

Chronology of events relating to Achievements of the Ministry during the First year after constitution of 17th Lok Sabha

In a Parliamentary form of Government, the day-to-day working of the Parliamentary System depends on coordinated efforts of Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs with all Ministries/Departments. Parliamentary programme covers numerous intricate matters – financial, legislative and non-legislative – relating to various Ministries/Departments of the Government. The task of efficiently handling diverse Parliamentary work on behalf of the Government, in the Parliament, has been assigned to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs. As such, the Ministry serves as an important link between the two Houses of Parliament on the one hand and the Government on the other in respect of Government Business in Parliament.

Since the constitution of Seventeenth Lok Sabha on May 2019 till date 3 sessions of Parliament have been held. The chronological details of important events/business transacted by both Houses of Parliament and other activities undertaken during the period are at **Annex I**.

During these sessions a total of 77 Bills were introduced (69 in Lok Sabha and 8 in Rajya Sabh) in both Houses of Parliament out of which 57 Bills including some very important and landmark bills were passed by both Houses of Parliament and have become Acts. List of Bills passed by both Houses may be seen at **Annex II**. Sector wise details of some important Bills passed by both houses may be seen at **Annex III**.

During this period 20 Ordinances were promulgated out of which 14 were replaced by Acts of Parliament. Bills replacing these Ordinances have been marked with asterisk in the list of Bills passed by Both Houses attached at **Annex II**. 6 Ordinances have been issued after the prorogation of Budget Session 2020. List of these Ordinances may be seen at **Annex V**.

The First Session of 17th Lok Sabha was historic as 30 Bills were passed by both the Houses of Parliament in this Session which was a record in single first/effective Session after constitution of new Lok Sabha.

Another important business transacted during first Session was the abrogation of certain provisions from Article 370 and Presidential Orders thereunder to ensure equal opportunities to all sections of Society in Jammu & Kashmir particularly with the restoration of applicability of the provisions of the Constitution of India and all socio-economic legislations thereby ensuring rule of law and equity. Further for ensuring better administration and for curbing terrorism, the State of Jammu & Kashmir was reorganized with the formation of two Union Territories - Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh.

A special function was held in the Central Hall of Parliament on 26th November, 2019 for Members of both Houses of Parliament to commemorate the 70 years of adoption of the Constitution.

On the conclusion of the Budget Session 2020 a total of 46 Bills (14 in Lok Sabha and 32 in Rajya Sabha) are pending (List of Bills is at **Annex IV**).

Besides the work relating to sessions of Parliament various other activities were undertaken by the Ministry viz conducting training programmes in Parliamentary Practice and procedures, conduction Youth Parliament, Development of NeVA Project , Constitution of Consultative committees etc(details at **Annex- VI**).

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

Date	Important Events
17 th June, 2019	The First Session of Seventeenth Lok Sabha commenced.
20 th June, 2019	249 th Session of Rajya Sabha commenced
17 th June, 2019	Dr. Virendra Kumar was administered the oath of Speaker, <i>Protem</i> at 10:30 am by the Hon'ble President of India
17 th -18 th June, 2019	New Members took Oath/Affirmation.
19 th June, 2019	Shri Om Birla elected as Speaker.
20 th June, 2019	President addressed both Houses of Parliament assembled together in terms of Article 87(1) of the Constitution.
24 th -25 th June, 2019	Motion of Thanks on the President's Address initiated in Lok Sabha. (Mover- Shri Pratap Chandra Sarangi, Seconder-Dr. Heena Gavit)
25 th June, 2019	Hon'ble Prime Minister replied to the debate in Lok Sabha and Motion of Thanks was adopted. (<i>While replying to the motion of thanks the Hon'ble Prime Minister urged upon all representatives of people in the House to come forward for nation-building and work for involvement and betterment of common people in the process, rising above our rights and focus on our duties. He made a mention about the initiatives taken by the Government to give pension to small farmers, farm labourers and small shopkeepers after they attain 60 years of age. Bring all farmenrs under the ambit of PM kisan samriddhi yojna. Increase the scholarship to soldier's children and this scheme was enlarged to cover children of police force also. Making available pure drinking water to 7 metropolitan cities, 127 nagar palikas and 9000 villages. Empowerment of women etc.</i>)
24 th June, 2019	Motion of Thanks on the President's Address in Rajya Sabha (Mover-Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda, Seconder Smt. Sampatiya Uikey)
26 th June, 2019	Hon'ble Prime Minister replied to the debate in the Rajya Sabha and Motion of Thanks was adopted. (<i>While replying to the motion of thanks the hon'ble Prime Minister inter-alia stressed upon Government's commitment to sabka saath sabka vikas, Implementation of N.R.C. Ayushman Yojna for benefitting people. Identification of 112 aspirational districts on developmental parameters to accelerate their development by monitoring on daily basis, focusing on development of North-Eastern Region, development of 5-trillion economy etc.</i>)
5 th July, 2019	Presentation of Union Budget 2019-2020

