

RAJYA SABHA

The Journey Since 1952



RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
2019

F. No.: RS.2/1/2019-PWW

© 2019 RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT, NEW DELHI

Rajya Sabha Website:

<http://parliamentofindia.nic.in>

<http://rajyasabha.nic.in>

CONTENTS

	PAGES
Foreword	(i)-(iv)
Preface	(v)-(vi)
PART-I The Origin and Role of Rajya Sabha	1
PART-II Rajya Sabha at a Glance	
1. Chairmen of Rajya Sabha	11
2. Deputy Chairmen of Rajya Sabha	12
3. Leaders of House in Rajya Sabha	13
4. Leaders of Opposition in Rajya Sabha	15
5. Secretaries/Secretaries-General of Rajya Sabha	16
6. Term-wise details of Members of Rajya Sabha	17
7. Representation of women in Rajya Sabha	39
8. Rajya Sabha - Statistical Summary	41
9. Rajya Sabha - The First Moves	43
PART-III Rajya Sabha at Work	
1. Rajya Sabha and Social Change	47
2. Rajya Sabha - Economic Transformation	50
3. Rajya Sabha - Taxation related Legislations	53
4. Rajya Sabha - Spurring Industrial Development and Trade ...	56
5. Council of States - Matters of States	58
6. Rajya Sabha - Agriculture	60
7. Rajya Sabha - Improving Health	62
8. Rajya Sabha - Spreading Education	64
9. Rajya Sabha - Protecting Environment	66
10. Rajya Sabha - Science and Technology	67
11. Rajya Sabha - National Security	68
12. Rajya Sabha - Media related Bills	69

	PAGES
13. Rajya Sabha - Labour Laws	70
14. Rajya Sabha - Other Legislations	71
15. Constitution Amendments	74
16. Rajya Sabha - 100 most impactful Legislations	99
17. Private Members' Bills	104
18. Nominated Members of Rajya Sabha	107
19. Rajya Sabha - Some Unique Events	113



सभापति राज्य सभा
CHAIRMAN, RAJYA SABHA

FOREWORD

Since gaining freedom from the clutches of colonial rule in 1947, India has come a long way towards defining its own destiny as per the wishes and aspirations of its citizens. The Constituent Assembly which was mandated to frame the Constitution for the country turned itself into Provisional Parliament that also made laws for the independent India till the first general elections in 1952. Since then, legislation by the Parliament of India has acquired a special thrust, focus and momentum. During the last 67 years, several path breaking legislations have been made by the Parliament impacting the cause of nation building.

There were a number of challenges that stared at India at the stroke of freedom such as poverty, illiteracy, poor healthcare, low level of industrialization, low rate of economic growth, social orthodoxy, poor infrastructure, unemployment, inefficient agriculture, weak governance and financial institutions, inadequate scientific and technological institutions, etc. This dismal state of affairs set the agenda for the legislatures of the sovereign India and in particular, for the Parliament of India, the apex legislature of the country.

Given the state of affairs, the socio-economic transformation of our country was a formidable challenge. However, the Parliament of India went about the task of nation building in a methodical manner as the nature and course of legislation since 1952 reveals. What followed was a graded approach with the Parliament addressing different challenges from time to time guiding the nation through the complex cobwebs revealing a certain pattern as this publication seeks to bring out.

Rajya Sabha that came into being in 1952 has its role cut out in the task of guiding the country towards new horizons. A close examination of the Bills passed by the Upper House since 1952 illuminates the march of our country on the chosen path and holds mirror to the contribution of our Parliament in surmounting various hurdles that have been inherited on account of long period of subjugation.

Social reform and revenue mobilization to fund the developmental needs clearly was the clarion call of the first decade after general elections of 1952. Beginning with the first social reform legislation *viz.*, the Special Marriages Bill,

1952, about a dozen such laws were made during the first ten years. Several Hindu personal laws were rewritten during this period. Over 40 major social reform legislations have since been made including those according protection to children and women besides ending questionable social practices. The latest in this regard being the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, 2019 ending the abhorrent practice of instant talaq and restoring the dignity and equality of Muslim women.

On the economic front, in line with the demand of the times, about 30 taxes were introduced by the Parliament during the ten years after the first general elections. Beginning with imposition of additional excise duty on dhotis in 1953, the wheel has turned full circle with the introduction of the long awaited and much needed Goods and Services Tax (GST) in 2017 which has ushered an era of one nation – one tax and is considered as the most far reaching tax reform till date.

Nationalisation of private sector banks in 1969 and coal mines in 1973 were the subsequent landmarks after which the focus shifted to improving corporate governance. In later years, with economic growth gaining momentum, Parliament turned its focus on financial regulation and checking economic offences and malpractices in the form of prevention of corruption, money laundering, benami transactions, black money and fugitive economic offenders. While the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act of 2003 demonstrated the country's commitment to fiscal prudence, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 showed the steely resolve to fix the ailing banking and corporate sectors.

For industrial development, after setting up the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in 1955, the Parliament went about creating a network of financing institutions like the Industrial Development Bank of India in 1964 and the Small Industries Development Bank of India in 1989 besides enacting for resolution of industrial disputes and labour reforms. The Special Economic Zones Bill, 2005 was aimed at giving a thrust to rapid industrialization. After enacting for arbitration and conciliation as early as in 1955, the Parliament cleared the way for the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre in 2019 besides ushering in major changes.

Alive to the concerns of inadequate institutional credit support to the toiling farmers of the country, the Parliament enabled setting up of Agricultural Refinancing Corporation in 1962 and the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development in 1981. Setting up development boards for various major crops, the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority in 1985 and the National Dairy Development Board in 1987 through acts of Parliament were the other defining moments concerning the key farm sector.

Conscious of the need for enhancing the quality of human resources in the second most populous country of the world, the Parliament after taking small steps in the first decade after the first general elections, focused on improving health care and access to higher education post 1980s.

Further to enacting for setting up the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in 1955, several other such leading institutions were created post 1977. Laws were made to ensure mental health, prevent food adulteration, regulate pre-natal diagnostics, enable transplantation of human organs, address spread of AIDS, etc. Passage of the National Medical Commission Bill, 2019 is the latest initiative to ensure quality of medical education.

On the education front, after legislating for setting up of the University Grants Commission in 1954, several universities and quality technology institutes were set up under the laws of Parliament to enhance access to higher education alongside regulatory bodies. Making the Right to Education as a Fundamental Right by inserting Article 21(A) in the Constitution was a far reaching legislation. Enacting the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education subsequently in 2009 was the high point of ensuring literacy for all.

Development comes with a price and particularly, in the form of environmental costs. After making law against water pollution in 1969, Parliament has subsequently made laws to protect wildlife, bio-diversity and forests, check air pollution for conservation of energy and protection of environment.

Development needs an environment of peace. National security has engaged the attention of Parliament since 1952 when Rajya Sabha passed the Preventive Detention (Second Amendment) Bill. Subsequent legislations in this regard include the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill, 1967, the Maintenance of Internal Security Bill, 1971, the National Security Bill, 1980, the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Bill, 1985, the Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002 passed in a joint sitting of both the Houses of Parliament, the National Investigation Bill, 2008 and the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2019.

Meeting the demands for linguistic and cultural homogeneity, beginning with the Andhra State Act of 1953, Parliament has enabled formation of several new states subsequently like Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Telangana and some North-Eastern States. Creation of two new Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh is the latest towards meeting developmental aspirations of the people of those areas.

Media is the fourth pillar of democracy. Parliament has made several laws to protect the interests of working journalists by regulating their service conditions.

To enable self-regulation, an act was made for setting up the Press Council of India in 1963. The Parliamentary Proceedings (Protection of Publication) Bill, 1977 was a step towards enabling free reporting without fear. Enacting for setting up of Prasar Bharati in 1989 was aimed at freeing official media from the control of the Government of the day.

In addition, Parliament has made pioneering legislations relating to prevention of corruption, official languages, consumer protection, motor vehicles, rights of differently abled, wakf properties, Information Technology, Right to Information, Rural employment guarantee, waterways, etc.

This brief account suggests that Parliament of India has been alert and alive to the demands of the time in catalyzing socio-economic transformation of the country during the last 67 years with Rajya Sabha playing its due role therein.

I express my gratitude to all the 2,282 members of Rajya Sabha and the large number of members of Lok Sabha who have contributed to the march of our country on the path of progress since 1952 through their effective contribution to making a large body of legislations.

Indeed, Rajya Sabha has all through been a lively and sagacious institution. It should continue to function with even greater vigour and zeal towards fulfilling the aspirations of the people especially the younger ones.

Still, some missed opportunities may not be ruled out. We need to learn from the experience of the last 67 years and strive to make our Parliament even more effective towards building a New India which compares favourably with the better placed in the comity of the nations. Time is the essence in doing so and for making up for the missed opportunities.

I compliment the Research and Legislative Divisions of Rajya Sabha Secretariat for bringing out this useful publication which I would expect to stir further interest in tracking and analyzing the performance of our Parliament.

New Delhi;
14 November 2019


(M. VENKAIAH NAIDU)

PREFACE

India has the distinction of being the largest and vibrant democracy of the world with ever increasing and enthusiastic assertion by its citizens of their right of adult franchise since the first general elections in 1952. The Parliament of India, the apex legislature of sovereign India has been playing a key role in the socio-economic transformation of the country through enabling legislations from time to time.

Rajya Sabha as the Second Chamber of Parliament has been discharging its mandate towards enabling the people of the country to fulfill their hopes and aspirations ever since its first sitting on 13 May 1952. The House of Elders, a continuing institution, has so far held 249 sessions. The 250th session of the Council of States will be a landmark in the annals of this exalted institution.

Since 1952, the Parliament of India enacted several legislations impacting socio-economic development of our nation as a result of which India is now acknowledged as one of the major players in the globalizing world.

In one of the meetings with senior officials of the Rajya Sabha Secretariat on celebrating the 250th session of the Rajya Sabha in an appropriate manner, a need was felt for a publication that can serve as a ready reference on the quantitative and qualitative contribution of the Parliament with special reference to the Rajya Sabha to the progress of our country during the last 67 years. This publication is aimed at fulfilling this educative and reference need.

Rajya Sabha has so far had 2,282 members including those who served more than one term including 208 women and 137 nominated members.

During the last 67 years, the Rajya Sabha has effectively utilized its legislative competence in a number of vital areas. It is instructive to note that starting May, 1952 and up to August, 2019, Rajya Sabha has passed 3,817 Bills while 3,818 legislations were enacted by the Parliament during this period. Of the total Bills passed so far by the Upper House, 60 Bills have lapsed due to dissolution of different Lok Sabhas while two more are still to be taken up in Lok Sabha. 63 Money Bills were deemed to have been passed by Rajya Sabha under Article 109(5) of the Constitution. Since May, 1952 till the end of the 249th Session, 2,114 Private Members' Bills have been introduced in Rajya Sabha, of which 447 Bills have been discussed. 14 Private Members' Bills have been enacted so far, of which 5 Bills were initiated by Members of Rajya Sabha. Besides these, two Bills namely the Aligarh Muslim University

(Amendment) Bill, 1977 and the Rights of the Transgender Persons Bill, 2014 were also passed by Rajya Sabha but lapsed/removed by the Lok Sabha on 22.08.1979 and 28.12.2018 respectively.

This publication also illustrates major Bills passed by Rajya Sabha that ultimately became the laws of the land in respect of key domains like social reform, economic transformation, industrial development, agriculture, health, education, environment, etc. reflecting the role of Rajya Sabha in nation building. Details of the amendments to the Constitution so far made with broad objectives are also listed for ready reference. A perusal of these legislations in relation to time reveals as to how the nature of legislation by the Parliament evolved in tune with the demands of the changing times and the course of the progress of our country.

I am hopeful that this publication will be useful in several ways for those interested in further detailed study and understanding of the contribution of the Parliament of India to the march of progress of our country.

I am grateful to the Hon'ble Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, for encouraging us in coming out with this publication on the occasion of the 250th session of Rajya Sabha.

I compliment all the concerned officials of the Rajya Sabha Secretariat for bringing out this publication by collating and organizing the relevant information and details in an interesting manner.

New Delhi;
14 November, 2019

Desh Deepak Verma
Secretary-General
Rajya Sabha

PART-I

THE ORIGIN AND ROLE OF RAJYA SABHA

Debate on the issue of Second Chamber

The rationale of a Second Chamber for a Parliament and of its status and role in the body politic has always remained a subject of animated and fierce debate. Statesmen, writers and thinkers have expressed divergent views and opinions on the issue of a Second Chamber. While the critics of the Second Chamber have contended that a Second Chamber is inherently undemocratic and subversive of the will of the people expressed and articulated through the directly elected Lower House, the protagonists of the bicameral legislature have stressed the need for having a Second Chamber as a safeguard against the possible tyranny of a single chamber Legislature, among other reasons. French constitutional expert, Abbe Sieyes, totally rejected the concept of a Second Chamber with his well-known and oft-quoted observation: "If a Second Chamber dissents from the first it is mischievous, if it agrees, it is superfluous;"¹ on the other hand, Sir Henry Maine, noted English Jurist and legal historian expressed the opinion that almost any kind of Second Chamber is better than none. He said that what ought to be expected of the Second Chamber is not a 'rival infallibility but an additional security.'²

For George Washington, the Founding Father and the first President of the United States of America, the function of a Second Chamber was to act as a check in the legislative machine, as is evident from a well-known incident in his life. Thomas Jefferson, the third President of USA was one day protesting to George Washington at the breakfast table against the establishment of two Houses in the Legislature. Washington asked him, "Why do you pour that coffee into your saucer?" "To cool it", replied Jefferson. "Even so", said Washington, "we pour legislation into the senatorial saucer to cool it."³

While the debate about the utility and role of a Second Chamber continues, the fact is that as many as 79 countries have bicameral parliaments/legislatures constituting 40.93 per cent of the world parliaments as per the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU).⁴

Justification for a Second Chamber

1. A Second Chamber facilitates a second look at legislations that may sometimes be the result of purely political compulsions of the ruling majority in the popular House. In bicameral legislature, there is greater scope for more talent and expertise to scrutinize the legislative proposals. Thus, Second Chamber acts as a check on hasty and ill-conceived legislations.

2. A Second Chamber can hold debates on matters of wide ranging public issues which otherwise may not be held in a single chamber as it is pre-occupied with voluminous legislative and financial business. It complements the first chamber in securing greater executive accountability.
3. The Second Chamber has the advantage of having some people who have excelled in different areas of life and may not like to face the rough and tumble of electoral politics. Such members participate in the debates with an amount of authority and knowledge.
4. The need for bicameralism is felt practically all over the world wherever there are federations of any importance. In a federation, a Second Chamber can give representation to the component units.

Debate in the Constituent Assembly on the Second Chamber

One of the important issues which the Constituent Assembly had to consider was about having a Second Chamber for the Indian Parliament. The framers of Indian Constitution had studied various models of Second Chambers in major Parliaments of the world, besides having the experience of the working of the then bicameral Central Legislature set up under the Government of India Act, 1919. The Union Constitution Committee, set up by the Constituent Assembly under the chairmanship of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, in its report presented to the Assembly on 21 July 1947, made the following proposals in respect of the Second Chamber at the Centre:—

- (i) The two Chambers should be named the Council of States and the House of the People; these names were indicative of the manner in which each Chamber would be constituted; Parliament of the Union would be designated “National Assembly”.
- (ii) The Council of States should have 250 members.
- (iii) The units should have representation in the Council of States on the basis of one member for every whole million population upto five million, plus one member for every two additional million, subject to a maximum of twenty for a unit. This formula was recommended by a sub-committee consisting of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Shri Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, Shri K. M. Munshi and Sardar K. M. Panikkar.
- (iv) The representatives should be elected by the lower Houses of the legislatures of the units except for ten members to be nominated by the President in consultation with universities and scientific bodies.

- (v) The Vice-President of India would be *ex officio* Chairman of the Council; if a member was elected Vice-President he would vacate his seat.
- (vi) The two Chambers would have equal powers, except in respect of Money Bills and deadlocks would be resolved by joint meetings.
- (vii) Money Bills would originate in the House of the People and the power of the Council of States in respect thereof would be limited to making suggestions for amendment which the House of the People could accept or reject.
- (viii) The Council of States would not be liable to dissolution, one-third of its members retiring every two years.⁵

The Report of the Committee was discussed in the Constituent Assembly on 28 July 1947. During the discussion, divergent views were expressed in regard to having a Second Chamber. For instance, **Shri Mohd. Tahir** was of the opinion that a Second Chamber was not essential. While moving an amendment against the Clause relating to the setting up of two Houses of Parliament, he said:—

"I would like to point out that nominations, Upper Houses, and similar other tools were the creation of imperialism. Therefore, when we are framing the Constitution of free India we should keep these things in mind. I would like to ask a few simple questions of the Honourable Mover of this clause. Is he of the opinion that without having two Houses, the progress of India or of any other country would be hampered, or no good laws can be enacted?"⁶

Elaborating on the experience of the functioning of the then Central Legislature under the Government of India Act, 1919, and the overriding influence of the nominated members *vis-à-vis* elected ones, he said:—

"The masses used to send their elected representatives to the local bodies, but the presence of nominated members there used to counteract the influence of the elected ones. Similar was the case in the Councils; the influence of the elected representatives was weakened by the nominated members; and any programme for the betterment of the country put forth by the elected representatives used to be opposed by the nominated members. That was the state of affairs under the Act of 1919."⁷

Another member **Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena** was also against the idea of Upper House. He said:—

"Our experience in the last so many years has been that the Upper House acts as a clog in the wheel of progress. I do not think it is very wise to continue the same thing again in our new constitution. In no country an Upper House has

helped progress. It has always acted as a sort of hindrance to quick progress. Therefore, if we are not careful at present, we shall not be able to make as rapid progress as we need.⁸

On the other hand, **Shri Naziruddin Ahmad** strongly supported the idea of a Second Chamber. He said:—

"We are going to obtain supreme sovereign powers. We have to deal with foreign and domestic matters of extreme importance. In these circumstances it will be wise for us to have two Houses. A popular House is known for its vitality and vigour and that House will have the exclusive power in regard to money. But a Second Chamber introduces an element of sobriety and second thought...Then again, we have to consider the entry of the States into the Federation, and if we have this in mind, a Second Chamber would be an absolute necessity. Without a Second Chamber, it would be difficult to fit in the representatives of the States in the scheme of things."⁹

Replying to the debate on the issue of a second chamber, **Shri N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar** made very profound observation as follows:—

The need for a Second Chamber has been felt practically all over the world wherever there are federations of any importance. After all, the question for us to consider is whether it performs any useful function. The most that we expect the Second Chamber to do is perhaps to hold dignified debates on important issues and to delay legislation which might be the outcome of passions of the moment until the passions have subsided and calm consideration could be bestowed on the measures which will be before the Legislature; and we shall take care to provide in the Constitution that whenever on any important matter, particularly matters relating to finance, there is conflict between the House of the People and the Council of States, it is the view of the House of the People that shall prevail. Therefore, what we really achieve by the existence of this Second Chamber is only an instrument by which we delay action which might be hastily conceived and we also give an opportunity, perhaps, to seasoned people who may not be in the thickest of the political fray, but who might be willing to participate in the debate with an amount of learning and importance which we do not ordinarily associate with a House of the People. That is all that is proposed in regard to this second chamber. I think, on the whole, the balance of consideration is in favour of having such a chamber and taking care to see that it does not prove a clog either to legislation or administration.¹⁰

The motion was adopted by the Constituent Assembly which agreed in principle to have two chambers in the federal legislature namely the Council of States and the House of the People.

The Constituent Assembly discussed provisions relating to the various aspects of the constitution of the Council of States and its powers at its sittings held on 3 and 4 January, 18-20 and 23 May and 8-9 June 1949. A number of

amendments were moved at the discussion stage. For instance, **Shri Loknath Mishra** moved an amendment to delete the words 'Council of States' from the article 66 of the Draft Constitution (corresponding to article 79 of the Constitution relating to constitution of Parliament). While moving the amendment, he said:-

"I beg to submit that I am not against second Chambers on principle. But in the present temper of our people, and in view of the manner of the constitution of the Second Chamber as has been envisaged in the Draft Constitution. I do not think there is any real need for the second Chamber, nor do I think that it will serve any useful purpose... The only argument that is generally advanced in favour of such a chamber is that it will have a sobering effect on the decisions of the Lower House which is more representative of the people and that the people are now restive. I therefore submit that unless the manner of the Constitution of this Second Chamber is changed and we are in a position to accept something which will be purely Indian based on Indian culture of deep, all – pervasive view and on Indian sentiment and temperament based and nurtured on our traditions which alone can have a sobering influence, the creation of an Upper House by itself will have no influence on the House of the People... Its creation will only result in so much waste of public money and so much waste of time. I therefore submit that if the House is not prepared to change the constitution of the Second Chamber as proposed in the Draft Constitution, it will be much better for us to do away with the Second Chamber altogether...I do not think that without a Second Chamber the country will be any poorer for it, as now we stand".¹¹

Opposing the amendment, **Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar** argued in favour of the Second Chamber. He observed:-

"It is common knowledge that in this country so far as we are concerned, there is so much enthusiasm and if for no other reason, we must find opportunity for various people to take part in politics. Therefore it is necessary that we should have another House where the genius of the people may have full play. The second reason is that whatever hasty legislation is passed by the Lower House may be checkmated by the go-slow movement of the Upper House. The third reason is that the Upper House is a permanent body, while the Lower House is not. These are some of the reasons why, constituted as we are at present, it is necessary that in the interests of the progress of this country we should have a second House."¹²

When the draft article 88 (corresponding to article 108 of the Constitution relating to joint sitting of both Houses in certain cases) was being discussed in the Constituent Assembly, **Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena** was against the idea of giving equal legislative powers to the Upper House *vis-à-vis* the Lower House, He said:-

"I think the Upper House, even though it will be elected by the Provincial Legislatures, will not be as representative of the people as the Lower House.

