

Annexure-I

Time Spent on Various Kinds of Business in Thirteenth Lok Sabha							
Session	Total time of actual sittings		Time spent on interruptions/ adjournments due to disorderly scenes		Total time		Percentage of time spent on interruptions/ adjournments due to disorderly scenes
	(a)		(b)		(a+b)		
	Hrs.	Mts.	Hrs.	Mts.	Hrs.	Mts.	
First	44	28	0	14	44	42	0.52
Second	123	33	14	38	138	11	10.58
Third	209	34	62	52	272	26	23.07
Fourth	144	40	15	28	160	8	9.65
Fifth	112	55	61	7	174	2	35.11
Sixth	109	9	74	18	183	27	40.50
Seventh	174	30	29	31	204	1	14.36
Eighth	79	37	30	32	110	9	29.93
Total	998	26	288	40	1287	6	22.40

Source: Time spent on various kinds of business in LS—an analysis, Lok Sabha Secretariat, June 2002

Annexure-IA

Representation of Women in Parliament (First to Thirteenth Lok Sabha)			
Lok Sabha	Total no. of seats	No. of women members	Percentage to the total
First	499	22	4.40
Second	500	27	5.40
Third	503	34	6.70
Fourth	523	31	5.90
Fifth	521	22	4.20
Sixth	544	19	3.40
Seventh	544	28	5.10
Eight	544	44	8.10
Ninth	529	28	5.29
Tenth	509	36	7.07
Eleventh	543	40	7.36
Twelfth	545	44	8.07
Thirteenth	543	49	9.02

Source: Ibid

Annexure-II

Educational Background of Members of Lok Sabha (First to Thirteenth Lok Sabha)														
Educational background	1st Lok Sabha		2nd Lok Sabha		3rd Lok Sabha		4th Lok Sabha		5th Lok Sabha		6th Lok Sabha		7th Lok Sabha	
	No.	%												
Under Matriculates	112	23.48	120	25.48	141	28.77	54	11.81	119	23.15	52	9.80	53	10.03
Matriculates/ Higher Secondary or Intermediate Certificate holders	88	18.44	90	19.10	87	17.75	101	22.11	82	15.95	132	24.90	118	22.35
Graduates (including those with equivalent technical qualifications)	177	37.10	160	33.97	157	32.04	172	37.63	178	34.63	205	38.70	213	40.34
Post-Graduates (including technical qualifications)	85	17.82	92	19.53	98	20.00	113	24.73	127	24.70	132	24.90	136	25.76
Doctoral Degree or other higher academic qualifications holders	15	3.16	9	1.92	7	1.44	17	3.72	8	1.57	9	1.70	8	1.52
Total number of members who supplied information	477		471		490		457		514		530		528	
Total number of seats	499		500		503		523		521		544		544	

Source: *The changing profile of LS: A Socio-Economic Study of Members (1952-2002)*. G C Malhotra, Secretary General, LS, Lok Sabha Secretariat

Contd... Educational Background of Members of Lok Sabha (First to Thirteenth Lok Sabha)

Educational background	8th Lok Sabha		9th Lok Sabha		10th Lok Sabha		11th Lok Sabha		12th Lok Sabha		13th Lok Sabha	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under Matriculates	42	7.90	10	2.09	18	3.57	15	2.90	12	2.26	15	2.81
Matriculates/ Higher Secondary or Intermediate Certificate holders	112	21.00	94	19.66	101	20.04	102	19.73	107	20.23	90	16.90
Graduates (including those with equivalent technical qualifications)	238	44.65	233	48.75	220	43.65	222	42.94	237	44.80	256	48.03
Post-Graduates (including technical qualifications)	131	24.58	124	25.94	145	28.77	149	28.82	149	28.17	145	27.20
Doctoral Degree or other higher academic qualifications holders	10	1.87	17	3.56	20	3.97	29	5.61	24	4.54	27	5.06
Total number of members who supplied information	533		478		504		517		529		533	
Total number of seats	544		529		509		543		545		543	

Annexure-III

Occupational Background of Members of Lok Sabha (First to Thirteenth Lok Sabha)														
Prior occupation	1st Lok Sabha		2nd Lok Sabha		3rd Lok Sabha		4th Lok Sabha		5th Lok Sabha		6th Lok Sabha		7th Lok Sabha	
	No.	%												
Agriculturist	97	22.45	141	29.01	129	27.45	154	30.62	168	33.20	189	36.00	206	39.39
Lawyers	153	35.42	147	30.25	115	24.47	88	17.49	103	20.36	123	23.43	116	22.18
Political & Social Workers	–	–	–	–	88	18.72	115	22.86	96	18.97	105	20.00	90	17.21
Others	182	42.13	198	40.47	138	29.36	146	29.03	139	27.47	108	20.57	111	21.22
Total number of members who supplied information	432		486		470		503		506		525		523	
Total number of seats	499		500		503		523		521		544		544	

Contd... Occupational Background of Members of Lok Sabha (First to Thirteenth Lok Sabha)												
Prior occupation	8th Lok Sabha		9th Lok Sabha		10th Lok Sabha		11th Lok Sabha		12th Lok Sabha		13th Lok Sabha	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculturist	203	38.30	230	44.14	163	32.09	207	38.98	261	49.06	230	42.67
Lawyers	101	19.06	80	15.36	83	16.34	65	12.24	54	10.15	66	12.24
Political & Social Workers	85	16.04	89	17.08	92	18.11	104	19.59	96	18.05	108	20.04
Others	141	26.60	122	23.42	170	33.45	155	29.19	121	22.74	135	25.05
Total number of members who supplied information	530		521		508		531		532		539	
Total number of seats	544		529		509		543		545		543	