10 th July, 2019	Finance Minister replied to the General discussion on Budget in Lok Sabha.
12 th July, 2019	Finance Minister replied to the General discussion on Budget in Rajya Sabha.
18 th July, 2019	Finance Bill passed by Lok Sabha.
23 rd July, 2019	Finance Bill returned by Rajya Sabha.
5 th August, 2019	<p>Abrogation of certain provisions from Article 370 and Presidential Orders thereunder. Home Minister replied to the debate in Rajya Sabha on Statutory Resolution and for Reorganisation of the State of Jammu and Kashmir where Bills were adopted/passed by Rajya Sabha.</p> <p><i>[Replying to the debate, the hon'ble Home Minister said that Article 370 is the root cause of the appalling conditions of Jammu and Kashmir. Due to Article 370 democracy never percolated in Jammu and Kashmir. Due to this article corruption has increased, flourished and reached to the extreme. Poverty has become deep rooted. The conditions of villages of the valley are appalling even after 70 years of independence. Article 370 is a hindrance on the path of development as children are deprived of the right to education and proper health. Article 370 has prevented people from the other parts of the country to buy land. There cannot be a PPP model there. Due to this there are no big hotels, no private hospitals nor any big industries could be established. Tourism also could not be developed in the required dimension.</i></p> <p><i>Recently elections were held under the leadership of hon'ble Prime Minister and 40 thousand panch/sarpanch are working there. This goes to prove that people of Jammu and Kashmir want democracy.</i></p> <p><i>The hon'ble Home Minister stated that removal of Article 370 will not bring doom as perceived by some but would rather be necessary for overall development of J&K. For development of J & K like rest of the country removal of Article 370 is necessary. He therefore, urged upon the members to rise above vote bank politics and support the Government in bringing normalcy on Jammu and Kashmir]</i></p>
6 th August, 2019	<p>Abrogation of certain provisions from Article 370 and Presidential Orders thereunder. Home Minister replied to the debate in Lok Sabha on Statutory Resolution and for Reorganisation of the State of Jammu and Kashmir where Bills were adopted by Lok Sabha.</p> <p><i>[Replying to the debate the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs inter alia stated that 70 years, every person in this country has been claiming that Kashmir is an integral part of India. Surprisingly none of us has ever made this claim in respect of Uttar Pradesh or Bengal or Tamil Nadu etc. It is because the Article 370 had raised a suspicion in the minds of our citizens and the people living abroad about the real status of Jammu and Kashmir. He made it categorically clear that the status of a full fledged State will be restored to the Jammu and Kashmir as soon as the circumstances permit. As far as the resolution passed by the United Nation Organization is concerned, it was abrogated on the day when the</i></p>

Pakistan Army had crossed the international border in the year 1965. This House, therefore, is fully entitled to take any decision within the Indian Territory.

As far as argument given by some members that terrorism in the Jammu and Kashmir drew its strength from the large scale unemployment, he opined that the feeling of alienation and terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir have their roots in Article 370.