The Lower House will be directly elected. The Upper House will be elected by the Lower House and will have also some element which will be nominated by the President. Secondly, it will be a House, one-third of whose members will be elected every second year so that at least 2/3rds of the members will not represent the new spirit but will be persons who shall have been elected 2 years and 4 years before. I therefore, think that the Upper House will not represent the feelings of the people of the time and to give the members of that House the same status as the members of the Lower House is, I think reactionary... Even if we want to give the Upper House some status, we must give it only that authority which the House of Lords has got in England by the Act of 1911. When the House of Lords does not agree to a Bill passed by the House of Commons it automatically becomes law after the lapse of a particular period. In our Constitution if the Upper House rejects a Bill, there will be a joint sitting and the fate of the Bill will be decided by the Joint Sitting. I think the British model which we have adopted should also be adopted in the present case as well, and if a Bill is rejected by the Council of States, then the will of the House of the People should prevail, and the Bill must become law, irrespective of the fact that the Council of States has rejected it. If the Council of States delays the consideration of the Bill and the delay is longer than a specific period, then the Bill should be taken as passed. The Upper House should not be in a position to stultify a Bill passed by the Lower House. That is a very salutary principle and even in England where the institution of Upper House began they thought it fit to limit the powers of the Upper House and it is not allowed to stultify the voice of the people expressed by the House of Commons. By providing for a Joint Session we are giving the Upper House a vital power, the power to act as a check on the progress and the wishes of the people who may like legislation passed at a rapid speed to bring our country abreast of the great nations of the world. In our country when we are so much backward, we shall need to go quickly and we do not need such brakes from the Upper House as the clause provides. I, therefore, feel that the practice in Britain should be adopted.”¹³

On the other hand, **Shri Chimanlal Chakubhai Shah** supported the idea of giving equal legislative powers to the Upper House. He said:—

“Our Upper House is elected by the representatives of the various States and therefore it is as representative as the Lower House itself in a particular manner. The object of providing an Upper House in the Centre is to see that the States’ voice or the voice of the units is adequately represented. Therefore the third way of providing to resolve the deadlock is by Joint session... It is not right to say that the Lower House alone will be the sole judge of a particular Bill and that after a particular lapse of time the Upper House will have no voice, because the Upper House is intended to represent in a Federal Constitution the voice of the Units and they are as much elected representatives of the people as the member of the Lower House... To copy the British Model is not proper

because the composition of the House of Lords is entirely different from the one which we have conceived of under our constitution, and secondly it is a unitary Constitution whose model can have no application to a Federal Constitution.¹⁴

Shri S. Nagappa, another member of the Constituent Assembly argued that 'since the Upper House does not represent the people directly... and whenever there is any trend towards progressive legislation, (it may) try to delay matters and even to torpedo legislation passed by the Lower Chamber'. He, however, supported the proposal for the Upper House. He said:-

"We are now going to have adult suffrage and all sorts of people will be getting into our legislatures, may be people of experience and also people of little experience. So it is better to have experienced politicians nominated in the Upper Chamber so that we may have their experience and guidance. That was the reason which made me support the proposal to have an Upper Chamber."¹⁵

Within a couple of days after the first sitting of the Rajya Sabha, on 13 May 1952, an occasion arose to spell out the task which was expected of the Rajya Sabha. Replying to felicitations offered to him on his election as the first Vice-President of India and the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, **Dr. S. Radhakrishnan** observed:-

There is a general impression that this House cannot make or unmake governments and, therefore, it is a superfluous body. But there are functions, which a revising chamber can fulfil fruitfully. Parliament is not only a legislative but a deliberative body. So far as its deliberative functions are concerned, it will be open to us to make very valuable contributions, and it will depend on our work whether we justify this two chamber system, which is now an integral part of our Constitution. So, it is a test to which we are submitted. We are for the first time starting under the Parliamentary system, with a Second Chamber in the Centre and we should try to do everything in our power to justify to the public of this country that a Second Chamber is essential to prevent hasty legislation.¹⁶

From the observations of the Founding Fathers, Shri N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, both of whom became members of the Rajya Sabha, and Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, who became the first Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, it is evident that they envisaged the Rajya Sabha to play an important role as a legislative chamber (revising or delaying legislation without proving a clog), federal chamber (representing interests of States) and a deliberative chamber (holding dignified debates on important issues). The Constitution-makers conferred equal powers on both the Houses (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) except in certain money/financial matters, voting of supplies (Demands for Grants), and power to "make or unmake governments."

The Constitution-makers have favoured largely an elected Second Chamber with element of nomination at the Centre as being best suited to the needs of the country. The number of nominated members has been limited to 12, out of the total strength of 250 members. The rest of the members are the representatives of the constituent units. At present, their number is 233. To give the Second Chamber a federal character, provision has been made for the election of these representatives by the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the respective States and the members of the electoral colleges in the respective Union Territories. As these electing bodies are constituted by direct election held on the basis of adult suffrage, the democratic character of the Rajya Sabha has been fully maintained. The election of representatives is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. This method of election enables the Rajya Sabha to reflect in its composition, a broad spectrum of almost the entire political opinion in the country. The Constitution has not provided for equal representation of constituent units of the Indian Union in the Rajya Sabha. The allocation of seats amongst the different States and the Union Territories has been made on the basis of their population and is provided in the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution.

Unlike the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha is not subject to dissolution but one-third of its members retire after every second year. This ensures continuity as well as change in its composition. The elections to the Rajya Sabha take place biennially on the retirement of about one-third members. Such a cycle of retirement and election enable the States/Union Territories to renew or replace their representation in the Rajya Sabha after every second year and incidentally, also bring about a fusion of new and old in the House which is customarily described as a House of Elders. This type of arrangement is designed to secure the representation of past as well as current opinion and help in maintaining continuity in public policy.¹⁷

Special Powers of Rajya Sabha

As a House representing the States, the Rajya Sabha has been assigned a special role whenever it is considered necessary or expedient in the national interest that the Centre should intervene in the legislative sphere of the States. Article 249 confers power on Parliament to legislate with respect to a matter enumerated in the State List upon the Rajya Sabha passing a resolution by two-thirds majority. In 1952 and 1986, the Rajya Sabha passed such resolutions with respect to matters mentioned in the State List in Entries 26 and 27, and Entries 1, 2, 4, 64, 65 and 66, respectively. Again under article 312, Parliament

is empowered to create by law one or more All India Services common to the Union and the States, if the Rajya Sabha passes the requisite resolution. The Rajya Sabha passed such resolutions in 1961 and 1965, for the creation of the Indian Engineering Service, Indian Forest Service, Indian Medical and Health Service, Indian Agricultural Service and the Indian Educational Service.¹⁸ The adoption of the resolution with two-thirds majority by the Rajya Sabha, it is felt, is tantamount to the giving of consent by the States for Central intervention in their legislative sphere.

There is yet another power vested in the Rajya Sabha in respect of Proclamation of Emergency (article 352), of failure of constitutional machinery in States (article 356) and of Financial Emergency (article 360). These Proclamations are required to be approved by resolutions of both the Houses of Parliament within the prescribed period. But if any such Proclamation is issued at a time when the Lok Sabha has been dissolved or dissolution of the Lok Sabha takes place during the prescribed period for approval of the Proclamation, the Rajya Sabha has been given power to pass such a resolution and the Lok Sabha can pass it later after it is reconstituted. In 1977, the Rajya Sabha had to be specially convened for a brief session to extend the President's Rule in Tamil Nadu and Nagaland¹⁹ and again in 1991, for approval of the President's Rule in Haryana.²⁰ On both these occasions, the Lok Sabha was under dissolution.

Relationship between the two Houses

Bicameralism has been one of the most important features of India's parliamentary democracy. Ever since the Constitution came into force, both the Houses of Parliament have been complementing each other in their core functions of legislation, deliberation and executive accountability. In Indian constitutional literature, the Rajya Sabha is regarded as the Second Chamber; but it does not play a secondary role. It is not a replica of the other House either. At the same time, barring a few instances of discord between the two Houses, the relationship between the two Houses has all along been smooth. Both the Houses have developed their distinct personality and functional identity and yet at the same time worked in cooperation rather than confrontation, in harmony rather than as hindrance to each other. It is instructive to note that the first Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru made an appeal to the two Houses to work in a spirit of cooperation way back in May 1953. He observed as follows:—

It is true, it is my desire, and I think it should be the desire of the House, to cultivate to the fullest extent possible cooperation and friendly relations with the other House, because in the nature of things and in the nature of the Constitution that we have, if we have not got cooperative relations, each can hamper and

delay public work. There is no doubt about it. Each has the capacity for good certainly, but also for delay and for just irritating and annoying by delaying tactics, the other House. The conception of the Constitution is that the Parliament is an integral whole... The whole structure of Federal Government here requires the cooperation of not only both the Houses, but of the Central Government, of States, between the State Councils and the State Legislative Assemblies. The background is one of cooperation everywhere... Otherwise the constitutional machinery of India creaks.²¹

Emphasizing that neither House of the Parliament is superior to the other and that each House has to perform the specific functions allocated to it by the Constitution, Pandit Nehru observed:—

“Under our Constitution, Parliament consists of our two Houses, each functioning in the' allotted sphere laid down in that Constitution. We derive authority from that Constitution... Our guide must, therefore, be our own Constitution which has clearly specified the functions of the Council of States and the House of the People. To call either of these Houses, an Upper House or a Lower House is not correct. Each House has full authority to regulate its own procedure within the limits of the Constitution. Neither House, by itself, constitutes Parliament. It is the two Houses together that are the Parliament of India... There can be no constitutional differences between the two Houses because the final authority is the Constitution itself. The Constitution treats the two Houses equally except in certain financial matters which are to be the sole purview of the House of the People.”²²

-
1. Second Chamber in Theory and Practice by Lord Campion, p. 17, published in 1953.
 2. Principles of Political Science by A.C. Kapur, S. Chand Publishing, 1997, p.550.
 3. <https://archives-democrats-rules.house.gov/Archives/jcoc2br.htm>; also quoted in C.A. Deb. dated 6.1.1949.
 4. [Archive.ipu.org/praline-e/Parliaments Structure.asp](http://Archive.ipu.org/praline-e/Parliaments%20Structure.asp) (Parliament at a Glance: Structure).
 5. B. Shiva Rao, Framing of India's Constitution - A Study, pp. 418-20 and pp. 422-23.
 6. C.A. Deb., dated 28.7.1947.
 7. *Ibid.*
 8. *Ibid.*
 9. *Ibid.*
 10. *Ibid.*
 11. C.A. Deb., dated 3.1.1949.
 12. *Ibid.*
 13. C.A. Deb., dated 20.5.1949.
 14. *Ibid.*
 15. *Ibid.*
 16. Council of States Deb., dated 16.5.1952.
 17. B. Shiva Rao, Framing of India's Constitution - A Study, Vol. II, p. 442.
 18. R. S. Deb., dated 6.12.1961, c. 1280-1305; and 30.3.1965, c. 5010-91.
 19. *Ibid.*, 1.3.1977, c. 41-154.
 20. *Ibid.*, 3.6.1991, c. 1-24; and 4.6.1991, c. 164-77.
 21. Parliamentary Debates, Pt. II, May 12, 1953, col. 6596-97.
 22. Council of States Deb., dated 6.5.1953.

PART-II
RAJYA SABHA AT A GLANCE
Chairmen – Rajya Sabha
(since 1952)

Sl.No.	Name	Terms
1.	Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan	13.05.1952 to 12.05.1957 and 13.05.1957 to 12.05.1962
2.	Dr. Zakir Husain	13.05.1962 to 12.05.1967
3.	Shri Varahagiri Venkata Giri	13.05.1967 to 03.05.1969
4.	Shri Gopal Swarup Pathak	31.08.1969 to 30.08.1974
5.	Shri Basappa Danappa Jatti	31.08.1974 to 30.08.1979
6.	Shri M. Hidayatullah	31.08.1979 to 30.08.1984
7.	Shri R. Venkataraman	31.08.1984 to 24.07.1987
8.	Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma	03.09.1987 to 24.07.1992
9.	Shri K. R. Narayanan	21.08.1992 to 24.07.1997
10.	Shri Krishan Kant	21.08.1997 to 27.07.2002*
11.	Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat	19.08.2002 to 21.07.2007 [#]
12.	Shri M. Hamid Ansari	11.08.2007 to 10.08.2012 and 11.08.2012 to 10.08.2017
13.	Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu	11.08.2017 - till date

* Passed away while in office.

[#] Resigned.

**Deputy Chairmen – Rajya Sabha
(since 1952)**

Sl.No.	Name	Terms
1.	Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao	31.05.1952 to 02.04.1956 and 25.04.1956 to 01.03.1962*
2.	Smt. Violet Alva	19.04.1962 to 02.04.1966 and 07.04.1966 to 16.11.1969#
3.	Shri Bhauro Dewaji Khobragade	17.12.1969 to 02.04.1972
4.	Shri Godey Murahari	13.04.1972 to 02.04.1974 and 26.04.1974 to 20.03.1977*
5.	Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha	30.03.1977 to 02.04.1980
6.	Shri Shyam Lal Yadav	30.07.1980 to 02.04.1982 and 28.04.1982 to 29.12.1984*
7.	Dr. Najma A. Heptulla	25.01.1985 to 20.01.1986#
8.	Shri M. M. Jacob	26.02.1986 to 22.10.1986#
9.	Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil	18.11.1986 to 05.11.1988*
10.	Dr. Najma A. Heptulla	18.11.1988 to 04.07.1992, 10.07.1992 to 04.07.1998 and 09.07.1998 to 10.06.2004
11.	Shri K. Rahman Khan	22.07.2004 to 02.04.2006 and 12.05.2006 to 02.04.2012.
12.	Prof P. J. Kurien	21.08.2012 to 01.07.2018
13.	Shri Harivansh	09.08.2018 - till date

* Elected to Lok Sabha.

Resigned.

**Leaders of the House – Rajya Sabha
(since 1952)**

Sl.No.	Name	Terms
1.	Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar	May 1952 to February 1953
2.	Shri Charu Chandra Biswas	February 1953 to November 1954
3.	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri	November 1954 to March 1955
4.	Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant	March 1955 to February 1961
5.	Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim	February 1961 to August 1963
6.	Shri Y. B. Chavan	August to December 1963
7.	Shri Jaisukh Lal Hathi	February to March 1964
8.	Shri M. C. Chagla	March 1964 to November 1967
9.	Shri Jaisukh Lal Hathi	November 1967 to November 1969
10.	Shri Kodradas Kalidas Shah	November 1969 to May 1971
11.	Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit	May 1971 to December 1975
12.	Shri Kamlapati Tripathi	December 1975 to March 1977
13.	Shri Lal K. Advani	March 1977 to August 1979
14.	Shri K.C. Pant	August 1979 to January 1980
15.	Shri Pranab Mukherjee	January 1980 to July 1981 and August 1981 to December 1984
16.	Shri Viswanath Pratap Singh	December 1984 to April 1987
17.	Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari	April 1987 to June 1988
18.	Shri P. Shiv Shanker	July 1988 to December 1989
19.	Shri M.S. Gurupadaswamy	December 1989 to November 1990
20.	Shri Yashwant Sinha	December 1990 to June 1991
21.	Shri S. B. Chavan	July 1991 to April 1996
22.	Shri Sikander Bakht	20 May 1996 to 31 May 1996
23.	Shri Inder Kumar Gujral	June 1996 to November 1996

Sl.No.	Name	Terms
24.	Shri H. D. Deve Gowda	November 1996 to April 1997
25.	Shri Inder Kumar Gujral	April 1997 to March 1998
26.	Shri Sikander Bakht	March 1998 to October 1999
27.	Shri Jaswant Singh	October 1999 to May 2004
28.	Dr. Manmohan Singh	June 2004 to May 2009 and May 2009 to May 2014
29.	Shri Arun Jaitley	June 2014 to 30 May 2019
30.	Shri Thaawarchand Gehlot	June 2019 – till date

Leaders of Opposition – Rajya Sabha

Sl. No.	Name	Terms
1.	Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra	*December 1969 to March 1971
2.	Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy	March 1971 to April 1972
3.	Shri Kamlapati Tripathi	*30.03.1977 to 15.02.1978
4.	Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri	24.02.1978 to 23.03.1978
5.	Shri Kamlapati Tripathi	23.03.1978 to 02.04.1978 and 18.04.1978 to 08.01.1980
6.	Shri Lal K. Advani	21.01.1980 to 07.04.1980
7.	Shri P. Shiv Shanker	**18.12.1989 to 02.01.1991
8.	Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy	28.06.1991 to 21.07.1991
9.	Shri S. Jaipal Reddy	22.07.1991 to 29.06.1992
10.	Shri Sikander Bakht	07.07.1992 to 10.04.1996 and 10.04.1996 to 16.05.1996
11.	Shri S. B. Chavan	23.05.1996 to 01.06.1996
12.	Shri Sikander Bakht	01.06.1996 to 19.03.1998
13.	Dr. Manmohan Singh	21.03.1998 to 15.06.2001 and 15.06.2001 to 22.05.2004
14.	Shri Jaswant Singh	03.06.2004 to 05.07.2004 and 05.07.2004 to 16.05.2009
15.	Shri Arun Jaitley	03.06.2009 to 03.04.2012 and 03.04.2012 to 26.05.2014
16.	Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad	08.06.2014 to 10.02.2015 and 16.02.2015 - till date

* No Opposition party had the requisite strength of one-tenth of the total membership of the House during the period 1952 to 1969 and 1972 to 1977 for recognition and therefore, there was no recognized Leader of the Opposition during those periods.

** As required under Section 2 of the Salary and Allowances of Leader of Opposition in Parliament Act, 1977, no leader of any party in opposition to the Government was recognized as Leader of the opposition in Rajya Sabha during the period from 1980 to 1989.