Source: (The changing profile of LS) Ibid

Annexure-IV

Time Taken on Various Kinds of Business Transacted During the Ninth Session of Thirteenth Lok Sabha		
Business	Time taken H-M	% of the total time taken
Adjournment Motion	1-08	0.51
Bills		
a. Government Bills	61-13	27.71
b. Private Member's Bills	4-51	2.20
Budgets		
a. Railway Budget	15-03	6.81
b. General Budget	22-01	9.97
c. Budget in respect of State under President's Rule	0-18	0.14
Calling Attention Notices	2-14	1.01
Discussions		
a. Half-an-hour discussion (Rule 55)	2-05	0.94
b. Short Duration Discussions (Rule 193)	24-24	11.05
Matters of Urgent Public Importance Raised After the Question Hour	16-39	7.54
Matters Under Rule 377	3-48	1.72
Motions		
a. Motions under Rules 191 and 342	16-21	7.40
b. Motions under Rule 388	0-11	0.08
President's Address	12-24	5.61
Questions	24-39	11.16
Resolutions		
a. Resolution placed before the House by the Speaker	0-02	0.02
b. Statutory Resolutions	*0-02	0.02
c. Private Members' Resolutions	7-35	3.43
Statements (Rule 372)	0-43	0.32
Other Matters such as Paper Laid on the Table, Obituary References, Questions of Privileges, Points of Order, Personal Explanations, etc.	5-31	2.26
Total	220-54	100.00

*Joint discussion took place on Statutory Resolutions [vide Statement No. 18 (ii) S. No.1, 2 and 3] and Motion for consideration of connected Government Bills [vide Statement No. 3 (i) S.No. 6, 10 and 11]. Time taken on Joint discussion has been shown under Government Bills.

Annexure-V

Time Spent on Interruptions/Adjournments Due to Disorderly Scenes in the House During Ninth Session of Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Date	Time spent H-M	Time lost due to adjournment of the house following interruptions	Remarks
26.2.2002	0-38	3-45	Interruptions started at 11 a.m. and continued up to 11.20 a.m. At 11.23 a.m. interruptions against started and Lok Sabha adjourned at 11.23 a.m. to meet at 12 noon interruption started at 2.33 p.m. and continued up to 2.51 p.m. At 2.51 p.m. matters under rule 377 were laid on the Table and at 2.56 p.m. Lok Sabha adjourned for the day.
1.3.2002	0-06	5-54	Interruptions started at 11 a.m. and continued up to 11.05 a.m. Lok Sabha adjourned to meet again at 12 noon. Due to continued interruptions Lok Sabha adjourned at 12.01 p.m. for the day.
7.3.2002	0-06	5-40	Interruptions started at 11.07 a.m. and continued up to 11.10 a.m. Lok Sabha adjourned at 11.10 a.m. to meet at 12 noon. At 12 noon interruptions again started and continued up to 12.03 p.m. At 12.03 p.m. paper, etc. were laid on the Table of the House and at 12.10 p.m. Lok Sabha adjourned for the day.
8.3.2002	0-12	0-48	Interruptions started at 11 a.m. and continued up to 11.12 p.m. Due to continued interruptions in the 11.12 a.m. to meet at 12 noon.
13.3.2002	0-19	4-38	Interruptions started at 12.01 p.m. and continued up to 12.06 p.m. Lok Sabha adjourned at 12.06 p.m. to meet at 2 p.m. Interruptions again started at 2 p.m. and continued up to 2.13 p.m. to meet at 4 p.m. Interruptions again started at 4.02 p.m. and continued up to 4.03 p.m. Lok Sabha adjourned at 4.03 p.m. for the day.
14.3.2002	0-19	4-32	Interruptions started at 12.09 p.m. and continued up to 12.23 p.m. Due to interruption in the House, Lok Sabha adjourned at 12.23 p.m. to meet at 2 p.m. Interruptions again started at 2 p.m. and continued up to 2.05 p.m. Due to continued interruptions, Lok Sabha adjourned at 2.05 p.m. for the day.
18.3.2002	0-18	0-42	Interruptions started at 11 a.m. and continued up to 11.18 a.m. Lok Sabha adjourned at 11.18 a.m. to meet at 12 noon.
20.3.2002	0-01	0-22	Interruptions started at 12.37 p.m. and continued up to 12.38 p.m. Lok Sabha adjourned at 12.38 p.m. to meet at 2 p.m.

Contd... Time Spent on Interruptions/Adjournments Due to Disorderly Scenes in the House During Ninth Session of Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Date	Time spent H-M	Time lost due to adjournment of the house following interruptions	Remarks
15.4.2002	0-10	5-35	Interruptions started at 11.10 a.m. and continued up to 11.20 a.m. At 11.20 a.m. Lok Sabha adjourned to meet at 2 p.m. When Lok Sabha re-assembled at 2 p.m. interruptions again started and amongst interruption papers, etc. were laid on the Table. At 2.05 p.m. Lok Sabha adjourned for the day.
17.4.2002	0-04	5-56	Interruptions started at 11 a.m. and continued up to 11.04 a.m. Lok Sabha adjourned at 11.04 a.m. for the day.
18.4.2002	0-07	5-53	Interruptions started at 11 a.m. and continued up to 11.07 a.m. Lok Sabha adjourned at 11.07 a.m. for the day.
19.4.2002	0-06	5-54	Interruptions started at 11 a.m. and continued up to 11.06 a.m. Lok Sabha adjourned at 11.06 a.m. for the day.
22.4.2002	0-08	5-52	Interruptions started at 11 a.m. and continued up to 11.08 a.m. Lok Sabha adjourned at 11.08 a.m. for the day.
2.5.2002	0-10	1-01	Interruptions started at 11.49 a.m. and continued up to 11.59 a.m. Lok Sabha adjourned at 11.59 a.m. to meet at 2 p.m.
8.5.2002	0-14	0-33	Interruptions started at 12.13 p.m. and continued up to 12.27 p.m. Lok Sabha adjourned at 12.27 p.m. to meet at 2 p.m.
9.5.2002	0-03	0-37	Interruptions started at 12.20 p.m. and continued up to 12.23 p.m. Lok Sabha adjourned at 12.23 p.m. to meet at 2 p.m.