He also assured that the State will have its own cabinet and it will be run by them. The Government does not have any communal agenda as not only Muslims but other communities like the Hindus, Jains, Buddhist and Sikhs etc also live in that State. In view of the fact that since the year 1989, about 41,500 persons had died in Jammu and Kashmir, he asked the House whether we wish to tread on the beaten path or we should look other fresh avenues to defuse the situation.

Through this abrogation this House is going to correct a historic blunder. Because of this Article, the Government of India has not been able to apply 9 constitutional reforms and 106 Acts to the Jammu and Kashmir. The State does not have any Act to stop child marriage. It does not have Minority Commission. A number of other legislations like the Right to Education Act, the National Council for Teachers Education Act, the Land Acquisition Act, the Whistle Blower Protection Act, the Multiple Disability Act, the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents Act, the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis do not apply to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The delimitation exercise was held in the entire country but it was not allowed to be held in the Jammu and Kashmir. The provision of reservation for the Tribals and Dalits is not a part of the State Statute. The 73rd and 74th amendments to the Constitution are not applicable there. All these provisions will be applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir with the abrogation of this Article. The industries will be set up. The educational institutions and public health institutions will come up there. The people will get employment opportunities and they will get rid of poverty. The value of their land will increase I, therefore, would like to request the House to think afresh about this Article and grant the opportunities of development to the people of three region namely the valley, Laddakh and Jammu. Let them have an opportunity to integrate with the mainstream of India.]

26th November,
2019

Celebration of Samvidhan Divas on the occasion of 70 years of adoption of Indian Constitution. Addressing the gathering on the occasion all the dignitaries emphasised on the balance between Constitutional Rights and Duties.

On the occasion, remarking that rights and duties are two sides of the same coin, the Hon'ble President said that it is important that we perform our duties and thereby create circumstances which would ensure effective protection of rights. He also underlined that developing the spirit of humanism is also a fundamental duty of citizens, which inherently includes service with compassion towards all.

The Hon'ble Vice President inter-alia emphasized that the Fundamental

Duties, need greater emphasis and if we discharge our duties with dedication and commitment to the national objectives and constitutional values, the country will move faster on the development trajectory and will become a more mature democracy.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister extorted the people to be more aware not only about their rights but also about their duties and should always think how they can make the country stronger by performing the duties enshrined in the Constitution. He also urged the Members of Parliament to focus on their duties and responsibilities to the public.

On the occasion, Lok Sabha Speaker Shri Om Birla observed that the Constitution had played an important role in the nation's journey on the path of development and in this spirit we must celebrate Constitution Day as Duty Day and make a new beginning. He also noted that the Constitution has on the one hand given us enough freedom and powers in the form of Fundamental Rights and on the other hand, it has disciplined us through the Fundamental Duties and has maintained balance.

Earlier while welcoming the dignitaries, Union Minister of Parliamentary Affairs Shri Pralhad Joshi said that the Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties are the foundation of the Constitution and that the Constitution aims for the overall development of the nation

On the occasion the Web- portal on National Youth Parliament Scheme was launched by the Hon'ble President of India in the august presence of Hon'ble Vice President, Hon'ble Prime Minister, Hon'ble Speaker and Hon'ble Minister of Parliamentary Affairs on November 26th, 2019 in Central Hall, Parliament House.

9th December 2019

The Citizenship (Amendment Bill 2019) was passed by Lok Sabha
[While replying to the debate the Hon'ble Home Minister inter-alia stated that the Bill is to end the agony of millions of refugees who are subjected to persecution and leading a pitiable life. This Bill neither violates Article 14 nor Articles 21 and 25. It stands to test of Constitution. Whenever there is any intervention about the citizenship, it has been done to solve a specific problem, so this Bill is for the religious minorities who came here from Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh. This Bill is brought to give them citizenship. Muslims are not minorities there. Their constitutions do not give Muslims the status of minority. There is no discrimination against Muslims in this country. The Bill intends on the positive direction to grant citizenship to all the minorities who have been subjected to religious persecution. The Government is committed to give security, equality and equal rights to all. This document is going to be written in golden letters in the History.]