**Secretaries/Secretaries-General – Rajya Sabha
(since 1952)**

Sl.No.	Name	Terms
1.	Shri B.N. Kaul <i>Secretary</i>	April-May 1952
2.	Shri S.N. Mukerjee <i>Secretary</i>	13.05.1952 to 08.10.1963
3.	Shri B.N. Banerjee <i>Secretary/Secretary-General</i>	09.10.1963 to 31.03.1976
4.	Shri S.S. Bhalariao <i>Secretary-General</i>	01.04.1976 to 30.04.1981
5.	Shri Sudarshan Agarwal <i>Secretary-General</i>	01.05.1981 to 30.06.1993
6.	Smt. V.S. Rama Devi <i>Secretary-General</i>	01.07.1993 to 25.07.1997
7.	Shri S.S. Sohoni <i>(Officiating Secretary-General)</i>	25.07.1997 to 02.10.1997
8.	Shri R.C. Tripathi <i>Secretary-General</i>	03.10.1997 to 31.08.2002
9.	Dr. Yogendra Narain <i>Secretary-General</i>	01.09.2002 to 14.09.2007
10.	Dr. V. K. Agnihotri <i>Secretary-General</i>	29.10.2007 to 30.09.2012
11.	Shri Shumsher K. Sheriff <i>Secretary-General</i>	01.10.2012 to 31.08.2017
12.	Shri Desh Deepak Verma <i>Secretary-General</i>	01.09.2017 – till date

**Term-wise List of Members of Rajya Sabha
(since 1952)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Terms
Member with seven Terms		
1.	Mahendra Prasad, Dr.	1985 - 1986 1986 - 1992 1993 - 1994 2000 - 2006 2006 - 2012 2012 - 2018 2018 onwards
Members with six Terms		
1.	Heptulla, Dr. Najma A.	1980 - 1986 1986 - 1992 1992 - 1998 1998 - 2004 2004 - 2010 2012 - 2016
2.	Jethmalani, Shri Ram	1988 - 1994 1994 - 2000 2000 - 2006 2006 - 2009 2010 - 2016 2016 - 2019
3.	Singh, Dr. Manmohan	1991 - 1995 1995 - 2001 2001 - 2007 2007 - 2013 2013 - 2019 2019 onwards
Members with five Terms		
1.	Antony, Shri A.K.	1985 - 1991 1991 - 1995 2005 - 2010 2010 - 2016 2016 onwards

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Terms
2.	Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi	1990 - 1996 1996 - 2002 2002 - 2006 2009 - 2015 2015 onwards
3.	Bhardwaj, Shri Hans Raj	1982 - 1988 1988 - 1994 1994 - 2000 2000 - 2006 2006 - 2009
4.	Gupta, Shri Bhupesh	1952 - 1958 1958 - 1964 1964 - 1970 1970 - 1976 1976 - 1981
5.	Kesri, Shri Sitaram	1971 - 1974 1974 - 1980 1980 - 1986 1988 - 1994 1994 - 2000
6.	Khaparde, Miss Saroj	1972 - 1974 1976 - 1982 1982 - 1988 1988 - 1994 1994 - 2000
7.	Koya, Shri B. V. Abdulla	1967 - 1973 1974 - 1980 1980 - 1986 1986 - 1992 1992 - 1998
8.	Mukherjee, Shri Pranab	1969 - 1975 1975 - 1981 1981 - 1987 1993 - 1999 1999 - 2004

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Terms
9.	Patel, Shri Ahmed	1993 - 1999 1999 - 2005 2005 - 2011 2011 - 2017 2017 onwards
10.	Soni, Smt. Ambika	1976 - 1980 2000 - 2004 2004 - 2010 2010 - 2016 2016 onwards
11.	Tohra, Sardar Gurcharan Singh	1969 - 1970 1970 - 1976 1980 - 1982 1982 - 1988 1998 - 2004
Members with four Terms		
1.	Abid Ali, Shri	1952 - 1954 1954 - 1958 1958 - 1964 1964 - 1970
2.	Advani, Shri Lal K.	1970 - 1976 1976 - 1982 1982 - 1988 1988 - 1989
3.	Ahluwalia, Shri S. S.	1986 - 1992 1992 - 1998 2000 - 2006 2006 - 2012
4.	Ahmad, Dr. Z. A.	1958 - 1962 1966 - 1972 1972 - 1978 1990 - 1994
5.	Alva, Smt. Margaret	1974 - 1980 1980 - 1986 1986 - 1992 1992 - 1998

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Terms
6.	Amla, Shri Tirath Ram	1967 - 1970 1970 - 1976 1976 - 1982 1985 - 1991
7.	Anand Sharma, Shri	1984 - 1990 2004 - 2010 2010 - 2016 2016 onwards
8.	Anup Singh, Dr.	1952 - 1954 1954 - 1960 1962 1964 - 1969
9.	Bachchan, Smt. Jaya	2004 2006 - 2010 2012 - 2018 2018 onwards
10.	Biswas, Shri Debabrata	1990 - 1996 1996 - 2002 2002 - 2008 2008
11.	Doogar, Shri Rajpat Singh	1952 - 1954 1954 - 1960 1960 - 1966 1966 - 1972
12.	Fernandes, Shri Oscar	1998 - 2004 2004 - 2010 2010 - 2016 2016 onwards
13.	Gupta, Shri Prem Chand	1996 - 2002 2002 - 2008 2008 - 2014 2014 onwards
14.	Gurupadaswamy, Shri M. S.	1960 - 1966 1966 - 1972 1984 - 1990 1990 - 1992

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Terms
15.	Jaitley, Shri Arun	2000 - 2006 2006 - 2012 2012 - 2018 2018 - 2019
16.	Hariprasad, Shri B. K.	1990 - 1996 2004 - 2010 2013 - 2014 2014 onwards
17.	Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar	1984 - 1990 1990 - 1996 2008 - 2014 2014 - 2019
18.	Kalmadi, Shri Suresh	1982 - 1988 1988 - 1994 1994 - 1996 1998 - 2004
19.	Karan Singh, Dr.	1996 - 1999 2000 - 2006 2006 - 2012 2012 - 2018
20.	Khan, Shri K. Rahman	1994 - 2000 2000 - 2006 2006 - 2012 2012 - 2018
21.	Kulkarni, Shri A.G.	1967 - 1970 1970 - 1976 1978 - 1984 1986 - 1992
22.	Mahajan, Shri Pramod	1986 - 1992 1992 - 1996 1998 - 2004 2004 - 2006
23.	Manhar, Shri Bhagatram	1978 - 1984 1984 - 1990 2000 2000 - 2003

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Terms
24.	Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas	1967 - 1968 1968 - 1974 1974 - 1980 1980 - 1984
25.	Moopanar, Shri G. K.	1977 - 1983 1983 - 1989 1995 - 1997 1998 - 2001
26.	Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah	1998 - 2004 2004 - 2010 2010 - 2016 2016 - 2017
27.	Natarajan, Smt. Jayanthi	1986 - 1992 1992 - 1997 1997 - 2001 2008 - 2014
28.	Pachouri, Shri Suresh	1984 - 1990 1990 - 1996 1996 - 2002 2002 - 2008
29.	Pande, Shri Tarkeshwar	1952 - 1958 1958 - 1964 1964 1966 - 1970
30.	Patel, Shri Praful	2000 - 2006 2006 - 2009 2014 - 2016 2016 onwards
31.	Pawar, Shri D. Y.	1952 - 1956 1956 - 1962 1962 - 1968 1972 - 1978
32.	Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar	2000 - 2006 2006 - 2012 2012 - 2018 2018 - 2019

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Terms
33.	Rao, Shri V. C. Kesava	1956 - 1962 1962 - 1967 1974 - 1980 1980 - 1986
34.	Ravi, Shri Vayalar	1994 - 2000 2003 - 2009 2009 - 2015 2015 onwards
35.	Reddy, Shri Mulka Govinda	1958 - 1964 1964 - 1970 1970 - 1976 1976 - 1982
36.	Salve, Shri N.K.P.	1978 - 1984 1984 - 1990 1990 - 1996 1996 - 2002
37.	Singh, Shri Amar	1996 - 2002 2002 - 2008 2008 - 2014 2016 onwards
38.	Singh, Shri Jaswant	1980 - 1986 1986 - 1989 1998 - 2004 2004 - 2009
39.	Singh, Smt. Pratibha	1970 - 1976 1976 - 1982 1982 - 1988 1988 - 1992
40.	Sinha, Shri Awadeshwar Prasad	1956 - 1958 1958 - 1964 1964 - 1970 1970 - 1976
41.	Sinha, Shri Rajendra Pratap	1952 - 1954 1954 - 1960 1960 - 1966 1966 - 1972

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Terms
42.	Vaiko, Shri	1978 - 1984 1984 - 1990 1990 - 1996 2019 onwards
43.	Vora, Shri Motilal	1988 - 1989 2002 - 2008 2008 - 2014 2014 onwards
44.	Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal	1992 - 1998 1998 - 2004 2008 - 2014 2014 onwards
45.	Yadav, Shri Sharad	1986 - 1989 2004 - 2009 2014 - 2016 2016 - 2017

Members with three Terms

1.	Abdul Shakoor, Maulana	1952 - 1954 1956 - 1962 1962 - 1968
2.	Adik, Shri Govindrao	1993 - 1994 1994 - 2000 2009 - 2012
3.	Adivarekar, Smt. Sushila Shankar	1971 - 1972 1972 - 1978 1978 - 1984
4.	Agarwal, Shri Lakkhiram	1990 - 1996 1996 - 2000 2000 - 2002
5.	Agarwal, Shri Ramdas	1990 - 1996 1996 - 2002 2006 - 2012
6.	Alva, Smt. Violet	1952 - 1960 1960 - 1966 1966 - 1969

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Terms
7.	Arif, Shri Mohammed Usman	1970 - 1976 1976 - 1982 1982 - 1985
8.	Ashwani Kumar, Shri	2002 - 2004 2004 - 2010 2010 - 2016
9.	Azmi, Maulana Obaidullah Khan	1990 - 1996 1996 - 2002 2002 - 2008
10.	Bagrodia, Shri Santosh	1986 - 1992 1998 - 2004 2004 - 2010
11.	Baharul Islam, Shri	1962 - 1968 1968 - 1972 1983 - 1989
12.	Basavapunnaiah, Shri Makineni	1952 - 1954 1954 - 1960 1960 - 1966
13.	Bhandare, Shri Murlidhar Chandrakant	1980 - 1982 1982 - 1988 1988 - 1994
14.	Bhandari, Shri Sunder Singh	1966 - 1972 1976 - 1982 1992 - 1998
15.	Bhandary, Prof. Ram Deo	1992 - 1998 1998 - 2002 2002 - 2008
16.	Bhargava, Shri Mahabir Prasad	1956 - 1958 1958 - 1964 1964 - 1970
17.	Bhargava, Smt. Sharda	1952 - 1956 1956 - 1962 1963 - 1966

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Terms
18.	Bhatt, Shri Nand Kishore	1966 - 1972 1972 - 1978 1980 - 1986
19.	Bhunder, Sardar Balwinder Singh	1998 - 2002 2010 - 2016 2016 onwards
20.	Birla, Shri Krishna Kumar	1984 - 1990 1990 - 1996 1996 - 2002
21.	Budania, Shri Narendra	2009 - 2010 2010 - 2012 2012 - 2018
22.	Chagla, Shri M. C.	1962 - 1964 - 1966 1966 - 1972
23.	Chaman Lall, Diwan	1952 - 1956 1956 - 1962 1962 - 1968
24.	Chandrasekhar Shri Rajeev	2006 - 2012 2012 - 2018 2018 onwards
25.	Chandra Shekhar, Shri	1962 - 1968 1968 - 1974 1974 - 1977
26.	Chandrasekhar, Smt. Maragatham	1970 - 1976 1976 - 1982 1982 - 1984
27.	Chatterjee, Shri Jogesh Chandra	1956 - 1960 1960 - 1966 1966 - 1969
28.	Chaturvedi, Shri Bhuvnesh	1982 - 1988 1988 - 1994 1994 - 2000

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Terms
29.	Chavan, Shri S.B.	1988 - 1990 1990 - 1996 1996 - 2002
30.	Chinai, Shri Babubhai Maneklal	1958 - 1964 1964 - 1970 1970 - 1975
31.	Chowdhri, Shri A. S.	1972 - 1978 1980 - 1986 1992 - 1998
32.	Chowdhury, Smt. Renuka	1986 - 1992 1992 - 1998 2012 - 2018
33.	Darda, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal	1998 - 2004 2004 - 2010 2010 - 2016
34.	Das Gupta, Shri Gurudas	1985 - 1988 1988 - 1994 1994 - 2000
35.	Dave, Shri Anil Madhav	2009 - 2010 2010 - 2016 2016 - 2017
36.	Deora, Shri Murli	2002 - 2008 2008 - 2014 2014
37.	Dhindsa, Sardar Sukhdev Singh	1998 - 2004 2010 - 2016 2016 onwards
38.	Dhoot, Shri Rajkumar	2002 - 2008 2008 - 2014 2014 onwards
39.	Dikshit, Shri Uma Shankar	1961 - 1964 1964 - 1970 1970 - 1976

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Terms
40.	Dinkar, Prof. Ramdhari Sinha	1952 - 1954 1954 - 1960 1960 - 1964
41.	Dwivedi, Shri Janardan	2004 - 2006 2006 - 2012 2012 - 2018
42.	Faguni Ram, Dr.	1985 - 1988 1988 - 1994 2000 - 2006
43.	Gadgil, Shri V. N.	1971 - 1976 1976 - 1980 1994 - 2000
44.	Goswami, Shri Ramnarayan	1986 - 1987 1987 - 1993 1993 - 1999
45.	Gujral, Shri Inder Kumar	1964 - 1970 1970 - 1976 1992 - 1998
46.	Gujral, Shri Naresh	2007 - 2010 2010 - 2016 2016 onwards
47.	Gupta, Dr. Akhilesh Das	1996 - 2002 2002 - 2008 2008 - 2014
48.	Hanumanthappa, Shri H.	1982 - 1988 1988 - 1994 1994 - 2000
49.	Hathi, Shri Jaisukh Lal	1952 - 1957 1962 - 1968 1968 - 1974
50.	Iyer, Shri N. Ramakrishna	1957 - 1960 1960 - 1966 1966 - 1972

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Terms
51.	Jairamdas Daulatram, Shri	1959 - 1964 1964 - 1970 1970 - 1976
52.	Javadekar, Shri Prakash	2008 - 2014 2014 - 2018 2018 onwards
53.	Joshi, Miss Kumudben M.	1973 - 1976 1976 - 1982 1982 - 1985
54.	Judev, Shri Dilip Singh	1992 - 1998 1998 - 2000 2004 - 2009
55.	Kamble, Prof. N.M.	1974 - 1980 1980 - 1982 1984 - 1988
56.	Karunakaran, Shri K.	1995 - 1997 1997 - 1998 2004 - 2005
57.	Khan, Shri Akbar Ali	1954 - 1960 1960 - 1966 1966 - 1972
58.	Khobragade, Shri Bhaurao Dewaji	1958 - 1964 1966 - 1972 1978 - 1984
59.	Kollur, Shri M.L.	1968 - 1974 1974 - 1980 1984 - 1990
60.	Kore, Dr. Prabhakar	1990 - 1996 2008 - 2014 2014 onwards
61.	Kureel, Shri Piare Lall <i>alias</i> Piare Lall Talib Unnavi	1960 - 1966 1974 - 1980 1980 - 1984

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Terms
62.	Kurien, Prof. P. J.	2005 - 2006 2006 - 2012 2012 - 2018
63.	Madni, Maulana Asad	1968 - 1974 1980 - 1986 1988 - 1994
64.	Maitreya, Dr. V.	2002 - 2004 2007 - 2013 2013 - 2019
65.	Makwana, Shri Yogendra	1973 - 1976 1976 - 1982 1982 - 1988
66.	Malaviya, Shri Radhakishan	1982 - 1988 1988 - 1994 1994 - 2000
67.	Maran, Shri Murasoli	1977 - 1983 1983 - 1989 1989 - 1995
68.	Masood, Shri Rasheed	1986 - 1989 2010 - 2012 2012 - 2013
69.	Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra	1952 - 1958 1967 - 1968 1968
70.	Mayawati, Km.	1994 - 1996 2004 - 2007 2012 - 2017
71.	Mehta, Shri Om	1964 - 1970 1970 - 1976 1976 - 1982
72.	Menon, Smt. Lakshmi N.	1952 - 1954 1954 - 1960 1960 - 1966

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Terms
73.	Mishra, Shri Janeshwar	1994 - 2000 2000 - 2006 2006 - 2010
74.	Mishra, Shri Kalraj	1978 - 1984 2001 - 2006 2006 - 2012
75.	Misra Shri Lokanath	1960 - 1966 1966 - 1972 1972 - 1978
76.	Misra, Shri Satish Chandra	2004 - 2010 2010 - 2016 2016 onwards
77.	Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar	1952 - 1958 1958 - 1962 1968 - 1974
78.	Mittal, Shri Sat Paul	1976 - 1982 1982 - 1988 1988 - 1992
79.	Mohammad, Chaudhary A.	1961 - 1964 1964 - 1970 1970 - 1973
80.	Murahari, Shri Godey	1962 - 1968 1968 - 1974 1974 - 1977
81.	Murthy, Shri M. Rajasekara	1994 - 1999 2000 - 2005 2006 - 2010
82.	Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas	2002 - 2008 2010 - 2016 2016 onwards
83.	Narayan Shri Deokinandan	1952 - 1954 1954 - 1960 1960 - 1966

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Terms
84.	Narayanasamy, Shri V.	1985 - 1991 1991 - 1997 2003 - 2009
85.	Narendra Singh, Shri	1977 - 1978 1978 - 1984 1984 - 1985
86.	Nurul Hasan, Prof. S.	1968 - 1971 1971 - 1972 1972 - 1978
87.	Pande, Shri Bishambhar Nath	1976 - 1982 1982 - 1983 1988 - 1994
88.	Panjhazari, Sardar Raghbir Singh	1954 - 1960 1960 - 1966 1966 - 1972
89.	Parmar, Shri Raju	1988 - 1994 1994 - 2000 2000 - 2006
90.	Patel, Shri Dahyabhai V.	1958 - 1964 1964 - 1970 1970 - 1973
91.	Pattabiraman, Shri T. S.	1952 - 1956 1957 - 1960 1960 - 1966
92.	Pattanayak, Shri Bhabani Charan	1961 - 1966 1966 - 1972 1978 - 1984
93.	Pheruman, Sardar Darshan Singh	1952 - 1956 1956 1958 - 1964
94.	Pillai, Shri Thennala G. Balakrishna	1991 - 1992 1992 - 1998 2003 - 2009

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Terms
95.	Prasad, Shri K. L. N.	1970 - 1976 1976 - 1982 1982 - 1987
96.	Punnaiah, Shri Kota	1960 - 1966 1966 - 1972 1972 - 1978
97.	Rai, Shri Kalp Nath	1974 - 1980 1980 - 1986 1986 - 1989
98.	Rajagopalan, Shri G.	1952 - 1958 1958 - 1964 1964
99.	Ram Sahai, Shri	1956 - 1962 1962 - 1968 1968 - 1974
100.	Ramesh, Shri Jairam	2004 - 2010 2010 - 2016 2016 onwards
101	Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha	1992 - 1998 2004 - 2010 2010 - 2016
102.	Ratan Kumari, Smt.	1976 - 1982 1982 - 1988 1988 - 1994
103.	Raut, Shri Sanjay	2004 - 2010 2010 - 2016 2016 onwards
104.	Ray, Shri Satyendra Prosad	1952 - 1956 1956 - 1962 1964 - 1970
105.	Razi, Shri Syed Sibtey	1980 - 1985 1988 - 1992 1992 - 1998

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Terms
106.	Reddy, Shri K. V. Raghunatha	1962 - 1968 1968 - 1974 1974 - 1980
107.	Reddy, Shri M. Govinda	1952 - 1956 1956 - 1962 1962 - 1968
108.	Reddy, Dr. N. Janardhana	1972 - 1978 2009 - 2010 2010 - 2014
109.	Reddy, Dr. Neelam Sanjiva	1952 - 1953 1964 - 1966 1966 - 1967
110.	Reddy, Shri T. Chandrasekhar	1981 - 1984 1984 - 1990 1990 - 1993
111.	Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami	2002 - 2008 2008 - 2014 2014 onwards
112.	Roshan Lal, Shri	1970 - 1976 1976 - 1982 1982 - 1988
113.	Roy, Shri Abani	1998 - 1999 1999 - 2005 2005 - 2011
114.	Roy, Shri Kalyan	1969 - 1975 1975 - 1981 1982 - 1985
115.	Rupala, Shri Parshottam	2008 - 2014 2016 - 2018 2018 onwards
116.	Sahay, Shri Dayanand	1978 - 1984 1988 - 1994 2001 - 2002

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Terms
117.	Sahu, Shri Dhiraj Prasad	2009 - 2010 2010 - 2016 2018 onwards
118.	Sahu, Shri Santosh Kumar	1976 - 1982 1982 - 1988 1988 - 1994
119.	Samuel, Shri Mudumala Henry	1957 - 1958 1958 - 1964 1968 - 1972
120.	Satchidananda, Shri	1978 - 1984 1991 - 1992 1992 - 1998
121.	Sethi, Shri P. C.	1961 - 1964 1964 - 1967 1976 - 1980
122.	Sharma, Shri Anant Prasad	1968 - 1971 1978 - 1983 1984 - 1988
123.	Sharma, Shri Satish	1986 - 1991 2004 - 2010 2010 - 2016
124.	Sherkhan, Shri M.	1961 - 1964 1964 - 1970 1970 - 1972
125.	Shervani, Shri Mustafa Rashid	1960 - 1966 1966 - 1972 1980 - 1981
126.	Shukla, Shri Mahavir Prasad	1962 - 1964 1964 - 1970 1970 - 1976
127.	Shukla, Shri Rajeev	2000 - 2006 2006 - 2012 2012 - 2018

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Terms
128.	Siddhu, Dr. M.M.S.	1962 - 1968 1977 - 1978 1978 - 1984
129.	Singh, Shri Bashistha Narain	2002 - 2008 2012 - 2018 2018 onwards
130.	Singh, Thakur Bhannu Pratap	1952 - 1954 1954 - 1960 1960 - 1966
131.	Singh, Chaudhary Birender	2010 - 2014 2014 - 2016 2016 onwards
132.	Singh, Smt. Jahanara Jaipal	1958 - 1964 1964 - 1970 1972 - 1978
133.	Singh, Shri Dinesh	1977 - 1980 1980 - 1982 1993 - 1995
134.	Singh, Shri Raj Nath	1994 - 2000 2000 - 2001 2002 - 2008
135.	Singh, Shri Veer	2002 - 2008 2008 - 2014 2014 onwards
136.	Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu	2006 - 2012 2012 - 2018 2018 onwards
137.	Sinha, Shri Braja Kishore Prasad	1952 - 1958 1958 - 1964 1964 - 1970
138.	Sinha, Shri Ganga Sharan	1956 - 1962 1962 - 1968 1968 - 1974

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Terms
139.	Sinha, Shri Rajeshwar Prasad Narain	1952 - 1958 1959 - 1960 1960 - 1966
140.	Sinha, Shri Rama Bahadur	1952 - 1958 1958 - 1964 1964 - 1970
141.	Sisodia, Shri Sawai Singh	1969 - 1970 1970 - 1976 1976 - 1982
142.	Siva, Shri Tiruchi	2000 - 2002 2007 - 2013 2014 onwards
143.	Soren, Shri Shibu	1998 - 2000 2000 - 2001 2002
144.	Soz, Prof. Saif-ud-Din	1996 - 1998 2002 - 2008 2009 - 2015
145.	Sukhdev Prasad, Shri	1966 - 1972 1972 - 1978 1982 - 1988
146.	Sultan Singh, Shri	1970 - 1974 1974 - 1980 1980 - 1986
147.	Sur, Shri Mriganka Mohan	1954 - 1960 1960 - 1966 1966 - 1972
148.	Swamy, Dr. Subramanian	1974 - 1976 1988 - 1994 2016 onwards
149.	Swaraj, Smt. Sushma	1990 - 1996 2000 - 2006 2006 - 2009

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Terms
150.	Tankha, Pandit Sham Sundar Narain	1952 - 1958 1958 - 1964 1964 - 1970
151.	Triloki Singh, Shri	1967 - 1968 1970 - 1976 1976 - 1980
152.	Tripathi, Shri Hira Vallabha	1957 - 1960 1960 - 1966 1966 - 1972
153.	Tripathi, Shri Kamlapati	1973 - 1978 1978 - 1980 1985 - 1986
154.	Verma, Smt. Veena	1986 - 1988 1988 - 1994 1994 - 2000
155.	Virumbi, Shri S. Viduthalai	1989 1989 - 1995 1998 - 2004
156.	Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal	1970 - 1976 1976 - 1982 1982 - 1984
157.	Yajee, Shri Sheel Bhadra	1957 - 1958 1958 - 1964 1966 - 1972

**Number of Women Members Elected/Nominated to Rajya Sabha
and their percentage (1952-2019)**

Year	No. of Members	Percentage*
1952	15	6.94
1955**	17	7.83
1957***	20	8.62
1958	22	9.52
1960	24	10.25
1962	18	7.62
1964	21	8.97
1966	23	9.82
1968	22	9.64
1970	14	5.85
1972	18	7.40
1974	18	7.53
1976	24	10.16
1978	25	10.24
1980	29	11.98
1982	24	10.16
1984	24	10.30
1986	28	11.52
1988	25	10.59
1990	24	10.34
1992	17	7.29
1994	20	8.36
1996	19	7.98
1998	19	7.75

Year	No. of Members	Percentage*
2000	22	8.97
2002	25	10.20
2004	28	11.47
2006	25	10.37
2008	24	9.79
2010	27	11.15
2012	26	10.65
2014	31	12.76
2016	27	11.07
2018	28	11.48
2019 [#]	26	10.83

*While calculating percentage, vacant seats have been excluded.