Time calculated on the basis of normal time of the house, i.e., from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Source: Lok Sabha Secretariat.

Annexure-VI

Time Spent on Interruptions/Adjournments Due to Disorderly Scenes in the House During Tenth Session of Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Date	Time spent H-M	Time lost due to adjournment of the house following interruptions	Remarks
22.7.2002	0-26	4-49	Interruptions started at 11 a.m. and continued up to 11.12 a.m. Interruptions again started at 11.15 a.m. and continued up to 11.23 a.m. Interruption started at 12.04 p.m. and continued up to 12.05 p.m. Lok Sabha adjourned at 12.05 p.m. to meet at 2 p.m. When the House re-assembled at 2 p.m. interruptions again started and continued up to 2.05 p.m. Amidst interruptions matters under Rule 377 were treated as laid on the Table and Lok Sabha adjourned for the day at 2.06 p.m.
1.8.2002	0-32	0-38	Interruptions started at 11.53 a.m. and continued up to 12.03 p.m. Lok Sabha adjourned for 15 mts. when the House met at 12.18 p.m. interruptions again started and continued up to 12.22 p.m. At 12.22 p.m. Lok Sabha adjourned to meet at 12.45 p.m. When House re-assembled at 12.45 p.m. interruptions again started and continued up to 13.03 p.m. at 12.03 p.m. Lok Sabha was adjourned to meet at 2 p.m.
2.8.2002	0-25	-	Interruptions started at 11.04 a.m. and continued up to 11.29 a.m.
5.8.2002	0-14	5-22	Interruptions started at 11 a.m. and continued up to 11.13 p.m. Amidst interruptions Questions were asked and replied. At 11.35 a.m. Lok Sabha adjourned for 15 mts. At 11.52 a.m. when Lok Sabha reassembled interruptions again started and continued up to 11.53 a.m. Lok Sabha adjourned at 11.53 a.m. for the day.
6.8.2002	0-05	5-52	Interruptions started at 11 a.m. and continued up to 11.05 a.m. Amidst interruptions some of Questions were asked and replied. Lok Sabha adjourned at 11.08 a.m. for the day.
7.8.2002	0-03	5-54	Interruptions started at 11 a.m. and continued up to 11.03 a.m. Amidst interruptions some of Questions were asked and replied. Lok Sabha adjourned at 11.06 a.m. for the day.
8.8.2002	-	5-52	Interruptions started at 11.04 a.m. Amidst interruptions some of Questions were asked and answered. Lok Sabha adjourned at 11.08 a.m. for the day.

Contd... Time Spent on Interruptions/Adjournments Due to Disorderly Scenes in the House During Tenth Session of Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Date	Time spent H-M	Time lost due to adjournment of the house following interruptions	Remarks
9.8.2002	–	5-43	Interruptions started at 11.02 a.m. Amidst interruptions some of Questions were asked and replied. Lok Sabha adjourned at 11.03 a.m. to meet at 12 noon interruptions again started. Amidst interruptions papers, etc. were laid on the Table. Lok Sabha adjourned at 12.14 p.m. for the day.

Time calculated on the basis of normal time of the house i.e., from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Source: Lok Sabha Secretariat.

Annexure-VII

Time Taken on Various Kinds of Business Transacted During Tenth Session of Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Business	Time taken H-M	% of the total time taken
Adjournment Motion	7-18	8.19
Bill		
a. Government Bills	12-07	13.60
b. Private Member's Bills	5-03	5.67
Budgets		
a. Railway Budget	0-03	0.06
b. General Budget	4-25	4.96
Calling Attention Notices	3-06	3.48
Discussions	29-23	32.97
Short Duration Discussions (Rule 193)		
Matters of Urgent Public Importance Raised after the Question Hour	8-25	9.44
Matters Under Rule 377	1-17	1.44
Motions		
Motions under Rule 388	0-01	0.02
Questions	13-18	14.92
Resolutions		
a. Government Resolutions	0-02	0.04
b. Private Members' Resolutions	2-29	2.79
Statement (Rule 372)	0-34	0.63
Other Matters such as Paper Laid on the Table, Obituary References, Questions of Privileges, Points of Order, Personal Explanations, etc.	1-36	1.79
Total	89-07	100.00

Annexure-VIII

Time Spent on Interruptions/Adjournments Due to Disorderly Scenes in the House During Tenth Lok Sabha

Session	Total time of actual sittings		Time spent on interruptions/ adjournments due to disorderly scenes		Total time		Percentage of time spent on interruptions/ adjournments due to disorderly scenes
	(a)		(b)		(a+b)		
	Hrs.	Mts.	Hrs.	Mts.	Hrs.	Mts.	
First	345	50	12	53	358	43	3.59
Second	141	40	2	25	144	5	1.68
Third	309	12	14	49	324	1	4.57
Fourth	163	54	39	20	203	14	19.35
Fifth	101	43	26	42	128	25	20.79
Sixth	313	23	12	51	326	14	3.94
Seventh	162	5	0	46	162	15	0.47
Eighth	94	17	22	2	116	19	18.94
Ninth	246	6	6	32	252	38	2.59
Tenth	17	49	–	–	17	49	–
Eleventh	128	40	22	10	150	50	14.70
Twelfth	52	14	27	31	79	45	34.50
Thirteenth	245	25	15	35	261	0	5.97
Fourteenth	113	45	2	30	116	15	2.15
Fifteenth	43	22	58	17	101	39	57.34
Sixteenth	48	27	15	2	63	29	23.68
Total	2527	52	279	25	2807	17	9.95

Source: Time spent on various kinds of business in LS – an analysis, Lok Sabha Secretariat, June 2002

Annexure-IX

Bills Passed and Introduced During Budget Session of Parliament, 2002

Thirty-four Bills were passed, 37 Bills including 31 in Lok Sabha and 6 in Rajya Sabha introduced and three Bills withdrawn in Rajya Sabha during the Budget Session of Parliament, which ended on 17 May, 2002.