11th December,
2019

The Citizenship (Amendment Bill 2019) was passed by Rajya Sabha.
[While replying to the debate in Rajya Sabha the hon'ble Home Minister states inter alia that the Narendra Modi Government has not

just come to run the Government, but to improve the country, to solve the country's problems. Had this Bill been introduced fifty years ago, the situation would not have deteriorated so much today. This Bill has to be brought to address the circumstances that arose after the partition of the country. The country was divided on the basis of religion and this was the biggest mistake due to which this Bill had to be brought before the House. The Nehru-Liaquat Ali agreement was signed in Delhi on 8 April 1950, which is also known as the Delhi Agreement. In this agreement, both countries promised each other that members of the minority community living in their own country would be assured the freedom to follow their religions in their country and the freedom of occupation, expression and worship. India kept the promise, but our three neighbouring countries did not keep their promises. They came to this country to save their religion, honour, families and the honour of the women of the families. This Bill such they will be granted Citizenship..

Regarding the selection of countries, the Hon'ble Home Minister Stated that this Bill had been brought to address the problem of only the religious minority of three countries adjacent to India's land borders, who have come as refugees, namely, Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan. Regarding not including a Muslim in this Bill, he stated that this Bill will provide refuge to the minorities who have suffered religious persecution in these three countries. The religion of those countries is Islam and Muslims are not a minority there. Generally, in Islamic countries, there is no possibility of religious persecution against the followers of Islam. Therefore, only Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians have been included in it. Not just one but all the minorities of these three countries who have has fallen victims of religious persecution. have been covered under this Bill. Therefore, this Bill has been brought under the right of this Parliament to legislate on the basis of reasonable classification. An intelligible differentia has been done in it, behind which there is also a Criteria. Nowhere does this Bill violate Article 14 and all other Articles on the basis of intelligible differentia and reasonable classification. In this law both the requirements are satisfied. I He stated further that he was confident that this law will also be found valid in court. It is a bill to give citizenship, not a bill to take citizenship. This bill will not affect the citizenship of the Muslims of India. Those who are citizens of India will not be affected by this bill in any way.]

31 st January, 2020	President addressed both Houses of Parliament assembled together in terms of Article 87(1) of the Constitution.
1 st February, 2020	Presentation of Union Budget for 2020-2021
3 rd February, 2020	Motion of Thanks on the President's Address initiated in Lok Sabha (Mover- Shri Parvesh Sahib Singh Verma and Seconder Shri Ram Kripal Yadav)
6 th February, 2020	Hon'ble Prime Minister replied to the debate in Lok Sabha and Motion of Thanks was adopted. (During the course of his reply Hon'ble Prime Minister made a reference

to completion of Peripheral expressway in Delhi and infrastructure projects on mission mode. He also mentioned about the various initiatives taken by the Government from irrigation to Industry, social to rural infrastructure, road to port infrastructure.)

- 4th February, 2020 Motion of Thanks on the President's Address initiated in Rajya Sabha. (Mover- Shri Bhupender Yadav and Seconder- Dr. Sudhanshu Trivedi).
- 6th February, 2020 Hon'ble Prime Minister replied to the debate in the Lok Sabha and Motion of Thanks was adopted
- 11th February, 2020 Finance Minister replied to General discussion on the Budget in Lok Sabha.
- 11th February, 2020 Finance Minister replied to General discussion on the Budget in Rajya Sabha.
- 23rd March, 2020 Finance Bill passed by Lok Sabha.
- 23rd March, 2020 Finance Bill returned by Rajya Sabha.