** Who's Who Rajya Sabha 1955.

*** Who's Who Rajya Sabha 1957.

[#] As on 17th October, 2019.

Rajya Sabha – Statistical Summary

1. First Session of Rajya Sabha held on	13.05.1952
2. Total Sessions so far held	249
3. Total sittings of the House till 249th Session	5466
4. Total number of Bills introduced in Rajya Sabha	944
5. Number of Bills withdrawn	104
6. Number of Bills pending in Rajya Sabha	38
7. Total number of Bills passed by Rajya Sabha	3817
8. Number of Bills passed by Rajya Sabha that lapsed due to dissolution of Lok Sabha	60
9. Bills passed by Rajya Sabha but not taken up or still to be taken up in Lok Sabha	2
10. Money Bills deemed passed by Rajya Sabha	63
11. Number of Acts of Parliament since 1952	3818
12. Total number of Private Members' Bills introduced	2114
13. Total number of Private Members' Bills passed by Rajya Sabha	16
14. Number of Private Members' Bills passed by Rajya Sabha that became Acts	14
15. Number of Private Members' Bills withdrawn	213
16. Number of Private Members' Bills negatived	66
17. Number of Constitution Amendment Bills passed by Rajya Sabha	108
18. Number of Constitution Amendment Acts enacted by the Parliament	103*
19. Number of Government Resolutions adopted	281**
20. Number of Private Members' Resolutions adopted	12
21. Total number of Members including those with more than one term since 1952	2282

22. Total number of women members elected/nominated to Rajya Sabha including those with more than one term	208
23. Total number of nominated members including those with more than one term	137
24. Number of female nominated members including those with more than one term	23
25. Member with the highest number of seven terms	Dr. Mahendra Prasad
26. Female member with the highest number of six terms	Dr. Najma A. Heptulla
27. Number of members with six terms including one female member	3
28. Number of members with five terms including two female members	11
29. Number of members with four terms including four female members	45
30. Number of members with three terms including twelve female members	157
31. Number of members with two terms	559
32. Number of members with single term	1506
33. Total number of reports submitted by Department Related Standing Committees	1780
34. Total number of reports submitted by the Standing Committees of the House	738
35. Total number of Chairmen of Rajya Sabha including those with more than one term	13
36. Total number of Deputy Chairmen including those with more than one term	12
37. Number of Secretaries/Secretaries-General to Rajya Sabha including those with more than one term	12

* The first of the 103 Constitution Amendments so far made was passed by the Provisional Parliament.

** Including Statutory Resolutions.

Rajya Sabha – Some Firsts

Sl. No.	Nature of the first occurrence	Details
1	2	3
1.	The first sitting of Rajya Sabha	13.05.1952
2.	First Bill passed by Rajya Sabha	The Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill, 1952
3.	First Social Reform Bill	The Special Marriage Bill, 1952
4.	First Bill on Patents	The Indian Patents and Designs (Amendment) Bill, 1952
5.	First Regulatory Bill	The Forward Contracts (Regulation) Bill, 1952
6.	First repealing Bill	The Repealing and Amending Bill, 1952
7.	First Corporate related Bill	The Iron and Steel Companies Amalgamation Bill, 1952
8.	First Money Bill returned by Rajya Sabha	The Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill, 1952
9.	First State related Bill	The Punjab Municipal (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1952
10.	First CrPC related Bill	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Second Amendment) Bill, 1952
11.	First Industry related Bill	The Rubber (Production and Marketing) Amendment Bill, 1952
12.	First Taxation Bill	The Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill, 1952
13.	First Constitution Amendment Bill	The Constitution (Second Amendment) Bill, 1952
14.	First Bill regarding service conditions of Judges	The High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Bill, 1952
15.	First CPC related Bill	The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1952
16.	First Anti-Corruption Bill	The Prevention of Corruption (Second Amendment) Bill, 1952
17.	First Bill relating to law and order	The Preventive Detention (Second Amendment) Bill, 1952
18.	First Bill related to the Parliament	The Prevention of Disqualification (Parliament and Part C State Legislature), Bill, 1953

1	2	3
19. First Bill related to Imports	The Live-Stock Importation (Amendment) Bill, 1953	
20. First Bill related to Culture	The Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archeological Sites and Remains (Declaration of National Importance) Amendment Bill, 1953	
21. First Media related Bill	The Press (Objectionable Matter) Amendment Bill, 1953	
22. First Bill related to minimum wages	The Minimum Wages (Amendment) Bill, 1953	
23. First Bill on States reorganization	The Andhra State Bill, 1953	
24. First Appropriation Bill on behalf of States	The Patiala and East Punjab States Union Appropriation Bill, 1953	
25. First Health related Bill	The Dentists (Amendment) Bill, 1954	
26. First Health Education Bill	The All India Institute of Medical Sciences Bill, 1955	
27. First Urban Development related Bill	The Faridabad Development Corporation Bill, 1955	
28. First Bill on Agriculture	The Agriculture Produce (Development and Warehousing Corporations) Bill, 1956	
29. First Bill on Transfer of Territories	The Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Bill, 1956	
30. First Bill about National Highways	The National Highways Bill, 1956	
31. First Bill regarding strength of Judges	The Supreme Court (Number of Judges) (Amendment) Bill, 1956	
32. First Bill on Indian Medicine	The Indian Medical Council Bill, 1956	
33. First Bill regarding essential services	The Essential Services Maintenance Bill, 1957.	
34. First Bill regarding Delhi Development	The Delhi Development Bill, 1957	
35. First Bill relating to Universities	The Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill, 1958	

1	2	3
36. First Bill on Land Reforms	The Delhi Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1958	
37. First Bill regarding all India Services	The All India Services (Amendment) Bill, 1958	
38. First Bill on National Security	The Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers Bill, 1958	
39. First Bill related to animals	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Bill, 1959	
40. First Bill on IPC	The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1959	
41. First Bill regarding Extradition	The Extradition Bill, 1962	
42. First Bill on gold control	The Gold (Control) Bill, 1963	
43. First Bill regarding media freedom	The Press Council Bill, 1963	
44. First Bill on Corporate takeover	The Jayanti Shipping Company (Taking Over of Management) Bill, 1966	
45. First Bill on Land Acquisition	The Land Acquisition (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1967	
46. First Bill on Contract Labour	The Contract Labour (Regulation and Development) Bill, 1967	
47. First Bill on abolition of Legislative Council	The West Bengal Legislative Council (Abolition) Bill, 1969	
48. First Bill on North-East Development	The North-Eastern Council Bill, 1969	
49. First Bill against Pollution	The Prevention of Water Pollution Bill, 1969	
50. First Bill on nationalization	The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1970	
51. First Bill on honouring State Emblem	The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Bill, 1971	
52. First Bill on Wild Life	The Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Bill, 1972	
53. First Bill on Economic Offences	The Economic Offences (Inapplicability of Limitation) Bill, 1974	
54. First Money Bill deemed to have been passed by Rajya Sabha	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1978	

1	2	3
55.	First Bill against Blackmarketing	The Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Bill, 1980
56.	First Bill on Forests	The Forest (Conservation) Bill, 1980
57.	First Bill on Air travel Safety	The Anti-Hijacking Bill, 1982
58.	First Bill on protection of Public Property	The Prevention of Damage to Public Property Bill, 1984
59.	First Bill on Environment	The Environment (Protection) Bill, 1986
60.	First Bill referring to Terrorism	The Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Bill, 1984

PART-III

RAJYA SABHA AT WORK

Rajya Sabha and Social Change

Social reform has been the key focus area of Parliament soon after independence and it continued to be thereafter. Some major Bills passed by Rajya Sabha since 1952 aimed at social transformation are listed below. Details of subsequent Amendment Bills are not listed.

Sl.No.	Details of major Bills passed
1.	The Special Marriage Bill, 1952
2.	The Hindu Marriage and Divorce Bill, 1952
3.	The Untouchability (Offences) Bill, 1954
4.	The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Bill, 1954
5.	The Hindu Succession Bill, 1954
6.	The Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1955 seeking to exempt some more categories of welfare legislations from the purview of Articles 14, 19 and 31 of the Constitution.
7.	The Constitution (Eighth Amendment) Act, 1955 extending the period of reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Anglo-Indian Communities by nomination in Parliament and State Legislature for a further period of 10 years (this reservation is being extended every 10 years).
8.	The Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 1955
9.	The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Bill, 1956
10.	The Indian Succession (Amendment) Bill, 1956
11.	The Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1959
12.	The Married Women's Property (Extension) Bill, 1959
13.	The Children Bill, 1959
14.	The Hindu Marriages (Validation of Proceedings) Bill, 1960
15.	The Maternity Benefit Bill, 1960
16.	The Foreign Marriage Bill, 1963
17.	The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Bill, 1976
18.	The Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Bill, 1976
19.	The Family Courts Bill, 1984
20.	The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Bill, 1986

Sl.No.	Details of major Bills passed
21.	The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Bill, 1986
22.	The Juvenile Justice Bill, 1986
23.	The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Bill, 1986
24.	The Parsi Marriage and Divorce (Amendment) Bill, 1986
25.	The Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1990 for setting up of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
26.	The National Commission for Minorities Bill, 1992
27.	The National Commission for Backward Classes Bill, 1993
28.	The Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Bill, 1993
29.	The National Commission for Safai Karamchari Bill, 1993
30.	The Constitution (Seventy-sixth Amendment) Act, 1994 by which the Tamil Nadu Act 45 of 1994 relating to reservation of seats in educational institutions and of appointments or posts for Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was included in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution so as to preclude any challenge to the same on the ground of violation of Fundamental Rights.
31.	The Constitution (Seventy-seventh Amendment) Act, 1995 providing for reservation in matters of promotion for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
32.	The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2000
33.	The Constitution (Eighty-first Amendment) Act, 2000 providing for filling up of unfilled vacancies of a year reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the succeeding year/years and without being clubbed with the vacancies of the year in which they are being filled up for determining the ceiling of 50% reservation.
34.	The Constitution (Eighty-second Amendment) Act, 2000 for relaxing qualifying marks in any examination or lowering the standards of evaluation for reservation in matters of promotion to any class or classes of services.
35.	The Indian Divorce (Amendment) Bill, 2001
36.	The Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 to ensure Free and Compulsory Education to children in the age group of 6 to 14 years and requiring the State to endeavour to provide early childhood care besides casting an obligation on parents to provide opportunities for education to their children in the said age group.

Sl.No.	Details of major Bills passed
37.	The Constitution (Eighty-eighth Amendment) Act, 2003 for setting up of a separate National Commission for Scheduled Tribes by bifurcating the existing National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
38.	The Constitution (Ninety-third Amendment) Act, 2005 providing for reservation for Socially and Economically Backward Classes, SCs and STs in admission of students in educational institutions including private educational institutions, whether aided or unaided by the States, other than minority educational institutions.
39.	The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Bill, 2005
40.	The Commission for Protection of Child Rights Bill, 2005
41.	The Prohibition of Child Marriage Bill, 2006
42.	The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Bill, 2007
43.	The Unorganized Workers' Social Security Bill, 2008
44.	The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Bill, 2012
45.	The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Bill, 2012
46.	The Anand Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 2012
47.	The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Bill, 2012
48.	The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill, 2012
49.	The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2015
50.	The Constitution (One Hundred and Second Amendment) Act, 2017 to setup a National Commission for Backward Classes.
51.	The Protection of Children From Sexual Offences (Amendment) Bill, 2019
52.	The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, 2019
53.	The Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Act, 2019 providing for reservation for the economically weaker sections in admission to educational institutions including private educational institutions whether aided or unaided by the States other than minority institutions besides providing for reservation of appointment or posts.

Rajya Sabha – Economic Transformation

In Pursuance of the aim of economic development one of the key objectives of freedom movement, the Parliament has in the right earnest, legislated for putting in place a taxation eco-system and an enabling environment. Legislation for introduction of GST is the climax of efforts for 'One nation One Tax'. Details of some major Bills with which Rajya Sabha has been associated with since 1952 are given below:-

Sl.No.	Details of major Bills passed
1.	The Forward Contracts (Regulation) Bill, 1952
2.	The Estate Duty Bill, 1952
3.	The Sugar (Temporary Additional Excise Duty) Bill, 1952
4.	The Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 1954
5.	The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Bill, 1954
6.	The Imports and Exports (Control) Amendment Bill, 1954
7.	The Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Bill, 1955
8.	The Sales Tax Laws Validation Bill, 1956
9.	The Capital Issues (Continuance of Control) Amendment Bill, 1956
10.	The Life Insurance Corporation Bill, 1956
11.	The Central Sales Tax Bill, 1956
12.	The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Bill, 1956
13.	The Companies Bill, 1956/2013
14.	The Wealth Tax Bill, 1957
15.	The Expenditure Tax Bill, 1957
16.	The Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1957
17.	The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Bill, 1957
18.	The Gift Tax Bill, 1958
19.	The Government Savings Certificates Bill, 1959
20.	The International Monetary Fund and Bank (Amendment) Bill, 1959
21.	The Indian Income Tax Bill, 1961
22.	The Deposit Insurance Corporation Bill, 1961

Sl.No.	Details of major Bills passed
23.	The Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Bill, 1962
24.	The Customs Bill, 1962
25.	The Super Profit Tax Bill, 1963
26.	The Compulsory Deposit Scheme Bill, 1963
27.	The Gold (Control) Bill, 1963
28.	The Banking Laws (Application to Cooperative Societies) Bill, 1964
29.	The Imports and Exports (Control) Amendment Bill, 1966
30.	The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1969
31.	The Coking and Non-Coking Coal Mines (Nationalization) Amendment Bill, 1973
32.	The Economic Offences (Inapplicability of Limitation) Bill, 1974
33.	The High Denomination Bank Notes (Denomination) Bill, 1978
34.	The Insolvency Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1978
35.	The Price Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banking) Bill, 1978
36.	The Hotel Receipts Tax Bill, 1980
37.	The Chit Funds Bill, 1980
38.	The Special Bearer Bonds (Immunities and Exemptions) Bill, 1981
39.	The Export Import Bank of India Bill, 1981
40.	The Public Financial Institutions (Obligation as to Fidelity and Secrecy) Bill, 1983
41.	The Custom and Excise Revenue Appellate Tribunal Bill, 1986
42.	The Expenditure Tax Bill, 1987
43.	The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Bill, 1988
44.	The Voluntary Deposit (Immunities and Exemptions) Bill, 1991
45.	The Securities and Exchange Board of India Bill, 1992
46.	The Special Court (Trial of Offences Relating to Transactions in Securities) Bill, 1992
47.	The Gold Bonds (Immunities and Exemptions) Bill, 1993
48.	The Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Bill, 1993

Sl.No.	Details of major Bills passed
49.	The Depositories Bill, 1996
50.	The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Bill, 1999
51.	The Prevention of Money Laundering Bill, 1999
52.	The Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Bill, 2002
53.	The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Bill, 2003
54.	The National Tax Tribunal Bill, 2004
55.	The Payment and Settlement Systems Bill, 2006
56.	The Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Bill, 2011
57.	The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Bill, 2015
58.	The Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts Bill, 2015
59.	The Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Bill, 2016 (Imposition of Goods and Services Tax uniformity in the country)
60.	The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016
61.	The Central Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017
62.	The Integrated Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017
63.	The Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017
64.	The Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Bill, 2017
65.	The Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018
66.	The Banning of Unregulated Deposit Schemes Bill, 2019

Rajya Sabha – Taxation Related Legislations

To finance developmental needs of sovereign India, the Government focused on raising revenues through various taxes. Details of introduction of various taxes through specific legislations since 1952 are indicated below:–

Sl.No.	Name of Bills
1.	The Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill, 1952 (Subsequently amended regularly)
2.	The Dhoties (Additional Excise Duty) Amendment Bill, 1953
3.	The Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Bill, 1953 (Subsequently amended regularly)
4.	The Indian Income Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1953
5.	The Estates Duty Bill, 1953 (Subsequently amended from time to time)
6.	The Salt Cess Bill, 1953
7.	The Khadi and Other Handloom Industries Development (Additional Excise Duty on Cloth) Bill, 1953
8.	The Madhya Bharat Taxes on Income (Validation) Bill, 1954
9.	The Taxation Laws (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Bill, 1954
10.	The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Bill, 1954 (Subsequently amended from time to time)
11.	The Sea Customs (Amendment) Bill, 1954 (Subsequently amended regularly)
12.	The Hyderabad Export Duties (Validation) Bill, 1955
13.	The Land Customs (Amendment) Bill, 1955
14.	The Sales Tax Laws Validation Bill, 1956
15.	The Terminal Tax on Railways Passengers Bill, 1956
16.	The Central Sales Tax Bill, 1956 (Subsequently amended from time to time)
17.	The Wealth Tax Bill, 1957
18.	The Expenditure Tax Bill, 1957
19.	The Provisional Collection of Taxes (Temporary Amendment) Bill, 1957
20.	The Cotton Fabrics (Additional Excise Duty) Bill, 1957
21.	The Estate Duty and Tax on Railway Passenger Fares (Distribution) Bill, 1957

Sl.No.	Name of Bills
22.	The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Bill, 1957 (Subsequently amended from time to time)
23.	The Gift Tax Bill, 1958 (Amended later from time to time)
24.	The Tea (Alteration in Duties of Customs and Excise) Bill, 1958
25.	The Travancore Cochin Vehicles Taxation (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1959
26.	The Sugar (Special Excise Duty) Bill, 1959
27.	The Mineral Oils (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Amendment Bill, 1959
28.	The U.P. Sugarcane Cess (Validation) Bill, 1961
29.	The Income-Tax Bill, 1961
30.	The Super Profit Tax Bill, 1963
31.	The Customs and Central Excise (Amendment) Bill, 1963
32.	The Companies (Profits) Surtax Bill, 1964
33.	The Mineral Oils (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Amendment Bill, 1964
34.	The Produce Cess Bill, 1966
35.	The Delhi Sales Tax Bill, 1966
36.	The Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1969
37.	The Central Excise Bill, 1969
38.	The Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Bill, 1953
39.	The Customs Tariff Bill, 1969 (Subsequently amended from time to time)
40.	The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977
41.	The Copra Cess Bill, 1978
42.	The Hotel Receipts Tax Bill, 1980
43.	The Beedi Workers Welfare Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1981
44.	The Sugar Cess Bill, 1981 (Subsequently amended from time to time)
45.	The Jute Manufacturers Cess Bill, 1983
46.	The Vegetables Oils Cess Bill, 1983

Sl.No.	Name of Bills
47.	The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Cess Bill, 1985
48.	The Spices Cess Bill, 1985
49.	The Central Excise Tariff Bill, 1985 (Subsequently amended from time to time)
50.	The Cotton, Copra and Vegetable Oils Cess (Abolition) Bill, 1986
51.	The Wealth (Inheritance) Duty Bill, 1989
52.	The Tobacco Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1990
53.	The Cess and Other Taxes on Minerals (Validation) Bill, 1992
54.	The Copyright Cess Bill, 1992
55.	The Research and Development Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1995
56.	The Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Bill, 1996
57.	The Constitution (122 nd Amendment) Bill, 2016 introducing GST
58.	The Central Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017 (Subsequently amended from time to time)
59.	The Integrated Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017 (Subsequently amended from time to time)
60.	The Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017 (Subsequently amended from time to time)
61.	The Central Goods and Services Tax (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Bill, 2017

Rajya Sabha – Spurring Industrial Development

Industrial Development is the key to generate more employment opportunities in the country. Parliament has sought to trigger such development through enabling legislations. Bills passed in this regard by Rajya Sabha are listed below. Various subsequent amendments Bills are not indicated.