The Bills that were passed are: the Passport (Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Jute Manufacturers Cess (Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002, the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2002, the Appropriation Bill, 2002, the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2002, the Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2002, the Uttar Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 2002, the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2002, the Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Bill, 2002, the Appropriation Railways (No. 2) Bill, 2002, the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2002, the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour (Repeal) Repealing Bill, 2002, the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (Amendment) Bill, 2002, the St. John Ambulance Association (India) Transfer of Funds (Repeal) Bill, 2002, the India Succession (Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Finance Bill, 2002, the Constitution (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Bill, 2002, the Vice-President's Pension (Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament and Leaders of Opposition in Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament (Second Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Patents (Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Constitution (Ninety-third Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Delimitation Bill, 2002, the Sugar Development Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Legal Services Authorities (Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Foreign Aircraft (Exemption from Taxes and Duties on Fuel and Lubricants) Bill, 2002, the Haj Committee Bill, 2002 and the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 2002.

Out of 37 Bills introduced, 31 were introduced in the Lok Sabha and six Bills in the Rajya Sabha. These were: the Finance Bill, 2002, the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament and Leaders of Opposition in Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2001, the Protection from Domestic Violence Bill, 2001, the Infant Milk Substitute Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Amendment Bill, 2001, the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Vice-President's Pension (Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Election and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2001, the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2002, the Appropriation Bill, 2002, the Appropriation No. 2 Bill, 2002, the Uttar Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 2002, the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2002, the Appropriation Railways (Vote on Account) Bill, 2002, the Sugar Development Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Legal Services Authorities (Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 2002, the Banking Services Commission (Repeal) Bill, 2002, the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2002, the Delimitation Bill, 2002, the Petroleum Regulatory Board Bill, 2002, the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament (2nd Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Validation of Electricity Tax) Act and Other Laws (Repeal) Bill, 2002, the Repatriation of Prisoners Bill, 2002, the Refugees Relief Tax (Abolition) Repeal Bill, 2002, the Salary Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2002, the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill, 2002 and the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2002, the Passport (Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Delhi University (Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Homeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Petroleum (Berar Extension) Repeal Bill, 2002, the Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Bill, 2002, and the Payment of Wages (Amendment) Bill, 2002.

The Government also withdrew three Bills in the Rajya Sabha during the Session. These were: the Passports (Amendment) Bill, 2001 (Withdrawn on 7.3.2002), the Delhi University (Amendment) Bill, 2000 (Withdrawn on 13.3.2002) and the Indian

Post Office (Amendment) Bill, 1986 (Withdrawn on 21.3.2002).

—*Press Release, Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, 23 May, 2002.*

Bills Passed and Introduced During Monsoon Session of Parliament, 2002

Ten Bills were passed and 15 Bills introduced during the Monsoon Session of Parliament, which ended on 12 August, 2002.

The Bills that were passed are : the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Validation of Electricity Tax) Act and Other laws (Repeal) Bill, 2002, the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill, 2002, the Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Coast Guard (Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Delhi University (Amendment) Bill, 2002, the National Co-operative Development Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 2002 (Passed by Lok Sabha on 9.8.2002 Deemed to have been passed by the Houses on 24.8.2002), the Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 2002, the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2002 (Passed by Lok Sabha on 31.7.2002. Deemed to have been passed by the Houses on 16.8.2002) and the Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 2002.

The 15 Bills that were introduced during the Monsoon Session are: the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement

of Security Interest Bill, 2002, the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Extension to Kohima and Mokokchung Districts) Repeal Bill, 2002, the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, 2002, the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against Safety on Maritime Navigation and Fixed Platforms on Continental Shelf Bill, 2002, the Imperial Library (Indentures Validation) Repeal Bill, 2002, the Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Amendment Bill, 2002, the Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 2002, the Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 2002, the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Second Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Second Amendment Bill, 2002, the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2002, the Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 2002 and the High Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2002.

—*Press Release, Ministry of Law and Justice, 20 August, 2002.*

Bills Passed and Introduced During Winter Session of Parliament, 2002

The Winter Session of Parliament 2002 witnessed highest number of Bills passed. Accordingly, a record number of 42 Bills were passed and of the Bills introduced during the Session, five Bills remained pending.

Of the Bills passed, the Constitution (Ninety-third Amendment) Bill, 2002, renumbered as the Constitution (86th Amendment) Act, 2002 which makes education as a Fundamental Right for Children between 6 and 14 years, tops the list. The

other Bills are: the Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Bill, 2002, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Unit Trust of India (Transfer of Undertaking and Repeal) Bill, 2002, the Countess of Dufferin's Fund Act (Repeal) Bill, 2002, the Mysore State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Repeal Bill, 2002, the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Representation of People (Second Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Transfer of Property (Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Indian Evidence (Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Delhi Metro

Railway (Operation and Maintenance) Bill, 2002, (Ordinance Replacement), the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament and Leaders of Opposition in Parliament (Second Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Homeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Petroleum (Berar Extension) Repeal Bill, 2002, the Prevention of Money Laundering Bill, 2002, the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Extension to Kohima and Mokokchung Districts) Repeal Bill, 2002, the Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Refugee Relief Taxes (Abolition) Repeal Bill, 2002, the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Bill, 2002, the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provision) Bill, 2002, the Biological Diversity Bill, 2002, the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2002, the Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Offshore Areas Mineral (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2002, the Constitution Scheduled Castes Orders (Second Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Imperial Library (Indentures Validation) Repeal Bill, 2002, the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against Safety of Maritime Navigation and Fixed Platforms of Continental Shelf Bill, 2002, the North-Eastern Council (Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service)

Amendment Bill, 2002, the High Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2002, the Appropriation (Railways) No. 5 Bill, 2002, the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Representation of the People (Third Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Freedom of Information Bill, 2002, the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Companies (Second Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 2002, the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Bill, 2002, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Bill, 2002, the Competition Bill, 2002, and the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse Amendment) Bill, 2002.