1. * **The Special Economic Zones (Amendment) Bill, 2019**
2. * **The Jammu and Kashmir Reservation (Amendment) Bill, 2019**
3. * **The Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2019**
4. * **The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers' Cadre) Bill, 2019**
5. * **The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2019**
6. The Dentists (Amendment) Bill, 2019
7. ***The Aadhar and Other Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2019**
8. The Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2019
9. The National Investigation Agency (Amendment) Bill, 2019
10. ***The New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Bill, 2019**
11. The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2019
12. The Finance (No. 2) Bill, 2019
13. The Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Bill, 2019
14. The Right to Information (Amendment) Bill, 2019
15. * **The Banning of Unregulated Deposit Schemes Bill, 2019**
16. * **The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, 2019**
17. * **The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2019**
18. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill, 2019
19. The Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Bill, 2019
20. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (Amendment) Bill, 2019
21. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2019
22. The Codes on Wages, 2019
23. The Repealing and Amending Bill, 2019
24. The Airport Economic Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2019
25. The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2019
26. The National Medical Commission Bill, 2019
27. The Consumer Protection Bill, 2019
28. The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 2019
29. The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Bill, 2019.
30. The Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Bill, 2019
31. The Jallianwala Bagh National Memorial (Amendment) Bill, 2019
32. The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2019
33. The Chit Funds (Amendment) Bill, 2019
34. The National Institute of Design (Amendment) Bill, 2019
35. * **The Prohibition of Electronic Cigarettes (Production, Manufacture, Import, Export, Transport, Sale, Distribution, Storage and Advertisement) Bill, 2019**
36. The Special Protection Group (Amendment) Bill, 2019
37. The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Merger of Union Territories) Bill, 2019
38. The National Capital Territory of Delhi (Recognition of Property Rights of Residents in Unauthorised Colonies) Bill, 2019
39. * **The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2019**
40. The Recycling of Ships Bill, 2019
41. The Arms (Amendment) Bill, 2019
42. The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2019
43. The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Amendment) Bill, 2019
44. The International Financial Services Centres Authority Bill, 2019
45. The Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2019
46. The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2020
47. * **The Mineral Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2020**
48. * **The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill, 2020**
49. The Direct Tax Vivad Se Vishwas Bill, 2020

50. The Central Sanskrit Universities Bill, 2020
51. The Appropriation Bill, 2020
52. The Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2020
53. The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation Bill, 2020
54. The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2020
55. The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2020
56. The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2020
57. The Finance Bill, 2020

* During this period 20 Ordinances were promulgated out of which 14 were replaced by Acts of Parliament. Bills replacing these Ordinances have been marked with asterisk in the above List

Sector wise Important Bills passed by Both Houses of Parliament

I Health Sector Reforms

During this period, Four Bills relating to this sector namely the National Medical Commission Bill, 2019, the Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2019, the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2019 and the Dentist (Amendment) Bill, 2019 were passed by both the Houses.

The National Medical Commission Bill, 2019 is a revolutionary reform in medical field which provides for constitution of a National Medical Commission for development and regulation of all aspects relating to medical education, medical profession and medical institutions and a Medical Advisory Council to advise and make recommendations to the Commission.

II Social and Gender Justice Reforms -

Certain Bills to further strengthen Social and Gender justice system in India were passed during the period.

The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, 2019 which declares the triple talaq/talaq-e-biddat void is a major step towards grant of gender justice to the Muslim women.

The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2019 defines a transgender person and provides for protection of rights of Transgender persons and their welfare.

The Prohibition of Electronic Cigarettes (Production, Manufacture, Import, Export, Transport, Sale, Distribution, Storage and Advertisement) Bill, 2019 prohibits the Production, manufacture, import, export, transport, sale, distribution, storage and advertisement of e-cigarettes and like devices, considering the highly addictive nature of nicotine. This legislation will go a long way in achieving the targets envisaged under sustainable Development Goals, National Monitoring Framework for Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases and National Health Policy, 2017.

The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2019 makes refugees who are Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan, eligible for citizenship of India and entitles them to a dignified life in India.

