2014	12.11.2014	23.12.2014	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Maharashtra State Reservation (of seats for admission in educational or institutions in the State and for appointments posts in the public services under the state) for Special Backward Category-A (SBC-A) Ordinance, 2014	9.7.2014	12.11.2014	23.12.2014	Replaced by Legislation
3.	The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014	19.7.2014	12.11.2014	23.12.2014	Replaced by Legislation
4.	The Maharashtra Universities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014	31.7.2014	12.11.2014	23.12.2014	Replaced by Legislation
5.	The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014	22.8.2014	12.11.2014	23.12.2014	Replaced by Legislation
ODISHA					
1.	The Odisha Co-operative Societies Bill, 2014	1.12.2014	—	—	—
2.	The Odisha Reduction of Office of Burla Notified Area Council Bill, 2014	1.12.2014	—	—	—

APPENDIX VII
A. PARTY POSITION IN 16TH LOK SABHA (STATE-WISE), (AS ON 31.12.2014)

States	No. of Seats	BJP	INC	AIA DMK	AITC	BJD	SS	TDP	TRS	CPI (M)	YSR CP	LJSP	NCP	SP	AAP	RJD	SAD	AIU DF	JKP DF	RLSP	AD
Andhra Pradesh	25	2	1	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	14	22	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	-	-
Bihar	40	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	2	26	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	26	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	6	14	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	14	17	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	28	17	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	20	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	29	26*	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	48	23	2	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	21	1	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	13	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	39	1	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana	17	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	80	71	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
West Bengal	42	2	4	-	33	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNION TERRITORIES																					
A & N Islands	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NCT of Delhi	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	543	280*	44	37	33	20	18	16	11	9	9	6	6	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	2

* Excluding Speaker, LS

APPENDIX VII (CONTD.)

States	INLD	IUML	JD(S)	JD(U)	JMM	CPI	AINRC	KC (M)	NPF	NPP	PMK	RSP	SDF	AIM EIM	SWP	IND	Total	Vacancies
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	-
Bihar	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
Haryana	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
Karnataka	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-
Kerala	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	20*	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	39	-
Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	17	-
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	1
UNION TERRITORIES																		
A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
NCT of Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	541*	1

* Excluding Speaker, LS

Abbreviations used for Parties:

AAP–Aam Aadmi Party; AIADMK–All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; AIMEIM–All India Majlis–E–Ittehadul Muslimeen; AINRC–All India N.R. Congress; AITC–All India Trinamool Congress; AIUDF–All India United Democratic Front; AD–Apna Dal; BJD–Biju Janata Dal; BJP–Bharatiya Janata Party; CPI(M)–Communist Party of India (Marxist); CPI–Communist Party of India; INC–Indian National Congress; IND–Independents; INLD–Indian National Lok Dal; IUMML–Indian Union Muslim League; JKDP–Jammu & Kashmir People’s Democratic Party; JD(S)–Janata Dal (Secular); JD(U)–Janata Dal (United); JMM–Jharkhand Mukti Morcha; KC(M)–Kerala Congress (M); LJSP–Lok Jan Shakti Party; NCP–Nationalist Congress Party; NPF–Nagaland Peoples Front; NPP–Nationalist People’s Party; PMK–Pattali Makkal Katchi; RJD–Rashtriya Janata Dal; RLSP–Rashtriya Lok Samta Party; RSP–Revolutionary Socialist Party; SAD–Shiromani Akali Dal; SDF–Sikkim Democratic Front; SP–Samajwadi Party; SWP–Swabhimani Paksha; SS–Shiv Sena; TDP–Telugu Desam Party; TRS–Telangana Rashtra Samithi; YSRCP–Yuva Jana Sramika Rythu Congress Party

B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA (AS ON 10 MARCH 2015)

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

25. Telangana	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 ^(o)	-	7	-
26. Tripura	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
27. Uttarakhnad	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
28. Uttar Pradesh	31	3	3	15	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-
29. West Bengal	16	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 ^(o)	-	15	1
UNION TERRITORIES																					
30. The NCT of Delhi	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
31. Puducherry	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
32. Nominated	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 ^(o)	-	12	-
TOTAL	245	67	46	15	9	12	11	10	2	62	7	241	4								

Others

(Break-up of Parties/Groups)

- (a) TDP-3, TRS-1
- (b) BPF-1
- (c) INLD-1
- (d) J&K PDP-2
- (e) RJD-1, JMM-1
- (f) JD(S)-1
- (g) KC(M)-1
- (h) NCP-6, SS-3, RPI (A)-1
- (i) NPF-1
- (j) BJD-7
- (k) SAD-3
- (l) SDF-1
- (m) DMK-4
- (n) TDP-3
- (o) AITC-11
- (p) Nominated-10

- i) Hon'ble Speaker-1 and Nominated-1
- j) Shivsena Party-63, Peasant's and Workers Party-3, Bahujan Vikas Aghadi-3, All India Majalis-a-Ittehadual Muslimin-2, Maharashtra Navnirman Sena-1, Samajwadi Party-1, Bharip Bahujan Mahasangh-1 and Rashtriya Samaj Party-1
- k) Shivsena-6, Peasants and Workers Party of India-1, People Republican Party-1 and Lokbharti-1
- l) All India Trinamool Congress-6, Manipur State Congress Party-5, Naga People Front-4 and Lok Jan Shakti Party-1
- m) Biju Janata Dal-117 and Samatakranti Dal-1
- n) National Peoples Party-4 and National Unionist Zamidara Party-2
- o) Sikkim Democratic Front-21 and Sikkim Krantikari Morcha-10
- p) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-150, Desia Murpokku Dravida Kazhagam-28, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-23, Pattali Makkal Katchi-3, Manitheaneyya Makkal Katchi-2, Puthiya Thamizhagam-2, All India Forward Bloc-1, Nominated-1 and Hon'ble Speaker-1
- q) Telangana Rashtra Samithi-63, Telugu Desam Party-15, All India Majlis Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen-7, Y.S.R. Congress Party-3 and Nominated-1
- r) Telugu Desam Party-7, Telangana Rashtra Samithi-4, All India Majlis Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen-2, Progressive Democratic Front-1 Progressive Recognised Teachers Union-2 and Nominated-6
- s) Uttarakhand Kranti Dal-1, Others-3, Nominated-1
- t) Samajwadi Party-230, Rashtriya Lok Dal-8, Peace Party-4, Kaumi Ekta Dal-2, Ittehad-a-Millat Council-1, All India Trinamool Congress-1 and Nominated-1
- u) Samajwadi Party-21, Rastriya Lok Dal-1 Shikashak Dal-5
- v) All India Trinamool Congress-190, All India Forward Bloc-11, Revolutionary Socialist Party-6, Democratic Socialist Party-1, Gorkha Janmukti Morcha-3, Socialist Unity Centre of India (Communist)-1 and Nominated-1.
- w) Aam Aadmi Party-28 and Lok Jan Shakti Party-1.

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