

1	2	3
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9,495
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	8,776
28.	Meghalaya	7,493
29.	Manipur	6,885
30.	Mizoram	4,671
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,903
32.	Nagaland	3,862
33.	Daman and Diu	1,723
34.	Sikkim	1,299
35.	Lakshadweep	380
TOTAL		2,70,19,955

Implementation of Anti-defection Law

3047. DR. PRADEEPKUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that implementation of the Anti-defection Law is very weak in the country and representatives elected from one party join another party without any fear, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to curb defections of representatives from the party they are elected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Tenth Schedule of the Constitution provides for the prevention of defection of the elected/nominated members from their political party. Paragraph 6 of the said Schedule provides that where a question arises as to whether a member of a House has become subject to disqualification, such a question shall be referred for the decision of the Chairman or, as the case may be, the speaker of such House and his decision shall be final. However, it is stated that no such specific instance has come to the notice of the Government reporting the shortcoming of existing Anti-defection Law in meeting out its goal. The Anti-defection Law do contain stringent provisions for curbing the menace of switching over of legislators.