The Bills that were introduced and remained pending are: the Actuaries Bill, 2002 (Introduced and Pending in Lok Sabha), the Constitution (Ninety-fourth Amendment) Bill, 2002 (Introduced and Pending in Lok Sabha), the Industrial Development Bank (Transfer of Undertaking and Repeal) Bill, 2002 (Introduced and Pending in Lok Sabha), the Special Protection Group (Amendment) Bill, 2002 (Introduced and Pending in Lok Sabha) and the Emigration (Amendment) Bill, 2002 (Introduced and Pending in Lok Sabha).

—*Press Release, Ministry of Law and Justice,*
24 December, 2002

Annexure-IXA

List of Some Important Bills Passed by Parliament During the Year

The Freedom of Information Act, 2003

From a citizen's point of view, this is by far, one of the most important Bills passed by Parliament during 2002. The Bill, passed during the Winter Session of Parliament, has its flaws and is certainly not perfect, but it is a beginning, a first step towards introducing transparency and accountability in the administration. Following the President's assent, the Bill has been notified in the Gazette of India as Act No 5 of the year 2003.

The Freedom of Information Act, 2003, gives every citizen the right to information under the control of public authorities or the government. Under the law, it is obligatory on the part of every public authority to provide information demanded by the citizens and to maintain all records consistent with its operational requirements duly catalogued, indexed and published at such intervals as may be prescribed by the competent authority. There will, however, be exemption from disclosure of information in eight areas: defence, securities, intelligence agencies related information, Cabinet papers, minutes of advice including legal ones relating to decision making, trade or commercial secrets, information likely to breach privileges of Parliament and state legislature etc. In order to attend to citizens' requests for official information, the law provides for appointment of Public Information Officer (PIO) in every Ministry and Department of the Government.

The Constitution (86th Amendment) Act, 2002

The Constitution (Ninety-third) Amendment) Bill, 2002, notified and renumbered in the Gazette of India as the Constitution (86th Amendment) Act, 2002, makes right to education for children between the age group of 6 to 14 years, a fundamental right within the meaning of Chapter III of the Constitution of India. Accordingly, Article 21 providing for Fundamental Right to Life and Personal Liberty has been amended to make education up to high school level as a fundamental right for all citizens of India. The amendment is to be enforced by all the states

and Union Territories from a date to be notified by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

The Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Act, 2003

This is another important Bill passed during the Winter Session of Parliament. Following the President's assent to the Bill, this has also been notified in the Gazette of India as Act No. 6 of 2003.

The Act seeks to amend Section 8 of the Representation of the People Act 1951, to include period of conviction plus period of disqualification for six years, fine plus six years of disqualification, conviction under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, the Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987 and for offences under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002 in order to wean electoral policies from criminalisation. Hereafter, no one from behind the bar or prison will contest elections to the Parliament or the state legislatures. This amendment has come into force with immediate effect.

The Legal Services Authorities (Amendment) Act, 2002

This is another extremely important legislation that seeks to provide compulsory pre-litigative mechanism for conciliation and settlement of cases relating to public utility services. In other words, the Act, makes it mandatory for public utilities to provide alternate dispute resolution mechanism for quick, simple and inexpensive settlement of complaints or disputes.

Till now, the 'Lok Adalats' organised under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, had a limited role in that they could only try to settle disputes on the basis of a compromise formula, which did not always work. If the parties failed to arrive at a settlement, the case was either returned to the court of law or the parties advised to seek remedy in a court of law. Recognising this as a major drawback, the

amendments seek to give Lok Adalats adjudicatory powers too. That is, if conciliation fails, the Lok Adalat will dispose of the matter on merits of the case. The award or the decision given by the Lok Adalat, headed by a judicial and two non-judicial members, will be deemed to be a decree of civil court and will be final and binding.

These permanent Lok Adalats will deal with cases pertaining to public utility services including posts and telegraph, water supply, sanitation and health. However the law keeps out two services—railways and banking—from the purview of the Lok Adalats. The pecuniary jurisdiction of these Adalats will however be limited to Rs 10 lakh.

The Competition Act, 2003 (Act No. 12 of 2003)

The Act seeks to ensure fair competition in the market by prohibiting trade practices which distort or adversely affect competition. The Act seeks to repeal the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 and dismantles the MRTP Commission created under it and instead set up a Competition Commission of India (CCI), a regulator whose job is to prevent practices having adverse effect on competition, to promote and sustain competition in the market, to prevent abuse of dominance, to ensure quality of products and services, to protect the interest of consumers and to ensure freedom of trade carried on by other participants in markets in India. The provisions of the Act will be implemented in three phases so as to give the corporate sector adequate time frame to acclimatise themselves to the new scenario.

Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2002

The Bill empowers the government to mandate, through notification in a phased manner, installation of addressable systems or 'set top box' as they are called, to view pay channels.

It also empowers the government to prescribe from time to time, the maximum amount to be paid by the subscriber to the cable service operator for the basic tier consisting of a bouquet of 'free to air' channels notified by the government. The government also has the power to determine the number of channels to be included in the basic tier.

The government, in the statement of objects and reasons, says '...The subscription rates are being fixed arbitrarily by broadcasters and cable service providers in almost an area specific monopolistic distribution system and the subscriber has no choice to ask and pay for the channels he wishes to view. Further, there is no reliable record of actual viewership leading to under-reporting of the number of subscribers by the cable service providers, Multi Service Operators and broadcasters, which in turn, is also affecting revenues due to the government. The public demand for government intervention is such that it needs to be addressed on a priority basis...'