Sl.No.	Some major Bills passed
1.	The Factories (Amendment) Bill, 1953
2.	The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1954
3.	The Industrial State Financial Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1955
4.	The All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission Bill, 1955
5.	The Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Amendment Bill, 1955
6.	The Industrial Disputes (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, 1955
7.	The Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Bill, 1955
8.	The Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Bill, 1957
9.	The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 1958
10.	The Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Bill, 1958
11.	The Oil and Natural Gas Commission Bill, 1959
12.	The Warehousing Corporation Bill, 1962
13.	The Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Bill, 1962
14.	The Industrial Development Bank of India Bill, 1964
15.	The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Bill, 1967
16.	The Coking and Non-Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill, 1973
17.	The Hindustan Tractors (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1978
18.	The Industrial Relations Bill, 1978
19.	The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Bill, 1979
20.	The Jute Companies (Nationalisation) Bill, 1980
21.	The Maruti Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1980
22.	The Jute Manufacturers Development Council Bill, 1983

Sl.No.	Some major Bills passed
23.	The Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India Bill, 1984
24.	The Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Bill, 1985
25.	The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Bill, 1985
26.	The Small Industries Development Bank of India Bill, 1989
27.	The Interest on Delayed Payments to Small Scale and Ancillary Industrial Undertakings Bill, 1993
28.	The Arbitration and Conciliation Bill, 1995
29.	The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Bill, 1997
30.	The Trademarks Bill, 1999
31.	The Competition Bill, 2001
32.	The Special Economic Zones Bill, 2005
33.	The Small and Medium Enterprises Development Bill, 2005
34.	The Warehousing (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2005
35.	The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2010
36.	The Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Amendment Bill, 2010
37.	The Companies Bill, 2011
38.	The Factories (Amendment) Bill, 2016
39.	The New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Bill, 2019

Council of States — Matters of States

The country has undergone substantial demographic change in the form of reorganization of several States since early 1950s through the Acts of Parliament. Rajya Sabha has been associated with several State specific legislations. Of the 102 Constitution Amendment Acts enacted since Rajya Sabha came into being in 1952, 31 related to reorganization of the States, conferring statehood on some Union Territories, delimitation of constituencies, reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in some State legislatures, making special provisions in respect of some States, imposition of President Rule etc.

Sl.No.	Some major Bills passed
1.	The Andhra State Bill, 1953
2.	The Scheduled Area (Assimilation of Laws) Bill, 1953
3.	The Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur (New State) Bill, 1954
4.	The Chandernagore (Merger) Bill, 1954
5.	The Manipur (Village Authorities in Hill Areas) Bill, 1956
6.	The Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Bill, 1956
7.	The States Reorganisation Bill, 1956
8.	The Delhi Development Bill, 1957
9.	The Naga Hills- Tuensang Area Bill, 1957
10.	The Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Bill, 1959
11.	The Bombay Reorganization Bill, 1960
12.	The Punjab Reorganisation Bill, 1966
13.	The Goa, Daman and Diu (Opinion Poll) Bill, 1966
14.	The Andhra Pradesh and Mysore (Transfer of Territory) Bill, 1967
15.	The West Bengal Legislative Council (Abolition) Bill, 1969
16.	The Punjab Legislative Council (Abolition) Bill, 1969
17.	The North-Eastern Council Bill, 1969
18.	The State of Himachal Pradesh Bill, 1970
19.	The North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Bill, 1971
20.	The Government of Union Territories (Amendment) Bill, 1976

Sl.No.	Some major Bills passed
21.	The Haryana and Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of Boundaries) Bill, 1978
22.	The Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads (Temporary Supersession) Second Amendment Bill, 1983
23.	The National Capital Region Planning Board Bill, 1985
24.	The Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council (Abolition) Bill, 1985
25.	The Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Bill, 1987
26.	The Uttar Pradesh Reorganization Bill, 2000
27.	The Madhya Pradesh Reorganization Bill, 2000
28.	The Bihar Reorganization Bill, 2000
29.	The Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council Bill, 2004
30.	The Delimitation (Amendment) Bill, 2008
31.	The Jharkhand Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2010
32.	The North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Amendment Bill, 2012
33.	The Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Bill, 2014
34.	The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Bill, 2019
35.	The Jammu and Kashmir Reservation (Second Amendment) Bill, 2019

Rajya Sabha — Agriculture

Agriculture being the major lifeline of the country, both for providing foodgrains and employment, Parliament has enabled setting up of Boards for various agricultural financial institutions besides addressing various issues. Some major Bills passed by Rajya Sabha are indicated below.

Sl.No.	Bill Name
1.	The Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Bill, 1956
2.	The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Amendment Bill, 1960
3.	The Agricultural Refinance Corporation Bill, 1962
4.	The Seeds Bill, 1964
5.	The Insecticides Bill, 1964
6.	The State Agriculture Credit Corporations Bill, 1968
7.	The Haryana and Punjab Agricultural Universities Bill, 1970
8.	The Agricultural Produce Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1970
9.	The Agricultural Refinance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1970
10.	The Insecticides (Amendment) Bill, 1972
11.	The Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Bill, 1976
12.	The Coconut Development Board Bill, 1978
13.	The National Banks for Agriculture and Rural Development Bill, 1981
14.	The National Oil Seeds and Vegetables Oil Development Board Bill, 1983
15.	The Agricultural Refinance Corporation Bill, 1962
16.	The Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Bill, 1976
17.	The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Cess Bill, 1985
18.	The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Bill, 1985
19.	The Spices Board Bill, 1985
20.	The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Amendment Bill, 1986
21.	The National Dairy Development Board Bill, 1987
22.	The Destructive Insects and Pests (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1992

Sl.No.	Bill Name
23.	The Aquaculture Authority Bill, 1997
24.	The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmer's Rights Bill, 1999
25.	The Insecticides (Amendment) Bill, 2000
26.	The Coastal Aquaculture Authority Bill, 2005
27.	The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2008
28.	The Central Agricultural University Bill, 1991
29.	The Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University Bill, 2014
30.	The Doctor Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University Bill, 2016
31.	The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (Amendment) Bill, 2018

Rajya Sabha — Improving Health

Health is one of the key determinants of quality of human resources. Some major Bills passed by Rajya Sabha in aid of promotion of healthcare are given below:—

Sl.No.	Some major Bills passed
1.	The All India Institute of Medical Sciences Bill, 1955
2.	The St. John Ambulance Association (India) Transfer of Funds Bill, 1955
3.	The Indian Medical Council Bill, 1956
4.	The Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh Bill, 1966
5.	The Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy Central Council Bill, 1968
6.	The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Bill, 1969
7.	The Homoeopathy Central Council Bill, 1973
8.	The Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital (Acquisition) and Miscellaneous Provision Bill, 1977
9.	The Hospitals and Educational Institutions (Conditions of Service of Employees and Settlement of Employment Disputes) Bill, 1978
10.	The Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum, Bill, 1979
11.	The Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill, 1986
12.	The Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Bill, 1986
13.	The Mental Health Bill, 1987
14.	The Hospitals and Other Institutions (Redressal of Grievances of Employees) Bill, 1988
15.	The Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Bill, 1991
16.	The Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Bill, 1992
17.	The Transplantation of Human Organ Bill, 1992
18.	The National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research Bill, 1998

Sl.No.	Some major Bills passed
19.	The Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Bill, 2001
20.	The Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Amendment Bill, 2002
21.	The Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2002
22.	The Foods Safety and Standards Bill, 2005
23.	The Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry Bill, 2008
24.	The Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Bill, 2010
25.	The Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2011
26.	The National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro-Sciences, Bangalore Bill, 2012
27.	The Mental Healthcare Bill, 2017
28.	The Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Deficiency Syndrome (Prevention and Control) Bill, 2017
29.	The Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 2017
30.	The Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2018
31.	The Dentists (Amendment) Bill, 2019
32.	The National Medical Commission Bill, 2019

Rajya Sabha — Spreading Education

Education is another key determinant of human resource development and social progress. Parliament enabled literacy to increase from below 10% at the stroke of Independence to about 74% at present by enabling access to education through required infrastructure. Some major Bills passed by Rajya Sabha in this regard are detailed below:-

Sl.No.	Some major Bills passed
1.	The University Grants Commission Bill, 1954
2.	The Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 1963
3.	The Indira Gandhi National Open University Bill, 1985
4.	The All India Council for Technical Education Bill, 1987
5.	The Assam University Bill, 1989
6.	The Nagaland University Bill, 1989
7.	The Central Agricultural University Bill, 1992
8.	The National Council for Teacher Education Bill, 1992
9.	The Tezpur University Bill, 1993
10.	The Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University Bill, 1994
11.	The Maulana Azad National Urdu University Bill, 1996
12.	The Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya Bill, 1996
13.	The National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research Bill, 1998
14.	The Mizoram University Bill, 2000
15.	The National Commissions for Minority Educational Institutions Bill, 2004
16.	The University of Allahabad Bill, 2005
17.	The Manipur University Bill, 2005
18.	The National Institute of Fashion Technology Bill, 2006
19.	The English and Foreign Languages University Bill, 2006
20.	The Rajiv Gandhi University Bill, 2006
21.	The Tripura University Bill, 2006
22.	The Sikkim University Bill, 2006
23.	The National Institutes of Technology Bill, 2007

Sl.No.	Some major Bills passed
24.	The Indian Maritime University Bill, 2007
25.	The Indira Gandhi National Tribal University Bill, 2007
26.	The Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology Bill, 2007
27.	The National Institutes of Technology, Science, Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2007
28.	The Central Universities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2008
29.	The South Asian University Bill, 2008
30.	The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Bill, 2009
31.	The Central Universities Bill, 2009
32.	The Nalanda University Bill, 2010
33.	The Rajiv Gandhi National Aviation University Bill, 2013
34.	The Rani Lakshmibai Central Agricultural University Bill, 2014
35.	The National Institute of Design Bill, 2014
36.	The School of Planning and Architecture Bill, 2014
37.	The Doctor Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University Bill, 2016
38.	The Indian Institute of Management Bill, 2017

Rajya Sabha — Protecting Environment

Sl.No.	Some major Bills passed
1.	The Prevention of Water Pollution Bill, 1969
2.	The Wild Life (Protection) Bill, 1972
3.	The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Bill, 1978
4.	The Forest (Conservation) Bill, 1980
5.	The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Bill, 1981
6.	The Environment (Protection) Bill, 1986
7.	The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1991
8.	The National Environment Tribunal Bill, 1992
9.	The National Environment Appellate Authority Bill, 1997
10.	The Energy Conservation Bill, 2000
11.	The Biological Diversity Bill, 2000
12.	The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Bill, 2006
13.	The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Bill, 2016

Rajya Sabha — Science and Technology

Sl.No.	Some major Bills passed
1.	The Indian Patents and Designs (Amendment) Bill, 1952
2.	The Indian Institute of Technology (Kharagpur) Bill, 1956
3.	The Institute of Technology Bill, 1961
4.	The Atomic Energy Bill, 1962
5.	The Patents Bill, 1967
6.	The Research and Development Bill, 1986
7.	The Research and Development Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1995
8.	The Technology Development Board Bill, 1995
9.	The National Institute of Technology Bill, 2007 (Renewed by the NITSER (A) Act, 2012)
10.	The Science and Engineering Research Board Bill, 2008
11.	The Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research Bill, 2011
12.	The Regional Centre for Biotechnology Bill, 2016

Rajya Sabha — National Security

Sl.No.	Some major Bills passed
1.	The Preventive Detention (Second Amendment) Bill, 1952
2.	The Preventive Detention (Continuance) Bill, 1957
3.	The Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers Bill, 1958
4.	The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Continuance Bill, 1965
5.	The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill, 1967
6.	The Maintenance of Internal Security Bill, 1971
7.	The National Security Bill, 1980
8.	The Anti Hijacking Bill, 1982
9.	The Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Bill, 1984
10.	The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Bill, 1985
11.	The Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Amendment Bill, 1987
12.	The SAARC Convention (Suppression of Terrorism) Bill, 1993
13.	The Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002
14.	The Weapons of Mass Destruction and their Delivery Systems (Prohibition of Unlawful Activities) Bill, 2005
15.	The National Investigation Agency Bill, 2008
16.	The Anti-Hijacking Bill, 2016
17.	The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2019

Rajya Sabha — Media Related Bills

Sl.No.	Some major Bills passed
1.	The Working Journalists (Industrial Disputes) Bill, 1955
2.	The Copyright Bill, 1955
3.	The Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill, 1955
4.	The Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provision Bill, 1955
5.	The Newspaper (Price and Page) Bill, 1956
6.	The Working Journalists (Fixation of Rates of Wages) Bill, 1958
7.	The Newspaper (Price and Page) Continuance Bill, 1961
8.	The Press Council Bill, 1963
9.	The Press Council (Amendment) Bill, 1974
10.	The Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provision (Amendment) Bill, 1974
11.	The Parliamentary Proceedings (Protection of Publications) Bill, 1977
12.	The Cine Workers Welfare Fund Bill, 1981
13.	The Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill, 1984
14.	The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Bill, 1986
15.	The Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provision (Amendment) Bill, 1989
16.	The Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Bill, 1989
17.	The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Bill, 1995
18.	The Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provision (Amendment) Bill, 1996
19.	The Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Amendment Bill, 2011
20.	The Cable Television Network (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2011

Rajya Sabha — Labour Laws

Sl.No.	Some major Bills passed
1.	The Factories (Amendment) Bill, 1953
2.	The Employees Provident Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1953
3.	The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1954
4.	The Minimum Wages (Amendment) Bill, 1956
5.	The Payment of Wages (Amendment) Bill, 1957
6.	The Mines (Amendment) Bill, 1959
7.	The Plantations Labour (Amendment) Bill, 1960
8.	The Motor Transport Workers Bill, 1960
9.	The Indian Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill, 1960
10.	The Maternity Benefit Bill, 1960
11.	The Apprentices Bill, 1961
12.	The Worker's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 1962
13.	The Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Bill, 1963
14.	The Payment of Bonus Bill, 1965
15.	The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Bill, 1967
16.	The Employees State Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 1975
17.	The Equal Remuneration Bill, 1976
18.	The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Bill, 1976
19.	The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 1976
20.	The Labour Provident Fund Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1976
21.	The Employment of Children (Amendment) Bill, 1978
22.	The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Bill, 1979
23.	The Beedi Workers Welfare Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1981
24.	The Emigration Bill, 1983
25.	The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Bill, 1986
26.	The Unorganised Workers' Social Security Bill, 2008
27.	The Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Amendment Bill, 2011
28.	The Code on Wages Bill, 2019

Rajya Sabha — Other Legislations

Sl.No.	Some major Bills passed
1.	The Foreigners Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1956
2.	The Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill, 1957
3.	The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1957
4.	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Bill, 1959
5.	The Haj Committee Bill, 1959
6.	The Two Member Constituencies (Abolition) Bill, 1960
7.	The Extradition Bill, 1962
8.	The Official Languages Bill, 1963
9.	The Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha Bill, 1963
10.	The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 1968
11.	The National Service Bill, 1970
12.	The Code of Criminal Procedure Bill, 1970
13.	The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Bill, 1971
14.	The House of the People (Extension of Duration) Amendment Bill, 1976
15.	The Disputed Elections (Prime Minister and Speaker) Bill, 1977
16.	The Yoga Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Bill, 1977
17.	The Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Bill, 1977
18.	The Metro Railways (Construction of Works) Bill, 1978
19.	The Special Courts Bill, 1979
20.	The Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Bills, 1980
21.	The Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Bill, 1981
22.	The Prevention of Damage to Public Property Bill, 1984
23.	The Administrative Tribunals Bill, 1984
24.	The Delhi Prohibition of Eve teasing Bill, 1988

Sl.No.	Some major Bills passed
25.	The Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Bill, 1985
26.	The National Airports Authority Bill, 1985
27.	The Delhi Apartment Ownership Bill, 1986
28.	The Bureau of Indian Standards Bill, 1986
29.	The Consumer Protection Bill, 1986
30.	The Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Amendment Bill, 1987
31.	The Motor Vehicle Bill, 1988
32.	The Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners (Condition of Service) Bill, 1990
33.	The National Commission for Women Bill, 1990
34.	The Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Bill, 1991
35.	The Acquisition of Certain Area at Ayodhya Bill, 1993
36.	The Multimodal Transportation of Goods Bill, 1993
37.	The Airports Authority of India Bill, 1993
38.	The Persons With Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Bill, 1995
39.	The Waqf Bill, 1995
40.	The Electricity Regulatory Commission Bill, 1998
41.	The Leaders and Chief Whips of Recognized Parties and Groups in Parliament (Facilities) Bill, 1998
42.	The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Bill, 1999
43.	The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Repeal Bill, 1999
44.	The Leaders and Chief Whips of Recognized Parties and Groups In Parliament (Facilities) Amendment, 2000
45.	The Multi-State Cooperative Societies Bill, 2000
46.	The Central Road Fund Bill, 2000
47.	The Information Technology Bill, 2000

Sl.No.	Some major Bills passed
48.	The Electricity Bill, 2001
49.	The Delimitation Bill, 2002
50.	The Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Bill, 2002
51.	The Delhi Metro Railway (Operation and Maintenance) Bill, 2002
52.	The State Emblem of India (Prohibition of Improper Use) Bill, 2004
53.	The Right to Information Bill, 2005
54.	The National Rural Employment Guarantee Bill, 2005
55.	The Disaster Management Bill, 2005
56.	The Gram Nyayalayas Bill, 2008
57.	The Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Bill, 2010
58.	The Whistle Blowers Protection Bill, 2011
59.	The Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development Bill, 2012
60.	The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2013
61.	The National Food Security Bill, 2013
62.	The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2016
63.	The National Judicial Appointments Commission Bill, 2014
64.	The National Waterways Bill, 2015
65.	The Bureau of Indian Standards Bill, 2015
66.	The Aadhar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016
67.	The Aadhar and other Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2019
68.	The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (Major changes)
69.	The Consumer Protection Bill, 2019

Constitution Amendments

Since India became a Republic on 26th January, 1950, the Constitution of India has so far been amended 103 times. The first amendment to the Constitution was made in 1951.

Maximum number of six amendments to the Constitution were made in 2003 followed by five each in 1982 and 1984 and four each in 1971, 1975 and 1990. Of the 67 years since 1952, no amendments to the Constitution were made in 20 years *i.e.* 1953, 1957, 1958, 1965, 1968, 1970, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1993, 1996, 1997, 1998, 2004, 2007, 2008, 2010, 2013, 2016 and 2018.

Of the 103 Constitution Amendment Acts so far enacted, 31 related to States including re-organisations, delimitation of constituencies, conferring statehood and the status of Union Territories besides making special provisions for some States. Eight amendments related to reservation of seats in Legislatures for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Anglo Indians, another eight related to reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Socially and Economically Backward communities in educational institutions and employment including promotions, seven related to changes in Fundamental Rights, six each related to Land Reforms, Taxation and Proclamation of Emergency.

Rajya Sabha has so far passed 108 Constitution Amendment Bills. Of these, the Constitution (Sixty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1990 seeking to amend Article 356 relating to Presidential Proclamation for the State of Punjab was negatived by Lok Sabha. Four Constitution Amendment Bills passed by Rajya Sabha got lapsed on the dissolution of Lok Sabha. Details of these Bills are : the Constitution (Forty-first Amendment) Bill, 1975, the Constitution (One Hundred and Eighth Amendment) Bill, 2008, the Constitution (One Hundred and Seventeenth Amendment) Bill, 2012 and the Constitution (One Hundred and Twentieth Amendment), Bill, 2013.

Two Constitution Amendment Bills are pending in Rajya Sabha. The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty Fifth Amendment) Bill, 2019 seeking *inter alia* to amend Article 280 of the Constitution enabling the Finance Commission to recommend measures needed to augment the Consolidated Fund of the States to supplement resources of the Sixth Schedule Autonomous Councils, Village Councils and Municipal Councils and to rename the existing autonomous District Councils has been referred to the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs on 18th February, 2019 for

examination and report. The Constitution (Seventy-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1992 seeking *inter alia* to amend the Directive Principles of State Policy to provide that the State shall endeavour to promote population control and small family norms; to include in Fundamental Duties duty to promote small family norms; to provide for disqualification on the grounds of violation of small family norms under the proposed Thirteenth Schedule has been examined and reported by the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on 22nd March, 1995.

Lok Sabha has passed 106 Constitution Amendment Bills of which three Bills were negatived by the Rajya Sabha. Details of these Bills are : the Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1970 seeking to terminate privy purses and privileges of former Indian States; the Constitution (Sixty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1989 relating to Panchayats; and the Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1989 relating to Nagar Panchayats and Municipalities.

The broad objectives of the 103 Constitution Amendment Acts and the changes effected in the Constitution are given below:—

1. The Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951

- Article 15 was amended with the insertion of Clause 4 so that State may make any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally Backward Classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes notwithstanding anything in this article or clause (2) of Article 29 of the Constitution.
- Article 19 was amended to fully secure the constitutional validity of Zamindari abolition laws in general and certain specified State Acts in particular. This Amendment provided for new grounds of restrictions.
- Article 19 was amended to provide for new grounds of restrictions to the right to freedom of speech and expression and the right to practise any profession or to carry on any trade or business and the restrictions related to public order, friendly relations with foreign States or incitement to an offence in relation to the right to freedom of speech.
- Two Articles 31A and 31B besides the Ninth Schedule were inserted to give protection from challenge to land reform laws on the ground that these are consistent with Fundamental Rights.