The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002

The Bill, passed in the Winter Session of Parliament and notified in the Gazette (Act No. 54 of 2002), enables banks and financial institutions in the country to realise long-term assets, manage problem of liquidity, asset liability mismatches and improve recovery by exercising powers to take possession of securities, sell them and reduce non-performing assets by adopting appropriate measures for reconstruction or recovery.

The Negotiable Instruments (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 2002

Seeks to provide stringent punishment for offences relating to bouncing of cheques. It also provides for summary trial to ensure speedier punishment to those found guilty. The Act comes into force from a date to be notified by the Government.

The Patents (Amendment) Act, 2002

The extensive amendments to the principal Act of 1970 is meant to prepare India to meet the challenges of globalisation under the World Trade Regime and the Intellectual Property Rights Agreements on Trade Related Aspects of the WTO. The Act provides for a Controller to issue or cancel licenses for patents, besides regulation of patent regime in the country in keeping with the global standards to maintain quality of products and services.

The Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Act, 2002

The amendments to the principal Act of 1971 are aimed at preventing unauthorised and illegal

termination of pregnancies by unregistered medical practitioners or quacks by prescribing deterrent punishment.

The Consumer Protection (Amendment) Act, 2002

The comprehensive amendments to the principal Act of 1986 seek to overcome a number of shortcomings noticed during the implementation of the law and provide for quicker and more effective resolution of consumer disputes brought before the consumer forums constituted under the law.

The Unit Trust of India (Transfer of Undertaking and Repeal) Act, 2002

It replaces an Ordinance promulgated to this effect in October 2002, and seeks to bifurcate the assets and liabilities of UTI into two parts, namely, specified undertaking and the specified company, thereby distancing the central government from the UTI and mutual fund activities. The Act seeks to provide for the transfer and vesting of the undertaking (excluding the specified undertaking) of the UTI to the specified company to be formed and registered under the Companies Act, and the transfer and vesting of the specified undertaking of the UTI in the Administrator to be appointed by the central government, It also repeals the UTI Act of 1963.

The Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2002

It seeks to amend the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 in order to empower the Central Government to regulate opening of new colleges in the Indian Systems of Medicine like Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani, introduction of new or higher courses of study and increase in the admission capacity of the institutes imparting education in Indian Systems of Medicine. It will also ensure objectivity and uniformity in their functioning and standards of medicine.

The General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Amendment Act, 2002

It amends the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Amendment Act, 1972, seeks to delink the General Insurance Corporation (GIC) from its four subsidiaries: the National Insurance Company Limited, the New India Assurance Company Limited, the Oriental Insurance

Company Limited and the United India Insurance Company Limited. While the four companies are to do general insurance business, GIC will carry on re-insurance business.

The Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002: The Act, passed in a joint session of Parliament, is meant to prevent and deal with terrorist activities. It replaces the Ordinance first promulgated on 24 October, 2001 and re-promulgated in December 2001. While arming the administration with special powers to deal with crimes such as subversion, insurgency and terrorism, the Act provides certain safeguards to prevent the possibility of its misuse by official agencies. The Act, says the government, meets the requirement of the United Nations Resolution calling upon member nations to enact a model deterrent law to curb the growing menace of internal and global terrorism.

The Biological Diversity Bill

It seeks to effectively curb biopiracy by regulating access to biological resources of the country with the purpose of securing equitable share in benefits arising out of the use of biological resources and associated knowledge relating to biological resources. It also attempts to conserve biological diversity, protect and rehabilitate threatened species, while at the same time respecting and protecting knowledge of local communities related to biodiversity. It envisages setting up of National Biodiversity Authority, State Biodiversity Boards and Biodiversity Management Committees for these purposes.

The Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Amendment Bill, 2002

The bill prohibits determination of sex of the foetus and restricts pre-natal diagnostic techniques for detecting genetic abnormalities or metabolic disorders or chromosomal abnormalities or certain congenital malformations or sex-linked disorders. The person conducting the diagnostic procedure shall not communicate the sex of the unborn child to the pregnant woman or her relatives, the Bill says. It also prohibits advertisements relating to the pre-natal determination of sex.

Annexure-X

Working of Various Standing Committees									
S. No.	Name of committee	Date of constitution	No. of sittings	Duration H-M	Average percentage of attendance by members	Study tours/ local visits undertaken	Reports presented original action taken		Remarks
1.	Committee on Agriculture	1.1.2002	8	17-20	45.60%	-	5	5	*
2.	Committee on Defence	1.1.2002	3	11-00	65.00%	1	1	1	-
3.	Committee on Energy	1.1.2002	8	13-00	40.65%	-	6	6	-
4.	Committee on External Affairs	1.1.2002	6	10-20	36.00%	-	@1	@@1	-
5.	Committee on Finance	1.1.2002	11	20-30	41.35%	-	5	1	-
6.	Committee on Food, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution	1.1.2002	5	84-10	40.20%	-	3	-	-
7.	Committee on Labour & Welfare	1.1.2002	5	10-30	48.10%	-	3	-	One Report on Bill
8.	i. Committee on Petroleum and Chemicals	1.1.2002	9	12-05	48.80%	-	4	-	-
	Sub-Committees -IV	28.1.2002	1	01-00	*62.55%	-	-	-	*Number of Members - 8
9.	Committee on Railways	1.1.2002	7	11-50	45.00%	-	1	-	One Action Taken Statement
10.	Committee on Urban and Rural Development	1.1.2002	11	19-30	48.71%	1	5	5	-
11.	Committee on Information & Technology	1.1.2002	19 4	36-05 7-00	37.30% 65%	-	5 -	4 -	Sittings of Sub-Committee

* Two action taken statements of the Government were laid on the Table.

@ Report on Demands for Grants of MEA for the year 2002-2003.