2. The Constitution (Second Amendment) Act, 1952

- Article 81(1) (b) was amended to substitute the figures 7,50,000 and 5,00,000 mentioned in that Article regarding upper population limit for a parliamentary constituency with the figures 8,50,000 and 6,50,000 respectively for the purpose of re-adjustment of representation in the House of the People.

3. The Constitution (Third Amendment) Act, 1954

- Entry 33 of List III (Concurrent List) of the Seventh Schedule was amended to include 4 classes of essential commodities, viz. foodstuffs including edible oilseeds and oils, cattle fodder including oil cakes and other concentrates, raw cotton, whether ginned or unginned and cotton seed and raw jute.
- Parliament was empowered under Article 369 to legislate in respect of certain specified essential commodities for a period of five years from the commencement of the Constitution.

4. The Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1955

- By replacing clause (1) of Article 31A by a new clause, in addition to Zamindari abolition laws, some more categories of welfare legislation have been taken out from the purview of Articles 14, 19 and 31 of the Constitution.
- A new clause (2A) was inserted in Article 31 stipulating that payment of compensation under clause 2 will no longer arise unless ownership or the right to possession of the individual is transferred to the State or a corporation owned by or controlled by the State.
- Article 31 (2) was amended to specify more clearly the State's power of compulsory acquisition and requisitioning of private property and distinguish it from cases resulting in "deprivation of property".
- The scope of Article 31A was extended to cover categories of essential welfare legislation like zamindari abolition, proper planning of urban and rural areas and for affecting a full control over the mineral and oil resources of the country.
- Article 305 was also amended to make existing as well as future laws, providing for monopoly trading by the State, immune from attack on the ground of contravention of Article 301 and 303.

5. The Constitution (Fifth Amendment) Act, 1955

- The *proviso* to Article 3 was amended to ensure that all the States affected by reorganisation proposals have a reasonable opportunity of expressing their views on the proposed Central laws affecting their areas, boundaries, etc.
- The President of India was empowered to specify time limit for State Legislatures to convey their views on such proposed Central laws.

6. The Constitution (Sixth Amendment) Act, 1956

- Articles 269 and 286 were amended to give effect to the recommendations of the Taxation enquiry commission under which sales tax must continue to be a source of revenue for States and its levy and administration must substantially pertain to the State Governments; inter-State sales should be the concern of the Union; the revenue should appropriately devolve on the States; and intra-State sales, should be left to the States.
- Wherever there is increase in cost on account of the tax is a matter of direct concern to the consumer of another State, such cases should be brought under the full control of the Union.
- A new entry 92A was added to the Union List relating to taxes on the sale or purchase of goods other than newspapers, where such sale or purchase takes place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce. Entry 54 of the State List was subjected to the provisions of this new entry.

7. The Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956

- This amendment gave effect to the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission.
- The then existing states and territories were classified as States and Union Territories.
- Provided for change in the composition of the House of the People through re-adjustment after every census and provision of new High Courts, High Court Judges.
- Article 170, which relates to the composition of the State Assemblies was amended to bring it in line with Articles 81 and 82 as revised by this Act.

- Article 217(1) was amended to enable judges of the High Court to hold office till the age of 60 years.
- A new Article 350B enjoined every State to provide facilities for instruction in mother tongue at primary stage.
- A new Article 372A was inserted empowering the President to make changes in any law to bring them in accord with the Constitution of India as amended by the Seventh Amendment Act.

8. The Constitution (Eighth Amendment) Act, 1959

- Article 334 was amended to extend the period of reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to the Anglo-Indian community by nomination in Parliament and in the State Legislatures for a further period of ten years.

9. The Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Act, 1960

- The First Schedule to the Constitution related to Article 368 was amended to give effect to the transfer of certain territories to Pakistan after demarcation in light of the Advisory Opinion of the Supreme Court in Special Reference No. 1 of 1959 with regards to Agreements between the two Governments dated 10th September, 1958, 23rd October, 1959, and 11th January, 1960. These agreements settled certain boundary disputes between two countries relating to borders of the States of Assam, Punjab and West Bengal and the Union Territory of Tripura.
- The Supreme Court in '*In Re: Berubari Union*' case of 14th March, 1960 held that any agreement to cede a territory to another country could not be implemented by a law made under Article 3 but would only be implemented by an amendment to the Constitution.

10. The Constitution (Tenth Amendment) Act, 1961

- This Act has specified the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli by amending the First Schedule to the Constitution and amended clause (1) of Article 240 to include therein the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli to enable the President to make regulations for the peace, progress and good governance of the territory.

11. The Constitution (Eleventh Amendment) Act, 1961

- Article 66(1) was amended to provide for the election of the Vice-President of India by members of an electoral college consisting of Members of both Houses of Parliament.
- Article 71 was amended to prevent any challenge to the election of the President or the Vice President on the ground of any vacancy for any reason in the appropriate electoral college.
- The requirement of a joint meeting to elect the Vice-President as was existing earlier under Article 66 (1) was thought to be unnecessary and created practical difficulties.

12. The Constitution (Twelfth Amendment) Act, 1962

- Goa, Daman and Diu was made a Union Territory in the First Schedule of the Constitution.

13. The Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Act, 1962

- A new Article 371A was inserted besides amending Part XXI to make special provisions for the State of Nagaland in pursuance of an agreement between the Government of India and Naga People's Convention making provisions related to special responsibility of the Governor of the State with respect to law and order establishment of a Regional Council, etc.
- Acts of Parliament shall not apply to Nagaland unless so decided by the Nagaland Legislative Assembly with regard to religious or social practices of Nagas, Naga customary laws, administration of civil and criminal justice involving decisions according to Naga customary law, etc.

14. The Constitution (Fourteenth Amendment) Act, 1962

- Parliament was empowered to enact laws to create Legislatures and Council of Ministers in the Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry.

15. The Constitution (Fifteenth Amendment) Act, 1963

- Article 217 was amended to raise the age of retirement of High Court Judges from sixty years to sixty-two years.

- A new Article 224A was inserted to provide for the appointment of a retired High Court Judge to sit and act as a Judge of a High Court.
- Article 226 was also enlarged to empower High Court, within the concerned jurisdiction, to issue appropriate directions, orders or writs.

16. The Constitution (Sixteenth Amendment) Act, 1963

- Clauses (2), (3) and (4) of Article 19 were amended enabling the State to make any law imposing reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the rights conferred by Article 19 (1) sub-clauses (a), (b) and (c) which provides to the citizens right to freedom of speech and expression, to assemble peacefully without arms, and to form associations or unions, in the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India.
- Articles 84 and 173, relating to subscribing an oath or affirmation by candidates seeking election to Parliament and State Legislatures respectively was amended requiring them to uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India. Accordingly the forms of oath set out in the Third Schedule to the Constitution were amended.

17. The Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Act, 1964

- Definition of "estate" in Article 31A of the Constitution was amended by including therein, lands held under *ryotwari* settlement and also other lands in respect of which provisions are normally made in land reform enactments.
- Ninth Schedule was also amended to include 44 more enactments relating to land reform.

18. The Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment) Act, 1966

- Article 3 was amended specifying that "State" in clauses (a) to (e) of that Article (but not in the proviso) includes "Union Territories" and clarified that power under clause (a) of Article 3 includes power to form a new State or Union Territory by uniting a part of a State or Union Territory to another State or Union Territory.

19. The Constitution (Nineteenth Amendment) Act, 1966

- Clause (1) of Article 324 was amended omitting the provisions relating to the power of 'appointment of election tribunals' for the

decision of doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with elections to Parliament and to the Legislatures of States’.

- Election tribunals were abolished based on the recommendations made by the Election Commission in its Report on the third General Elections in 1962.

20. The Constitution (Twentieth Amendment) Act, 1966

- A new Article 233A was added to the Constitution validating the judgments as also the appointment, posting, promotion and transfer of such district judges, barring a few who were not eligible for appointment under Article 233.
- This amendment was made after a Supreme Court judgement had rendered appointment of district judges in Uttar Pradesh and the few other States invalid on the grounds that they were not made in accordance with provisions of Article 233 and another Supreme Court judgment held that the power to transfer district judge from one station to another was vested in the High Court under Article 235 and not 233 of the Constitution. As a result of the judgements doubts were raised on the validity of the judgements, decrees, orders and sentences base by these district judges.

21. The Constitution (Twenty-first Amendment) Act, 1967

- Sindhi language was included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.

22. The Constitution (Twenty-second Amendment) Act, 1969

- An autonomous state comprising certain tribal areas in Assam was created under this Act.
- A new Article 244A was inserted for creation of local legislature and a Council of Ministers.

23. The Constitution (Twenty-third Amendment) Act, 1969

- Reservation of seats in Parliament and State Legislatures for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as well as for Anglo-Indians was extended for a further period of ten years by amending Article 334.

24. The Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1971

- Articles 13 and 368 were amended to remove all doubts regarding the power of Parliament to amend the Constitution including the Fundamental Rights in the context of a judgment of Supreme Court in Golaknath's Case. It was further provided that when a Constitution Amendment Bill is presented to the President for his assent, it would be obligatory upon him to give his assent.

25. The Constitution (Twenty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1971

- Article 31 was amended by substituting the word "amount" for the word "compensation".
- A new Article 31C was added for saving of laws giving effect to certain Directive Principles of State Policy.

26. The Constitution (Twenty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1971

- Articles 291 and 362 dealing respectively with privy purse, sums of Rulers and rights and privileges of Rulers of Indian States were repealed.

27. The Constitution (Twenty-seventh Amendment) Act, 1971

- This Act gave effect to the scheme of reorganisation proposed for the north-eastern areas.
- Section 2 of the Act amended Article 239A of the Constitution relating to creation of local Legislatures or Council of Ministers or both for certain Union Territories.
- The Union Territory of Mizoram was included in clause (1) of Article 239A.
- President of India was empowered to make regulations for the North-East Frontier Agency and the Act provided for continuation of these powers even after the Agency becomes the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh and provided for similar powers to the Union Territory of Mizoram.
- Article 239B was inserted to empower the administrator to issue Ordinances.
- The Article 371C was inserted to provide for special provisions with respect to the State of Manipur.

28. The Constitution (Twenty-eighth Amendment) Act, 1972

- Immutable conditions of service to persons appointed by the Secretary of State or Secretary of State in Council to a Civil Service of the Crown in India were removed by deleting Article 314.
- A new Article 312A was added conferring powers in Parliament to vary or revoke by a law the conditions of service of the officers.

29. The Constitution (Twenty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1972

- To overcome the serious practical difficulties faced by the State Government in course of implementation of Land Reform Acts including the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963 and the two amending Acts of 1969 and 1971, they were included in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution.

30. The Constitution (Thirtieth Amendment) Act, 1972

- Article 133 was amended to provide that an appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from any judgment, decree or final order in a civil proceeding of a High Court in the territory of India if the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law of general importance and that in the opinion of the High Court the said question needs to be decided by the Supreme Court.

31. The Constitution (Thirty-first Amendment) Act, 1973

- The upper limit for the representation of States in the Lok Sabha from 500 to 525 and reducing the upper limit for the representation of Union Territories from 25 members to 20 was effected by amending Articles 81, 330 and 332 of the Constitution.

32. The Constitution (Thirty-second Amendment) Act, 1973

- Articles 371D and 371E inserted to give legal and constitutional authority for giving effect to the provision of equal opportunities to different areas of the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- It also provided for setting up of an Administrative Tribunal to deal with various grievances relating to public service matters (six point formula).
- Parliament was empowered to legislate for the establishment of the Central University in Andhra Pradesh.

33. The Constitution (Thirty-third Amendment) Act, 1974

- The procedure for resignation of Members of Parliament and State Legislatures was streamlined by amending Articles 101 and 190.

34. The Constitution (Thirty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1974

- Revised ceiling laws enacted by various State Legislatures were included in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution.

35. The Constitution (Thirty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1974

- Sikkim was accorded the status of an associate State of Sikkim with the Union of India under a new Article 2A.
- Article 81 was amended providing for one seat to Sikkim in the Lok Sabha and one seat in the Council of States.
- A new Schedule *i.e.* Tenth Schedule was added laying down terms and conditions of association of Sikkim with the Union of India and enumerated the responsibilities of the Government of India with regard to Sikkim.

36. The Constitution (Thirty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1975

- Sikkim was added as a full-fledged State of Indian Union by an amendment to the First Schedule of the Constitution and insertion of Article 371F.
- Sikkim was allotted one seat in the Council of States and one seat in the House of People by amending the Fourth Schedule.

37. The Constitution (Thirty-seventh Amendment) Act, 1975

- The Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh was provided with a Legislative Assembly and Council of Ministers by amending Article 240 of the Constitution.

38. The Constitution (Thirty-eighth Amendment) Act, 1975

- Articles 123, 213 and 352 of the Constitution were amended to provide that the satisfaction of President, Governor or Administrator shall be final and shall not be called in question in any court of law.

39. The Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1975

- Provided for determination of disputes relating to the election of President, Vice-President, Prime Minister and Speaker by such

authority or body and in such manner as may be determined by Parliament by law.

- Certain central enactments were included in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution.

40. The Constitution (Fortieth Amendment) Act, 1976

- All lands, minerals and other things of value underlying the ocean or within the exclusive economic zone were vested in the Union by amending Article 297.
- Certain acts which were essentially progressive in nature to improve the general welfare of the people and also to protect public interest were added to the Ninth Schedule.

41. The Constitution (Forty-first Amendment) Act, 1976

- The age of retirement of the Chairman and Members of the State Public Service Commissions was increased from 60 years to 62 years by amending Article 316(2).

42. The Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976

- The Act brought about widespread changes in the Constitution.
- The Preamble to the Constitution was changed describing India as 'socialist and secular' by adding these words to the existing description of India being a 'sovereign, democratic republic'.
- 'Unity of the nation' was changed to the 'Unity and integrity of the nation'.
- Fundamental Duties of Indian Citizens to the nation were stipulated under Part IV A of the Constitution.
- New Directive Principles were added under Articles 39A, 43A and 48A and precedence was given to the Directive Principles over Fundamental Rights.
- The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and High Courts to review the constitutional validity of laws was curtailed.
- Supreme Court was barred from considering the constitutional validity of any State law in proceedings for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights unless the validity of a Central Law was also an issue in such proceedings with the insertion of Article 32A.

- Article 131A gave the Supreme Court exclusive jurisdiction to decide the constitutional validity of a Central Law depriving the High Courts of their jurisdiction in such matters under a new Article 226A.
- New Article 144A provided that the minimum number of Judges of the Supreme Court, who shall sit for the purpose of determining the constitutional validity of any Central Law or State Law, shall be seven and required a special majority of two-thirds for the invalidation of such law.

43. The Constitution (Forty-third Amendment) Act, 1977

- Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and High Courts to review the constitutional validity of laws, among others was restored by deleting Articles 32A, 131A, 144A, 226A and 228A.
- Article 31D that earlier conferred special powers on Parliament to enact laws in respect of certain anti-national activities and anti-national associations was omitted.

44. The Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978

- Right to Property was converted from being a Fundamental Right to only a legal right by amending Article 19 and deleting Article 31.
- Article 352 was substantially amended by substituting the ground of 'internal disturbance' by 'armed rebellion' and also provided that the President will not issue a Proclamation of Emergency unless the decision of the Union Cabinet for such a proclamation has been communicated to him in writing.
- The Right to Liberty under Article 22 was further strengthened by the provision that a law for preventive detention can not authorize detention for more than two months etc.
- The other amendments were mainly for removing or correcting distortions which came into the Constitution through amendments carried out during the period of internal emergency.

45. The Constitution (Forty-fifth) Amendment Act, 1980

- Reservation of seats for the SCs and STs and Anglo-Indians by nomination in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies was extended for a further period of ten years by amending Article 334

46. The Constitution (Forty-sixth Amendment) Act 1982

- Article 269 was amended to provide that the tax levied on the consignment of goods in the course of inter-State trade or commerce shall be assigned to States. Parliament was enabled to formulate by law, principles for determining when consignment of goods takes place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce.

47. The Constitution (Forty-seventh) Amendment Act, 1984

- Some State Acts related to land reforms were included in the Ninth Schedule to obviate the scope of litigation hampering the implementation of such Acts.

48. The Constitution (Forty-eighth) Amendment Act, 1984

- Proclamation of Emergency issued by the President in respect of Punjab under Article 356 on 6th October, 1983 was extended by two more years by amending this Article.

49. The Constitution (Forty-ninth) Amendment Act, 1984

- Constitutional sanctity was accorded to the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council functioning in the State.

50. The Constitution (Fiftieth Amendment) Act, 1984

- Article 33 was amended empowering Parliament to restrict or abrogate the application of Fundamental Rights in relation to armed forces or the forces charged with maintenance of public order so as to ensure the proper discharge of their duties and maintenance of discipline among them.

51. The Constitution (Fifty-first Amendment) Act, 1984

- Provided for reservation of seats in the Lok Sabha for Scheduled Tribes of Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram by amending Article 330 and for similar reservation in the Legislative Assemblies of Nagaland and Meghalaya by amending Article 332.

52. The Constitution (Fifty-second Amendment) Act, 1985

- Provisions regarding disqualification of Members of Parliament and State Legislatures and the resultant vacation of seats and splits and merger of political parties were incorporated in the new Tenth Schedule by amending Articles 101, 102, 190 and 191.

53. The Constitution (Fifty-third Amendment) Act, 1986

- Mizoram was conferred statehood with a Legislative Assembly of not less than forty members by inserting a new Article 371G.
- Also provided that Acts of Parliament would not apply to the State of Mizoram unless so decided by its Legislative Assembly with regard to religious or social practices of Mizos, Mizo customary law and procedure, administration of civil and criminal justice involving decisions according to Mizo customary law, ownership and transfer of land etc.

54. The Constitution (Fifty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1986

- Part D of the Second Schedule to the Constitution was amended to increase the salaries of the Chief Justices and Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts.
- An enabling provision was made in Articles 125 and 221 to provide for changes in the salary of Judges in future by Parliament by law.

55. The Constitution (Fifty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1986

- The Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh was conferred statehood and provided for the composition of the Legislative Assembly with not less than thirty members.
- Under a new Article 371H, *inter alia*, the Governor of the State has been vested with special responsibility regarding law and order in the State.

56. The Constitution (Fifty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1987

- The Union Territory of Goa was conferred statehood with Legislative Assembly with not less than thirty members with insertion of a new Article 371I.
- Daman and Diu was made a Union Territory.

57. The Constitution (Fifty-seventh Amendment) Act, 1987

- A temporary provision was made by amending Article 332 for the determination of the number of seats reserved for STs in Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh, until the readjustment of seats on the basis of the first census after the year 2000 under Article 170.

58. The Constitution (Fifty-eighth Amendment) Act, 1987

- The President of India was empowered by inserting Article 394A, to publish under his authority the translation of the Constitution in Hindi signed by the members of the Constituent Assembly with such modifications as may be necessary to bring it in conformity with the language, style and terminology adopted in the authoritative texts of Central Acts in the Hindi language.
- The President was also authorized to publish the translation in Hindi of every amendment to the Constitution made in English.

59. The Constitution (Fifty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1988

- Article 356(5) was amended to facilitate extension of the Presidential Proclamation issued under clause (1) of Article 356 with respect to Punjab, if necessary, up to a period of three years.

60. The Constitution (Sixtieth Amendment) Act, 1988

- Ceiling on tax on professions, trades, callings and employments was increased from Rs. 250 per person per annum to Rs. 2,500 per person per annum by amending clause (2) of Article 276.

61. The Constitution (Sixty-first Amendment) Act, 1988

- Voting age was reduced from 21 years to 18 years by amending Article 326 of the Constitution.

62. The Constitution (Sixty-second Amendment) Act, 1989

- Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Anglo-Indian community in the Lok Sabha and State Legislatures was extended by further ten years by amending Article 334.

63. The Constitution (Sixty-third Amendment) Act, 1989

- The amendments to the Constitution made under the Constitution (Fifty-ninth) Amendment Act, 1988 regarding President's Rule in Punjab were repealed.

64. The Constitution (Sixty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1990

- Clauses (4) and (5) of Article 356 were amended to facilitate extension of President's Rule in Punjab up to a total period of three years and six months.

65. The Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1990

- Provision was made for setting up the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for a more effective arrangement instead of a Special Officer with elaboration of the functions of the said Commission by amending Article 338.

66. The Constitution (Sixty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1990

- 55 more State enactments regarding land reforms were added to the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution for protecting them from being deemed to be void on the ground that they were inconsistent with any of the provisions of Fundamental Rights enshrined in Part III of the Constitution.

67. The Constitution (Sixty-seventh Amendment) Act, 1990

- Provision was made for extension of President's Rule in Punjab up to a total period of four years by amending Article 356.

68. The Constitution (Sixty-eighth Amendment) Act, 1991

- Amendment of Article 356 enabled extension of President's Rule in Punjab up to a total period of five years for conducting free and peaceful elections to the State Legislative Assembly.

69. The Constitution (Sixty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1991

- By inserting two Articles 239AA and 239AB, the Union Territory of Delhi was named as the National Capital Territory with a Legislative Assembly to ensure stability and permanence in the administrative arrangements as proposed by the Committee appointed by the Government on 24th December, 1987.