@@ Report on Action Taken Replies of the Government on Recommendations contained in 5th Report of CEA on Demand for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs for the year 2001-2002.

The Committee also laid a statement showing Action Taken Replies of the Government on Recommendations contained in Chapter I of the 6th Report on Action Taken on Recommendations contained in 3rd Report of the Committee on India's Role in United Nations with particular reference to her claim for permanent membership of security council.

Annexure-XI

Working of Financial Committees									
S. No.	Name of committee	Date of constitution	No. of sittings	Duration H-M	Average percentage of attendance by members	Study tours/ local visits undertaken	Reports presented original action taken		Remarks
1.	Committee on Estimates	1.5.2002	5	6-65	45.33% 31.6%	#2	2	1	-
2.	Committee on Public Undertakings	1.5.2001	3	2-15	45%	-	*13	-	@Study Tour Reports
3.	Committee on Public Accounts	**27.4.2001 ***6.5.2002	6	8-25	53%	@1	6	3	-

One Local Visit and One weekend tour in two study groups.

** For 2001-2002

*** For 2002-2003

@ One weekend Study Tour on 28.4.2002.

Annexure-XII

Working of Committees Other Than Financial and Standing Committees								
S. No.	Name of committee	Date of constitution	No. of sittings	Duration H-M	Average percentage of attendance by members	Study tours/ local visits undertaken	Reports presented original action taken	Remarks
1.	Business Advisory Committee	20.11.2001	8	4-35	71.66%	-	7 -	Re-constituted
2.	Committee on Privileges	13.3.2002	2	2-40	57%	-	- -	Re-constituted
3.	Committee	16.6.2002	1	0-35	33%	-	- -	-
4.	Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House	25.1.2002	1	1-00	60%	-	1 -	-
5.	Committee on Government Assurances	16.1.2002	2	1-20	50%	-	3 -	-
6.	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	25.1.2002	3	1-45	70.33%	-	1 1	-
7.	Committee on Petitions	22.1.2002	4	2-10	56%	-	3 -	-
8.	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	16.1.2002	3	4-00	38%	-	3 -	-
9.	Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	27.12.1999	2	1-10	36.67%	-	1 -	-
10.	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	4.5.2002	5	10-00	46.67%	-	- -	Two Tour Report
11.	Rules Committee	16.1.2002	-	-	-	-	1 -	-
12.	i. House Committee	27.11.2001	1	1-30	70%	-	- -	-
	ii. Sub Committee	5.12.2001	1	1-00	50%	-	- -	-

Contd... Working of Committees Other Than Financial and Standing Committees

S. No.	Name of committee	Date of constitution	No. of sittings	Duration H-M	Average percentage of attendance by members	Study tours/ local visits undertaken	Reports presented original action taken	Remarks
	of House Committee on Furnishing iii. Study Group of House Committee to examine matters relating to misuse of motor garages	5.12.2001	1	1-30	75%	-	- -	-
13.	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	30.1.2002	2	1-15	40%	-	1 -1	-
14.	Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament	16.1.2002	2	3-45	50%	-	1 -	-
15.	General Purposes Committee	21.2.2000	-	-	-	-	- -	-
16.	Railway Convention Committee	21.1.2000	4	4-00	50%	-	2 -	-
17.	Joint Committee on Food Management in Parliament House Complex	12.5.2000	5	5-30	36%	-	- -	-

The First Report of the Committee on Ethics which was laid on the Table of the House on 22.11.2001, on a motion moved by Shri Somnath Chatterjee, MP was adopted by the House on 16.5.2002.'

Annexure-XIIA

Working of Various Standing Committees (Monsoon Session)								
S. No.	Name of committee	Date of constitution	No. of sittings	Duration H-M	Average percentage of attendance by members	Study tours/ local visits undertaken	Reports presented original action taken	Remarks
1.	Committee on Agriculture	01.01.2002	2	4-00	51.00%	-	- -	-
2.	Committee on Defence	01.01.2002	3	6-40	41.60%	-	- -	-
3.	Committee on Energy	01.01.2002	6	14-35	41.00%	-	- -	-
4.	Committee on External Affairs	01.01.2002	2	2-40	35.00% (approx.)	-	- -	-
5.	Committee on Finance	01.01.2002	2	1-55	47.72%	-	- -	-
6.	Committee on Food, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution	01.01.2002	1	0-30	35.60%	-	1 -	-
7.	Committee on Labour and Welfare	01.01.2002	2	2-10	50.00%	-	- -	-
8.	Committee on Petroleum and Chemicals (Main Committee)	01.01.2002	1	1-00	55.00%	-	- -	-
	Sub-Committees/ Study Group							
	i. Petroleum	28.1.2002	1	0-30	56.00%	-	- -	-
	ii. Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals	28.1.2002	1	0-30	31.00%	-	- -	-
	iii. Fertilisers	28.1.2002	-	-	-	-	- -	-
	(iv) Sub-Committee constituted to look into the complaints on non-observance of guidelines	28.1.2002	1	0-30	50.00%	-	- -	-

Contd... Working of Various Standing Committees (Monsoon Session)

S. No.	Name of committee	Date of constitution	No. of sittings	Duration H-M	Average percentage of attendance by members	Study tours/ local visits undertaken	Reports presented original action taken	Remarks
	laid down by the Government in allotting Retail Outlets and LPG distributorships by Dealer Selection Boards (DSBs)							
9.	Committee on Railways	1.1.2002	2	1-15	27.80%	-	- -	-
10.	i. Committee on Urban and Rural Development	1.1.2002	2	2-00	42.00%	-	- -	
	Sub Committee							
	Sub-Committee-I to examine the subject implementation of Part IX of the Constitution	16.5.2002	1	2-30	54.55%	-	- -	-
	Sub-Committee-II to examine implementation of Part IX A of the Constitution	16.5.2002	-	-	-	-	- -	-
11.	i. Committee on Information & Technology	01.01.2002	3	4-45	33.64%	-	- -	One ATR laid in Rajya Sabha on 12.8.2002
	ii. Sub-Committee on Information and Technology	01.01.2002	2	2-30	62.50%	-	- -	-