70. The Constitution (Seventieth Amendment) Act, 1992

- Elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the Union Territory of Pondicherry and the National Capital Territory of Delhi were included in the electoral college for election of the President by amending Articles 54 and 239 AA.

71. The Constitution (Seventy-first Amendment) Act, 1992

- Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali languages were included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.

72. The Constitution (Seventy-second Amendment) Act, 1992

- Provided for temporary provision by amending Article 332 for determination of number of seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of Tripura, until the re-adjustment of seats was made on the basis of the first census after the year 2000 under Article 170 of the Constitution.

73. The Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Act, 1992

- Provided for direct election to all seats in Panchayats at the village, intermediate and district level with reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population for membership of Panchayats and office of Chairpersons in Panchayats at each level.
- Tenure of Panchayats was fixed as five years.
- Not less than one third of the seats in Panchayats were reserved for women.
- A new Part IX with Articles 243A-243O and Eleventh Schedule relating to Panchayats was inserted in the Constitution.

74. The Constitution (Seventy-fourth Amendment) Act, 1992

- Provided for constitution of three types of Municipalities, and direct election to all seats in Municipalities with reservation of seats in every Municipality for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population of which not less than one-third shall be for women and one-third of the total number of seats for women; reservation of seats in favour of backward class of citizens if so provided by the Legislature of the State.
- A new Part IX A with Articles 243P to 243ZG and Twelfth Schedule were inserted in the Constitution dealing with municipalities.

75. The Constitution (Seventy-fifth Amendment) Act, 1994

- Provided for adjudication or trial by Tribunals of any dispute, complaint or offence in respect of its rent, its regulation and control and tenancy issues including the right, title and interest of landlords and tenants by inserting a new sub-clause (h) in clause (2) of Article 323B.

76. The Constitution (Seventy-sixth Amendment) Act, 1994

- The Tamil Nadu Act 45 of 1994 relating to the Reservation of Seats in Educational Institutions and of appointments or posts in the Services under the State, for Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was included in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution so that it could not be challenged as violative of any of the Fundamental Rights enshrined in the Constitution and gets protection and immunity from legal challenge under Article 31B of the Constitution.
- This amendment followed the judgement of the Supreme Court in '*Indira Sawhney and others vs. Union of India and others*' on 16th November 1992 stipulating that the total reservations under Article 16(4) should not exceed 50 per cent further to which the Tamil Nadu Government requested the Government of India on 22nd July 1994 to include the said Act in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution.

77. The Constitution (Seventy-seventh Amendment) Act, 1995

- Provided for reservation in matters of promotion in services under the State for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes by inserting a new clause (4A) by amending Article 16 of the Constitution.

78. The Constitution (Seventy-eighth Amendment) Act, 1995

- 27 additional land reform Acts of the States were included in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution.

79. The Constitution (Seventy-ninth Amendment) Act, 1999

- Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Anglo-Indians in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies was further extended by 10 years by amending Article 334 of the Constitution.

80. The Constitution (Eightieth Amendment) Act, 1999

- Provided for an alternative scheme for sharing taxes between the Union and the States with 26% out of gross proceeds of Union taxes and duties assigned to the States in lieu of their existing share in the income-tax, excise duties, special excise duties and grants in lieu of tax on railway passenger fares, as per the recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission.

- Changes were made in Articles 269, 270 and 272 of the Constitution to bring several Central taxes and duties like Corporation tax and Customs duties at par with personal income-tax.

81. The Constitution (Eighty-first Amendment) Act, 2000

- Amendment of Article 16 provided for consideration of unfilled vacancies of a year which were reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for being filled up in that year as a separate class of vacancies to be filled up in any succeeding year or years.
- Such vacancies not to be considered together with the vacancies of the year in which they are being filled up for determining the ceiling of fifty percent reservation against the total number of vacancies of that year. This amendment restored the position as was prevalent before August 29, 1997.

82. The Constitution (Eighty-second Amendment) Act, 2000

- The amendment specified that nothing in Article 335 shall prevent the State from making any provision in favour of Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes for relaxation in qualifying marks in any examination or lowering the standards of evaluation, for reservation in matters of promotion to any class or classes of services or posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State.
- This amendment followed the judgment of the Supreme Court in October 1996 holding that relaxations in matters of reservation in promotion were not permissible under Article 16(4) of the Constitution in view of the directive contained in Article 335 as also the judgment of the apex court in the case of *Indira Sawhney and others vs. Union of India and others*.

83. The Constitution (Eighty-third Amendment) Act, 2000

- The State of Arunachal Pradesh was exempted from the application of Article 243D relating to reservation of seats in Panchayats for the Scheduled Castes by inserting a new clause (3A) in Article 243M.

84. The Constitution (Eighty-fourth Amendment) Act, 2002

- The provisos to Articles 82 and 170(3) of the Constitution were amended to readjust and rationalise the territorial constituencies in the States without altering the number of seats allotted to each State in Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies of the States.

- Number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in each State in the House of the People and the Legislative Assemblies of the States on the basis of the population ascertained in the census for the year 1991 were refixed so as to remove the imbalance caused due to the uneven growth of the population/electorate in different constituencies.
- The freeze on undertaking fresh delimitation was extended to the year '2026' instead of the year '2000'.

85. The Constitution (Eighty-fifth Amendment) Act, 2001

- Provided for consequential seniority in the case of promotion by virtue of rule of reservation for the Government Servants belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by amending Article 16 (4A) of the Constitution.
- The amendment was given retrospective effect with effect from 17th June 1995.

86. The Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002

- Free and compulsory education to children in the age group of 6 to 14 years was provided for with the insertion of Article 21A.
- The State is required to endeavor to provide early childhood care under Article 45.
- An obligation has been cast on the parents to provide opportunities for education to their children in the age group of 6 to 14 years under Article 51A(K).

87. The Constitution (Eighty-seventh Amendment) Act, 2003

- Readjustment of electoral constituencies including those reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes based on population by altering the applicable census from 1991 to 2001 without affecting the number of seats allocated to States in the House of People and Legislative Assemblies of the States by amending Articles 81, 170 and 330.
- Under an amendment to Article 82, it was not made necessary to readjust the territorial constituencies in each State till the results of the first census taken after the year 2026 are published.

88. The Constitution (Eighty-eight) Amendment Act, 2003

- Tax on services was introduced as a specific entry 92C in the Union List in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution.
- Under Article 268A, taxes on services were to be levied by the Union and collected and appropriated by the Union and States
- Under consequential amendment to Article 270, Parliament to formulate by law principles for determining the modalities of levying the said tax by the Central Government and collection of all the proceeds thereof by the Union and the States.

89. The Constitution (Eighty-ninth Amendment) Act, 2003

- To set up a separate National Commission for the Scheduled Tribes by bifurcating the existing National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by inserting Article 338A in the Constitution.

90. The Constitution (Ninetieth Amendment) Act, 2003

- Provided for elections to the Legislative Assembly of the State of Assam by maintaining the representation of Scheduled Tribes and non-Scheduled Tribes as existing prior to the constitution of the Bodoland Territorial Areas District remaining unchanged, by amending Article 332 of the Constitution.
- This was done in pursuance of the Memorandum of Settlement signed on February 10, 2003 between the Government of India, Government of Assam and Bodo Liberation Tigers, and to protect the rights of non-Tribals.

91. The Constitution (Ninety-first Amendment) Act, 2003

- Stipulated that the total number of Ministers including the Prime Minister, in the Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15% of the total number of Members of the House of the People.
- In respect of States, the total number of Ministers, including the Chief Ministers, shall not exceed 15% of the total number of Members of the Legislative Assembly of State and they shall not be less than 12.
- This amendment was done in pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee on Electoral Reforms (Dinesh Goswami Committee),

Law Commission of India and the National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution on electoral reforms and ceiling on the number of Ministers.

- The existing provision of disqualified legislators not being eligible for appointment as a Minister during the period of disqualification was expanded to make such disqualified legislators to be ineligible to hold any remunerative political post for the period of disqualification by inserting Article 361B.

92. The Constitution (Ninety-second Amendment) Act, 2003

- Bodo language was included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.

93. The Constitution (Ninety-third Amendment) Act, 2005

- Provided for advancement of the socially and educationally backward classes or of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in matters of admission of students in educational institutions including private educational institutions, whether aided or unaided by the States other than the minority educational institutions by amplifying the scope of Article 15 of the Constitution.

94. The Constitution (Ninety-fourth Amendment) Act, 2006

- Provided for a Minister to be in-charge of tribal welfare in the States of Chattisgarh and Jharkhand, newly created in 2000 when tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar were transferred to these new States, as required under the proviso to clause (1) of Article 164 of the Constitution.
- Bihar was exempted from the application of this proviso.

95. The Constitution (Ninety-fifth Amendment) Act, 2009

- Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and representation of the Anglo-Indian community in the House of People and State Legislative Assemblies was extended by another ten years.

96. The Constitution (Ninety-sixth Amendment) Act, 2011

- The name of the language 'Oriya' was changed to 'Odiya' in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.

97. The Constitution (Ninety-seventh Amendment) Act, 2011

- Required the State to endeavour to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of co-operative societies by inserting a new Article 43B.
- The words 'or co-operative societies' were added to the words 'or Unions' in Article 19(1)(C) of the Constitution.

98. The Constitution (Ninety-eighth Amendment) Act, 2012

- For setting up of a separate Development Board for Hyderabad-Karnataka region and to promote equitable allocation of funds for development expenditure over the said region, equitable opportunities and facilities for the people belonging to the said region in matters of public employment, education, vocational training etc by inserting a new Article 371J in the Constitution.

99. The Constitution (Ninety-ninth Amendment) Act, 2014

- Provided for setting up a National Judicial Commission to broad base the method of appointment of Judges in the Supreme Court and High Courts through participation of judiciary, executive and eminent persons, to ensure greater transparency, accountability and objectivity in the appointment of Judges etc.
- This Act was, however, declared unconstitutional and void by the Supreme Court on 16th October, 2015.

100. The Constitution (One Hundredth Amendment) Act, 2015

- First Schedule of the Constitution was amended for giving effect to the acquiring of territories by India and the transfer of territories of Bangladesh through retaining adverse possessions and exchange of enclaves.
- This was done in pursuance of the Agreement of 1974 and its Protocol entered between the two countries.

101. The Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016

- Facilitated introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST) and concurrent taxing powers to the Union and the States including Union Territories with Legislatures to make laws for levying GST on every transaction of supply of goods or services or both.

- The Sixth and the Seventh Schedules besides Articles 248, 249, 250, 268, 269, 270, 271, 286, 366 and 368 were amended and Article 268A was deleted.
- New Articles 246A, 269A and 279A were inserted in the Constitution.

102. The Constitution (One Hundred and Second Amendment) Act, 2017

- To set up the National Commission for Backward Classes by inserting a new Article 338B in the Constitution.

103. The Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Act, 2019

- Provided for reservation for the economically weaker sections in admissions to educational institutions, including private educational institutions whether aided or unaided by the State other than minority institutions.
- Also provided for reservation of appointment or posts for this category by amending Articles 15 and 16.

Rajya Sabha — 100 Most Impactful Legislations

Social Change

1. The Hindu Marriage and Divorce Bill, 1952
2. The Hindu Succession Bill, 1954
3. The Untouchability (Offences) Bill, 1954
4. The Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1959
5. The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Bill, 1987
6. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Bill, 2005
7. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2011
8. The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Bill, 2012
9. The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, 2019
10. The Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Act, 2019 providing 10% reservation for the Economically Weaker Sections in all educational institutions other than minority institutions and also for reservation of appointments and posts.

Economy and Finance

11. The Companies Bill, 1953 (also of 1956 and 2013)
12. The Life Insurance Corporation Bill, 1956
13. The Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1957
14. The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1969
15. The Coking and Non-Coking Coalmines Nationalization Bill, 1973
16. The Securities and Exchange Board of India Bill, 1992
17. The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Bill, 1999
18. The Prevention of Money Laundering Bill, 1999
19. The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Bill, 2015
20. The Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Bill, 2016 (Introduction of GST)

21. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016
22. The Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018

Matters of States

23. The States Reorganisation Bill, 1956
24. The Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers Bill, 1958
25. The North-Eastern Council Bill, 1969(Act 1991)
26. The National Capital Region Planning Board Bill, 1985
27. The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Bill, 2019

National Security

28. The Preventive Detention (Continuance) Bill, 1957
29. The Defence of India Bill, 1962
30. The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Continuance Bill, 1969
31. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill, 1967
32. The Maintenance of Internal Security Bill, 1971
33. The National Security Bill, 1980
34. The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Bill, 1985
35. The Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002
36. The National Investigation Agency Bill, 2008
37. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2019

Industrial Development

38. The All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission Bill, 1955
39. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission Bill, 1959
40. The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Bill, 1967(Act 1969)
41. The Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Bill, 1992
42. The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Bill, 1997
43. The Special Economic Zones Bill, 2005
44. The Small and Medium Enterprises Development Bill, 2005
45. The Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011
46. The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill, 2016

Agriculture

- 47. The National Banks for Agriculture and Rural Development Bill, 1981
- 48. The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Bill, 1985
- 49. The National Dairy Development Board Bill, 1987

Environment

- 50. The Prevention of Water Pollution Bill, 1969
- 51. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Bill, 1981
- 52. The Forest (Conservation) Bill, 1980
- 53. The Wild Life (Protection) Bill, 1986
- 54. The Environment (Protection) Bill, 1986
- 55. The Biological Diversity Bill, 2000
- 56. The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Bill, 2016

Education

- 57. The University Grants Commission Bill, 1956
- 58. The All India Council for Technical Education Bill, 1987
- 59. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Bill, 2009
- 60. The Central Universities Bill, 2009

Health

- 61. The All India Institute of Medical Sciences Bill, 1956
- 62. The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Bill, 1969
- 63. The Mental Health Bill, 1978
- 64. The Transplantation of Human Organ Bill, 1992
- 65. The Foods Safety and Standards Bill, 2005
- 66. The Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Amendment Bill, 2007
- 67. The National Medical Commission Bill, 2019

Media

68. The Working Journalists (Industrial Disputes) Bill, 1955
69. The Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill, 1955
70. The Press Council Bill, 1963
71. The Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Bill, 1989
72. The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Bill, 1995

Others

73. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Bill, 1959
74. The Official Languages Bill, 1963
75. The Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1971 empowering Parliament to amend the Constitution including the Fundamental Rights further to the judgement of the Supreme Court in Golaknath Case and President was to give his assent when a Constitution Amendment Bill is presented to him.
76. The Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976 by which widespread changes were made in the Constitution. The Preamble to the Constitution was changed describing India as 'Socialist and Secular'. Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens to the nation were stipulated. Directive Principles were given precedence over Fundamental Rights. Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and High Courts to review the constitutional validity of the laws was curtailed.
77. The Constitution (Forty-third Amendment) Act, 1977 restored the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and High Courts to review the constitutional validity of laws.
78. The Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978 : Broadly, the amendments to the Constitution made during the period of internal emergency were removed/corrected. The Right to Property was converted from being a Fundamental Right to that of a legal right. Article 352 of the Constitution was amended restricting the scope for imposition of internal emergency.
79. The Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Bill, 1980
80. The Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Bill, 1985
81. The Constitution (Fifty-second Amendment) Act, 1985 by which provisions for disqualification of Members of Parliament and State Legislatures and splits and merger of political parties were made in the new Tenth Schedule.

82. The Consumer Protection Bill, 1986/2019
83. The Constitution (Sixty-first Amendment) Act, 1988 has reduced the voting age for Indian citizens from 21 to 18 years.
84. The National Commission for Women Bill, 1990
85. The Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Act, 1992 provided for direct election every five years to all seats in Panchayats at village, intermediate and district level with reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes based on population and reservation of not less than 1/3rd of the seats for women.
86. The Constitution (Seventy-fourth Amendment) Act, 1992 provided for similar provisions as in the Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Act in respect of all the three types of municipalities.
87. The Acquisition of Certain Area at Ayodhya Bill, 1993
88. The Persons With Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Bill, 1995
89. The Information Technology Bill, 1999
90. The Delhi Metro Railway (Operation and Maintenance) Bill, 2002
91. The Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 to ensure Free and Compulsory Education to children in the age group of 6 to 14 years.
92. The Central Vigilance Commission Bill, 2003
93. The Constitution (Ninety-first Amendment) Act, 2003 stipulated a cap on the strength of Council of Ministers at the Centre and in the States as 15% of the strength of the House of People and Legislative Assemblies of States respectively.
94. The Right to Information Bill, 2004
95. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Bill, 2005
96. The State Emblem of India (Prohibition of Improper Use) Bill, 2004
97. The National Food Security Bill, 2013
98. The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2013
99. The Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016
100. The Motor Vehicles Bill, 2019

Private Members' Bills Passed by the Parliament

Sl. No.	Title of the Bill	First Introduced in/Piloted by	Piloted in the other House by	Date of Assent
1.	The Muslim Waqf Bill, 1952	Introduced in Lok Sabha on 16.07.1952 by Shri Syed Mohammad Ahmed Kazmi (Congress). Passed on 12.03.1954	Laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on 15.03.1954. Piloted by Shri Akhtar Hussain (Congress). Passed on 23.04.1954	21.05.1954
2.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1953 (Amendment of Section 435)	Introduced in Lok Sabha on 27.11.1953 by Shri Raghunath Singh (Congress). Passed on 27.07.1956	Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 03.08.1956 by Shri J. N. Kaushal (Congress). Passed on 10.08.1956	01.09.1956
3.	The Indian Registration (Amendment) Bill, 1955(Amendment of Section 2 etc.)	Introduced in Lok Sabha on 16.09.1955 by Shri S. C. Samanta (Congress). Passed on 16.12.1955. Passed with Amendment made by Rajya Sabha on 23.03.1956	Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 19.12.1955 and piloted by Shri P.T. Leuva (Congress). Passed on 09.03.1956	06.04.1956
4.	The Proceedings of Legislatures (Protection of Publication) Bill, 1956 [Title changed to "The Proceedings of Parliament (Protection of Publication) Bill, 1956" when the Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha]]	First introduced in Lok Sabha on 24.02.1956 by Shri Feroze Gandhi (Congress). Passed on 4.05.1956	Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 07.05.1956 and piloted by Dr. P. Subbarayan (Congress). Passed on 11.05.1956	26.05.1956
5.	The Women's and Children's Institutions (Licensing) Bill, 1954	Introduced in Lok Sabha on 26.02.1956 by Rajmata Kamlendu Mati Shah (Independent). Passed on 07.12.1956	Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 10.12.1956 by Dr. Smt. Seeta Parmanand (Congress). Passed on 14.12.1956	30.12.1956

6.	The Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Declaration of National Importance) Bill, 1954	Introduced in Rajya Sabha on 03.12.1954 by Dr. Raghbir Singh (Congress). Passed on 24.08.1954 (Congress).	Laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 31.08.1956 and piloted by Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta (Congress). Passed on 07.12.1956	Act 70 of 1956
7.	The Hindu Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 1956(Amendment of Section 10)	Introduced in Rajya Sabha on 24.08.1956 by Dr. Smt. Seeta Parmanand (Congress). Passed on 30.11.1956	Laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 03.12.1956 and piloted by Smt. Uma Nehru (Congress). Passed on 07.12.1956	20.12.1956
8.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1957(Amendment of Section 198)	Introduced in Lok Sabha on 20.12.1957 by Smt. Subhadra Joshi (Congress). Passed on 23.12.1960	Laid on the table of Rajya Sabha on 07.12.1959 and piloted by Dr. Smt. Seeta Parmanand (Congress). Passed on 19.08.1960	26.12.1960
9.	The Orphanages and Other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control) Bill, 1960	Introduced in Rajya Sabha on 08.05.1959 by Shri Kailash Bihari Lal (Congress). Passed on 19.02.1960	Laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 26.02.1960. Piloted by Shri Diwan Chand Sharma (Congress). Passed on 18.03.1960	09.04.1960
10.	The Marine Insurance Bill, 1963	Introduced in Rajya Sabha as the Indian Marine Insurance Bill, 1959 by Shri M. P. Bhargava (Congress) on 20.02.1959. Passed on 08.03.1963	Laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 14.03.1963 and piloted by Shri Diwan Chand Sharma (Congress). Passed on 05.01.1963	18.04.1963
11.	The Hindu Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 1963	Introduced in Lok Sabha on 22.02.1963 by Shri Diwan Chand Sharma (Congress). Passed on 04.12.1964	Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 08.12.1964. Piloted by Shri M.P. Bhargava (Congress). Passed on 11.12.1964	20.12.1964

Sl. No.	Title of the Bill	First Introduced in/Piloted by	Piloted in the other House by	Date of Assent
12.	The Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1964 (Amendment of Section 3 and 5)	Introduced in Lok Sabha on 10.04.1964 by Shri Raghunath Singh (Congress). Passed on 24.04.1964	Laid on the Table of Rajya on 28.04.1964. Piloted by Shri M.P. Bhargava (Congress). Passed on 18.09.1964	29.09.1964
13.	The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1967 (Amendment of Section 292 and 293 etc.)	Introduced in Rajya Sabha on 03.05.1963 by Shri Diwan Chaman Lal (Congress). Passed on 15.12.1967 and 22.08.1969 (with Amendment made by Lok Sabha)	Laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 20.12.1967. Piloted by Shri Diwan Chand Sharma (Congress). Passed on 16.05.1969	07.09.1969
14.	The Enlargement of the Appellate (Criminal) Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court Bill, 1968 [Title changed to "The Supreme Court (Enlargement of Criminal Appellate Jurisdiction) Bill, 1970", when passed by Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha]]	Introduced in Lok Sabha on 15.11.1968 by Shri Anand Narayan Mulla (Independent). Passed on 31.07.1970	Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 22.12.1969 by Shri M.P. Bhargava (Congress). Passed on 20.03.1970	09.08.1970
Private Member's Bill passed by the Rajya Sabha but lapsed in the Lok Sabha				
1.	The Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill, 1977	Introduced in Rajya Sabha on 05.08.1977 by Shri Triloki Singh (Congress). Passed on 02.03.1979	The Bill lapsed on dissolution of the 6th Lok Sabha	
Private Member's Bill passed by the Rajya Sabha but removed by the House				
1.	The Rights of Transgender Persons Bill, 2014	Introduced in Rajya Sabha on 12.12.2014 by Shri Tiruchi Siva (DMK). Passed on 24.04.2015	The Bill was removed from the register of pending Bills by the House on 28.12.2018 as a substantially identical Bill, namely, the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2018 was passed by the House on 17.12.2018.	