Annexure-XIII

Working of Financial Committees (Monsoon Session)								
S. No.	Name of committee	Date of constitution	No. of sittings	Duration H-M	Average percentage of attendance by members	Study tours/ local visits undertaken	Reports presented original action taken	Remarks
1.	Committee on Estimates	1.5.2002	3	5-00	49.80%	-	- -	-
2.	Committee on Public Undertakings	1.5.2002	-	-	-	-	@1 -	@Laid one Study Tour Report pertaining to Coal India Limited on 18.7.2002
3.	Committee on Public Accounts	6.5.2002	-	-	-	*1	- -	*Local Tour on 10.8.2002

Annexure-XIV

Working of Committees Other Than Financial and Standing Committees (Monsoon Session)

S. No.	Name of committee	Date of constitution	No. of sittings	Duration H-M	Average percentage of attendance by members	Study tours/ local visits undertaken	Reports presented original action taken	Remarks
1.	Business Advisory Committee	20.11.2001	4	1-30	76.66%	-	3 -	-
2.	Committee of Privileges	*13.32002	-	-	-	-	- -	*Re-constituted
3.	Committee on Ethics	16.6.2002	-	-	-	-	- -	-
4.	Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House	25.1.2002	1	1-00	33.30%	-	- -	-
5.	Committee on Government Assurances	16.1.2002	2	2-10	56.60%	-	- -	-
6.	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	25.1.2002	3	3-00	9.00%	-	- -	-
7.	Committee on Petitions	22.1.2002	3	4-50	52.00%	-	- -	-
8.	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	16.1.2002	2	1-20	50.00%	-	2 -	-
9.	Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	27.12.1999	2	1-00	7.00%	-	- -	-
10.	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	04.05.2001	3	6-00	55.56%	-	- -	-
11.	Rules Committee	16.01.2002	-	-	-	-	- -	-

Contd... Working of Committees Other Than Financial and Standing Committees (Monsoon Session)								
S. No.	Name of committee	Date of constitution	No. of sittings	Duration H-M	Average percentage of attendance by members	Study tours/ local visits undertaken	Reports presented original action taken	Remarks
12.	House Committee	27.11.2001	–	–	–	–	–	–
13.	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	30.1.2002	1	1-00	46.00% (approx.)	– 1	– *	–
14.	Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament	16.1.2002	1	1-15	40.00%	–	–	–
15.	General Purposes Committee	21.2.2000	–	–	–	–	–	–
16.	Railway Convention Committee	21.1.2000	2	1-20	50.00%	–	–	–
17.	Joint Committee on Food Management in Parliament House Complex	12.5.2000	–	–	–	–	–	–
18.	The Committee on Installation of Statues/ Portraits of National Leaders/ Parliamentarians in Parliament House Complex	8.6.2000	–	–	–	–	–	–

* 2 Reports of the Committee, i.e., 7th and 8th were scheduled for presentation during the 10th Session of 13th Lok Sabha but the said reports could not be presented owing to consequent adjournments of the House.

Annexure-XV

Government Assurances (Rajya Sabha) Session

Session	Fully IMP	Dropped	Pending	Total
135	0	1	0	1
141	0	0	1	1
143	1	3	0	4
144	1	1	2	4
145	0	1	1	2
147	0	0	1	1
148	0	2	2	4
149	1	0	2	3
150	1	0	0	1
151	0	1	1	2
152	0	1	4	5
153	1	1	11	13
154	1	1	1	3
155	0	1	0	1
156	0	1	3	4
157	2	0	0	2
158	0	1	1	2
159	0	3	1	4
160	1	2	1	4
161	5	2	3	10
162	3	1	2	6
163	5	1	1	7
164	7	2	5	14
165	1	0	3	4
166	4	0	2	6
167	1	5	0	6
168	5	2	3	10
169	2	2	3	7
170	15	9	5	29
171	9	2	6	17
172	6	3	3	12
173	21	3	11	35
174	8	0	4	12
175	13	2	2	17
176	11	1	2	14
177	3	4	3	10
178	11	3	4	18
179	12	0	2	14
180	30	3	2	35
181	19	3	15	37
182	21	4	5	30
183	34	3	2	39
184	54	5	22	81

Contd... Government Assurances (Rajya Sabha) Session				
Session	Fully IMP	Dropped	Pending	Total
185	75	5	27	107
186	120	23	32	175
187	1	0	0	1
188	115	2	25	142
189	320	7	61	388
190	177	4	48	229
191	248	12	64	324
192	233	5	83	321
193	207	5	115	327
194	202	7	113	322
195	242	3	280	525
196	50	0	245	295
197	0	0	431	431
Total	2,299	153	1,593	4,045

Annexure-XVI

Position Regarding Receipt of Replies from Ministries Concerned During Thirteenth Lok Sabha as on 2.7.2002			
	Total no. of matters raised	No. of replies sent to members by ministers and copies endorsed to LSS	Percentage of replies sent to members by the ministers
First Session (20.10.1999 to 29.10.1999)	49	43	89.58
Second Session (29.11.1999 to 23.12.1999)	174	138	79.31
Third Session (23.2.2000 to 17.5.2000)	225	159	70.67
Fourth Session (24.7.2000 to 25.8.2000)	163	125	76.69
Fifth Session (20.11.2000 to 22.12.2000)	188	149	79.26
Sixth Session (19.2.2001 to 27.4.2001)	249	190	76.30
Seventh Session (23.7.2001 to 31.08.2001)	277	185	66.79
Eighth Session (19.11.2001 to 19.12.2001)	148	92	62.16
Ninth Session (25.2.2002 to 17.5.2002)	314	116	36.94