**List of Nominated Members of Rajya Sabha
(Since 1952)**

Sl.No.	Profession	Name	Term/Year
1.	Political/Social Workers (22)	Shri M. Satyanarayana	1954-1960
			1960-1966
		Shri G. Ramachandran	1964-1970
		Smt. Shakuntala Paranjpye	1964-1970
		Shri Ganga Sharan Sinha	1968-1974
		Smt. Maragatham Chandrasekhar	1970-1976
			1976-1982
			1982-1984
		Shri Scato Swu	1974-1980
			1980-1986
		Smt. Fathema Ismail	1978-1984
		Shri Pandurang Dharmaji Jadhav	1978-1984
		Shri Ghulam Rasool Kar	1984-1987
		Shri Thindivanam K. Ramamurthy	1984-1990
		Shri Purushottam Kakodkar	1985-1991
		Smt. Ela Ramesh Bhatt	1986-1988
		Shri Sat Paul Mittal	1988-1992
		Shri Prakash Yashwant Ambedkar	1990-1996
		Maulana Habibur Rahman Nomani	1993-1999
		Dr. Mahendra Prasad	1993-1994
		Kumari Nirmala Deshpande	1997-1999
			2004-2008
		Shri Nana Deshmukh	1999-2005
		Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar	2010-2016
		Ms. Anu Aga	2012-2018
		Shri Navjot Singh Sidhu	2016
		Dr. Pranav Pandya	2016

Sl.No.	Profession	Name	Term/Year
2.	Educationists (20)	Dr. Zakir Husain	1952-1956 1956-1957
		Prof. N. R. Malkani	1952-1956 1956-1962
		Dr. Kalidas Nag	1952-1954
		Dr. J. M. Kumarappa	1952-1954
		Shri Kakasaheb Kalelkar	1952-1958 1958-1964
		Prof. A. R. Wadia	1954-1960 1960-1966
		Prof. Satyavrata Siddhantalankar	1964-1968
		Dr. B. N. Prasad	1964-1966
		Shri M. Ajmal Khan	1964-1966 1966-1969
		Prof. S. Nurul Hasan	1968-1971
		Prof. Rasheeduddin Khan	1970-1976 1976-1982
		Dr. V. P. Dutt	1971-1974 1974-1980
		Shri Pramatha Nath Bisi	1972-1978
		Shri V. N. Tiwari	1982-1984
		Dr. M. Aram	1993-1997
		Dr. B. B. Dutta	1993-1999
		Dr. (Ms.) P. Selvie Das	1997-2003
		Prof. Mrinal Miri	2012-2016
		Dr. Subramanian Swamy	2016-till date
		Shri Rakesh Sinha	2018-till date
3.	Artistes (19)	Smt. Rukmini Devi Arundale	1952-1956 1956-1962
		Shri Prithviraj Kapoor	1952-1954 1954-1960

Sl.No.	Profession	Name	Term/Year
		Shri Habib Tanvir	1972-1978
		Smt. Nargis Dutt	1980-1981
		Shri V. C. Ganesan	1982-1986
		Shri M. F. Husain	1986-1992
		Pt. Ravi Shankar	1986-1992
		Smt. Vyjayantimala Bali	1993-1999
		Shri Mrinal Sen	1997-2003
		Smt. Shabana Azmi	1997-2003
		Ms. Lata Mangeshkar	1999-2005
		Smt. Hema Malini	2003-2009
		Shri Dara Singh	2003-2009
		Smt. B. Jayashree	2010-2016
		Ms. Rekha	2012-2018
		Shri Suresh Gopi	2016-till date
		Smt. Roopa Ganguly	2016-till date
		Dr. Sonal Mansingh	2018-till date
		Dr. Raghunath Mohapatra	2018-till date
4.	Poets/Writers/Authors/ Litterateurs (19)	Shri Maithilisharan Gupta	1952-1958 1958-1964
		Shri B. V. (Mama) Warerkar	1956-1962 1962-1964
		Shri Tara Shankar Banerjee	1960-1966
		Shri R. R. Diwakar	1962-1968
		Dr. Gopal Singh	1962-1968
		Dr. Harivansh Rai Bachchan	1966-1972
		Shri G. Sankara Kurup	1968-1972
		Shri Uma Shankar Joshi	1970-1976
		Shri Krishna Kripalani	1974-1980

Sl.No.	Profession	Name	Term/Year
		Dr. Lokesh Chandra	1974-1980 1980-1986
		Shri Bishambhar Nath Pande	1976-1982 1988-1994
		Shri Bhagwati Charan Varma	1978-1981
		Shri Hayat Ulla Ansari	1982-1988
		Smt. Amrita Pritam	1986-1992
		Shri R. K. Narayan	1986-1992
		Dr. C. Narayana Reddy	1997-2003
		Shri Kartar Singh Duggal	1997-2003
		Dr. Kapila Vatsyayan	February- March, 2006 2007-2012
		Shri Javed Akhtar	2010-2016
5.	Legal Luminaries (11)	Shri Alladi Krishnaswami	1952-1953
		Dr. P. V. Kane	1953-1958 1958-1959
		Shri Jairamdas Daulatram	1959-1964 1964-1970 1970-1976
		Shri Mohan Lal Saksena	1959-1964
		Shri M. C. Setalvad	1966-1972
		Shri C. K. Daphtary	1972-1978
		Shri Madan Bhatia	1982-1988 1988-1994
		Shri Fali S. Nariman	1999-2005
		Shri Ram Jethmalani	2006-2009
		Shri K. Parasaran	2012-2018
		Shri K. T. S. Tulsi	2014-till date
6.	Journalists (10)	Shri Joachim Alva	1968-1974
		Shri Abu Abraham	1972-1978

Sl.No.	Profession	Name	Term/Year
		Shri Khushwant Singh	1980-1986
		Shri R. K. Karanjia	1991-1997
		Shri Kuldip Nayyar	1997-2003
		Shri Cho S. Ramaswamy	1999-2005
		Shri Vidya Nivas Misra	2003-2005
		Dr. Chandan Mitra	2003-2009
		Shri H. K. Dua	2009-2015
		Shri Swapan Dasgupta	2016-till date
7.	Scientists (7)	Prof. Satyendranath Bose	1952-1954 1954-1959
		Major. Gen. Sahib Singh Sokhey	1952-1956
		Dr. K. Ramiah	1968-1974
		Prof. (Mrs.) Asima Chatterjee	1982-1984 1984-1990
		Dr. Raja Ramanna	1997-2003
		Dr. K. Kasturirangan	2003-2009
		Prof. M. S. Swaminathan	2007-2013
8.	Economists (6)	Dr. D. R. Gadgil	1966-1967
		Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah	1978-1984
		Dr. Bimal Jalan	2003-2009
		Dr. C. Rangarajan	2008-2009
		Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar	2010-2016
		Shri Narendra Jadhav	2016-till date
9.	Agriculturists (6)	Shri Bhupinder Singh Mann	1990-1996
		Chaudhary Harmohan Singh Yadav	1997-2003
		Dr. Narayan Singh Manaklao	2003-2009
		Dr. Ram Dayal Munda	2010-2011
		Shri Sambhaji Chhatrapati	2016-till date
		Shri Ram Shakal	2018-till date

Sl.No.	Profession	Name	Term/Year
10.	Administrators (4)	Shri V. T. Krishnamachari	1961-1964
		Smt. Syeda Anwara Taimur	1988-1990
		Smt. Mohammad Yunus	1989-1995
		Shri Jagmohan	1990-1996
11.	Historians (3)	Dr. Radha Kumud Mookerji	1952-1958
		Dr. Tara Chand	1957-1962
			1962-1968
		Sardar K. M. Panikkar	1959-1960
			1960-1961
12.	Experts on Parliamentary Practice and Procedures (2)	Shri M. N. Kaul	1966-1970
			1970-1972
		Shri B. N. Banerjee	1976-1982
13.	Sports Persons (2)	Shri Sachin Ramesh Tendulkar	2012-2018
		Smt. M. C. Mary Kom	2016-till date
14.	Filmmaker	Shri Shyam Benegal	2006-2012
15.	Publisher	Smt. Shobhana Bhartia	2006-2012
16.	Corporate Manager	Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly	2009-2015
17.	Military Service	Shri H. L. Kapur	1985
18.	Ornithologist	Shri Salim Ali	1985-1987
19.	Engineer	Dr. A. N. Khosla	1958-1959

Rajya Sabha — Some Unique Events

Casting vote by the Chair

The first and only time that the Presiding Officer of Rajya Sabha has ever voted in the House was in 1991. The voting on the Statutory Resolution under Article 123 of the Constitution seeking disapproval of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991 on 05.08.1991 resulted in a tie with 39 'Ayes' and 39 'Noes'. The then Panel Vice Chairman Shri M.A. Baby voted in favour of the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Ordinance and the Resolution was adopted.

Exercise of special powers

i. President's Rule approved only by Rajya Sabha

Since 1952, only on two occasions the Rajya Sabha alone had approved imposition of President's Rule in a State when the Lok Sabha was dissolved. Rajya Sabha has special powers under Article 356 (3) of the Constitution to approve the Proclamation issued by the President in relation to a State when Lok Sabha is dissolved. For the first time, Rajya Sabha met in a brief Session on 28th February and 1st March, 1977 to extend President's Rule in the States of Tamil Nadu and Nagaland. Second time, the Rajya Sabha met on 3-4 June, 1991 to approve the Proclamation imposing President's Rule in Haryana.

ii. Legislation on State Subjects

Under Article 249 of the Constitution, Rajya Sabha has to pass a Resolution with the support of not less than 2/3rd of the Members present and voting so as to empower Parliament to legislate on matters enumerated in the State List of the VII Schedule of the Constitution. Rajya Sabha has so far adopted two such Resolutions. The first such Resolution was adopted by the Rajya Sabha on 18.07.1952 enabling the Parliament to legislate on Entries 26 and 27 of the State List. This Resolution enabled continuation of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Amendment Act, 1950 and the Supply and Prices of Goods Act, 1950 which were enacted by the provisional Parliament. Second such resolution was adopted by the Rajya Sabha on 13.08.1986 enabling the Parliament to legislate on Entries 1,2,4,64,65 and 66 of the State List, but no legislation was enacted in pursuance of this Resolution.

iii. Creation of All India Services

Article 312 of the Constitution empowers Rajya Sabha to pass a Resolution with the support of not less than 2/3rd of Members present and voting to enable the Parliament to legislate on the creation of All

India Services. Rajya Sabha has so far adopted two such Resolutions on 06.12.1961 and 30.03.1965 for creation of Indian Engineering Services, Indian Forest Service and Indian Medical and Health Service (1961) and Indian Agricultural Service and the Indian Educational Service (1965). Subsequently, the Parliament amended the All India Services Act, 1951 to incorporate the three Services in the statute, but only the Indian Forest Service was created with effect from 1st July, 1956. No legislation was, however, enacted pursuant to the Resolution adopted in 1965.

Removal of a Judge

In the history of independent India, for the first time, a Motion seeking removal from office of a Judge, Mr. Justice Soumitra Sen, Judge, Calcutta High Court was discussed and adopted by Rajya Sabha on 18.08.2011. The judge appeared at the Bar of the House on 17.08.2011 and presented his reply to the House. 189 members voted in favour of the Motion while 16 against the Motion. Before the Motion could be taken up in the Lok Sabha, Justice Sen resigned.

Expulsion of Members

- i. Rajya Sabha adopted a Motion on 15.11.1976 expelling a Member Dr. Subramanian Swamy whose conduct and activities were found to be derogatory to the dignity of the House and its Members and inconsistent with the standards which the House expects from its Members, by a Committee constituted by the House on 02.09.1976.
- ii. Dr. Chhatrapal Singh Lodha was expelled from Rajya Sabha on 23rd December, 2005 further to Ethics Committee of Rajya Sabha finding him guilty of accepting money for asking questions in the House. The Ethics Committee recommended his suspension based on preliminary findings and after conducting a thorough inquiry, the Ethics Committee recommended his expulsion from the membership of the House as his conduct was found to be derogatory to the dignity of the House and inconsistent with the Code of Conduct. Dr. Lodha was expelled after the House adopted the Report of the Ethics Committee.
- iii. Dr. Swami Sakshi Ji Maharaj was expelled on 21st March, 2006 after the Ethics Committee found him guilty of gross misdemeanour and compromising the dignity of the House and contravening the Code of Conduct in sanctioning/recommending funds for execution of certain projects under the MPLADS. Rajya Sabha adopted the Report of the Committee resulting in expulsion of the Member

Suspension of the Members for the remainder of the Session

During the discussion on the Constitution (One Hundred and Eighth Amendment) Bill, 2008, popularly known as the Women Reservation Bill, in the Rajya Sabha on 9th March, 2010, seven Members namely, Shri Kamal Akhtar, Shri Veer Pal Singh Yadav, Dr. Ejaz Ali, Shri Sabir Ali, Shri Subhash Prasad Yadav, Shri Amir Alam Khan and Shri Nand Kishore Yadav disregarded the authority of the Chair and willfully obstructed the Business of the House forcing the Chair to order marshaling out of Shri Kamal Akhtar. On a Motion moved by the then Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Prithviraj Chavan) for suspension of these Members for the remaining part of the Session and on adoption of the Motion by the House, these seven Members were suspended from the service of the House for the remaining part of the 219th Session i.e. from 9th March to 7th May, 2010.

Reprimand by Rajya Sabha

- i. Rajya Sabha reprimanded at the Bar of the House on 24.12.1980, Shri Dinesh Chand Garg, Shri Vishnu Kumar Garg and Shri Anil Kumar Garg, authors of Garg's Income Tax Ready Reckoner, 1980-81 and 1981-82 for publishing Finance Bill, 1980 in the book as Finance Act No. 2 when the Bill was yet to be considered by the Rajya Sabha.
- ii. Rajya Sabha reprimanded a former Member of Parliament, Shri K.K. Tiwari by summoning him to the Bar of the House on 01.06.1990. The reprimand followed after the House adopted a Resolution on 24.05.1990 holding that a statement of Shri Tiwari as published in newspapers that day brought the office of the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha to indignity and constituted contempt of the House.

Prolonged Sitzings of Rajya Sabha

Since 1952, Rajya Sabha sat beyond midnight on nine occasions to discuss certain important issues. The longest sitting was on 17th December, 1981 when the House sat till 4.43 a.m. next day for the consideration and passing of the Essential Services Maintenance Bill, 1981. The House sat on 29th December, 1986 till 3.22 A.M. next day to discuss under Short Duration Discussion the issue of purchase of Borfors Guns.

In terms of duration of debates, Rajya Sabha discussed for 12 hours and 4 minutes the issue of failure to provide adequate security to late Shri Rajiv Gandhi, former Prime Minister on June 4, 1991. Demolition of Ram Janmbhoomi-Babri Masjid structure was discussed for 11 hours and 37 minutes on the 18th and 21st December, 1992 and the Indo-US Nuclear Deal was debated for 10 hours and 6 minutes on 4th and 12th December, 2007.

Delayed *sine die* adjournment of Rajya Sabha

When the Rajya Sabha was scheduled to be adjourned to *sine die* on 29th December, 2011, the House was so adjourned the next day in special circumstances. The Upper House was to discuss the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2013 as passed by the Lok Sabha on 29th December, 2011, the last day of the 224th Session of the Rajya Sabha, since the Government was not prepared to extend the Session and there was persistent pandemonium in the House, the Chairman was forced to adjourn the House at 00.03 AM next day i.e. 30th December, 2011.

Bill reconsidered by Rajya Sabha

Rajya Sabha passed the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Bill, 2006 on 17th May, 2006 as was earlier passed by the Lok Sabha. On 30th May, 2006, the President returned the Bill to the Rajya Sabha for consideration of the Houses. The Upper House on 27th July, 2006 reconsidered the Bill and passed it again as it is and thereafter, the Lok Sabha passed it on 31st July, 2006. The President gave assent to the Bill on 18th August, 2006.

Bill not reconsidered

The India Post Office (Amendment) Bill, 1986 was passed by the Lok Sabha on 18th November, 1986 and by Rajya Sabha on 10th December, 1986 and the Bill as passed by both the Houses was submitted to the President for his assent on 19th December, 1986. The Bill remained pending for President's assent till the dissolution of the 8th Lok Sabha on 28th November, 1989. The then next President returned the Bill to the Rajya Sabha for reconsideration of the Houses on 7th January, 1990. The 9th and the 10th Lok Sabha were dissolved in March, 1991 and May, 1996 respectively. Thereafter, Rajya Sabha in its Sitting on 13th March, 2002 adopted a Motion for seeking concurrence of the Lok Sabha for withdrawal of the Bill. The Lok Sabha agreed to the Motion and on 21st March, 2002, the Bill was withdrawn by leave of the Upper House.

Constitution Amendment Bill adopted by Rajya Sabha without a Clause

The Constitution (One Hundred Twenty-third Amendment) Bill, 2017 for setting up of the National Commission for Backward Classes was adopted by the Rajya Sabha without Clause 3. A new article 338B was to be inserted in the Constitution of India as proposed in Clause 3 of the Bill. However, Clause 3 of the Bill was amended with an amendment in this regard moved by Shri Digvijay Singh being adopted by a simple majority. But, Clause 3 as amended could not be adopted by the requisite majority of two thirds members present and voting as required under article 368 of the Constitution. As a result, the

Bill was passed without Clause 3 and transmitted to the Originating House, Lok Sabha. Lok Sabha then restored Clause 3 of the Bill besides making some other amendments which were agreed to by the Rajya Sabha on 6th August, 2018 and the Bill on receiving the assent of the President became the Constitution (One Hundred and Second Amendment) Bill, 2018.

Bills negated by Rajya Sabha that were earlier passed by Lok Sabha

- i. The Banking Service Commission (Repeal) Bill, 1977
- ii. The Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002
- iii. The Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1970 seeking to terminate privy purses and privileges of former Indian States
- iv. The Constitution (Sixty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1989 seeking to insert a new Part IX in the Constitution relating to Panchayats and Eleventh Schedule
- v. The Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1989 relating to Nagar Panchayats and Municipalities and to add Twelfth Schedule to the Constitution

Bills passed by Rajya Sabha but negated by Lok Sabha

- i. The Constitution (Sixty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1990 seeking to amend Article 356 relating to Presidential proclamation for the State of Punjab

Bills passed at the Joint Sitting of both Houses of Parliament

Sl. No.	Name of the Bill	Date of passing at Joint Sitting of the Houses	Remarks
1.	The Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1959 (introduced in Lok Sabha)	9th May, 1961	Rajya Sabha insisted on its amendments to which the Lok Sabha had not agreed to.
2.	The Banking Service Commission (Repeal) Bill, 1978 (introduced in Lok Sabha)	16th May, 1978	The Motion for consideration of the Bill, as passed by Lok Sabha, was negated by Rajya Sabha
3.	The Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002 (introduced in Lok Sabha)	26th March, 2002	The Motion for consideration of the Bill, as passed by Lok Sabha was negated by Rajya Sabha

Bills amended by Rajya Sabha after they were passed in Lok Sabha

Rajya Sabha has so far amended 120 Bills that were passed in Lok Sabha. Some such major Bills are listed below:-

Sl.No.	Name of the Bill
1.	The Coir Industry Bill, 1953
2.	The Companies Bill, 1953
3.	The University Grants Commission Bill, 1954
4.	The Indian Red Cross Society (Amendment) Bill, 1955
5.	The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Bill, 1971
6.	The Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1978
7.	The Special Courts Bill, 1979
8.	The Chit Funds Bill, 1982
9.	The Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Bill, 1987
10.	The Prevention of Corruption Bill, 1988
11.	The Indian Council of World Affairs Bill, 2001
12.	The Prevention of Money Laundering Bill, 2002
13.	The Central Vigilance Commission Bill, 2003
14.	The Special Economic Zones Bill, 2005
15.	The Companies Bill, 2013
16.	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2013
17.	The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2013
18.	The Bureau of Indian Standards Bill, 2016
19.	The National Waterways Bill, 2016
20.	The Constitution (One Hundred and Second Amendment) Bill, 2018
21.	The National Medical Commission Bill, 2019
22.	The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2019