III National/Internal Security

To strengthen National Security apparatus and striking a balance between National Security aspects and Human Rights **The National Investigation Agency (Amendment) Bill, 2019, the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2019 and Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Bill, 2019** were passed during the period.

The Arms Act (Amendment) Bill, 2019 provides to effectively curb crimes related to or committed by using illegal firearms and to provide effective deterrence against violation of law.

IV Labour Reforms

A much awaited labour reform to facilitate the ease of compliance of labour laws thereby widening the scope of minimum wages to all workers - a big step for equity promotion and setting up of more enterprises thus catalyzing the creation of employment opportunities was enacted through the passing of **the Code on Wages Bill, 2019** after amalgamating the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 and the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976.

V **Transport Sector Reforms -**

The Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Bill, 2019 addresses the issues relating to road safety, citizen facilitation, strengthening public transport, automation and computerisation besides increasing the fines and penalties for violation of provisions of the Act and to make a provision for protection of good Samaritans. **The Airport Economic Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2019** enables adoption of tariff based bidding system for engaging private partners in infrastructure projects at airports besides amending the definition of major airport - having annual passengers throughput in excess of three and a half million.

VI **Administrative Sector Reforms**

With a view to recognise the property rights and address important need of residents of certain unauthorised colonies in the National Capital Territory of Delhi, the government enacted the **National Capital Territory of Delhi (Recognition of Property Rights of Residents in Unauthorised Colonies) Bill, 2019** .

The Special Protection Group (Amendment) Bill, 2019 provides that SPG will be responsible for security to the Prime Minister, and members of his immediate family residing with him at his official residence. It also provides security to any former Prime Ministers, and his immediate family members residing with him at the residence allotted to him for a period of five years from the date on which he ceases to hold the office of Prime Minister.

The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Amendment) Bill, 2019 provides to retain the inclusive character as envisioned by the founding fathers of the Constitution by continuing the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes for another ten years i.e. upto 25th January, 2030.

VII **Economic Sector/Ease of doing Business measures**

The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2019 will encourage fresh investment, stimulate growth, create fresh job opportunity in the economy, stabilize the Capital Market and increase inflow of money in to Capital market.

The Chit Funds (Amendment) Bill, 2019 facilitates orderly growth of the Chit Funds sector, thereby facilitating greater financial access of people to other financial products.

The Consumer Protection Bill, 2019 revamps the consumer protection mechanism by repealing earlier Law and providing for establishment of Central Consumer Protection Authority to promote, protect and enforce the rights of consumers; to prevent consumer detriment arising from unfair trade practices and to initiate class action including enforcing recall, refund and return of products besides additional provision for "mediation" as an alternate dispute resolution mechanism to cope up with the drastic transformation of consumer markets for goods and services.

The International Financial Services Centres Authority Bill, 2019 provides for establishment of the International Financial Services Centre Authority to regulate and develop a market for financial services in International Financial Services Centres in India.

The New Delhi Arbitration Centre Bill, 2019, the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Bill, 2019 and the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill, 2019 provide to promote and strengthen the alternate dispute resolution system and Non Performing Asset management system respectively and as such are a big leap forward for facilitating the ease of doing business and confidence building among investors.

The Special Economic Zone (Amendment) Bill, 2019 seeks to include "Trust or Entity" within the definition of person under the parent Act so as to expand the scope of entrepreneurs who can setup units in SEZ.

The Banning of Unregulated Deposit Schemes Bill, 2019 provides comprehensive mechanism to ban the unregulated deposit schemes other than deposits taken in the ordinary course of business and to protect the interest of depositors.

The Mineral Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2020 intends to facilitate seamless transfer of all valid rights, approvals, clearances, licenses and the like for a period of two years to a new lessee in case of minerals other than coal, lignite and atomic minerals.

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill, 2020 intends to give the highest priority in repayment to last mile funding to corporate debtors to prevent insolvency, in case the company goes into corporate insolvency resolution process or liquidation, to prevent potential abuse of the Code by certain classes of financial creditors, to provide immunity against prosecution of the corporate debtor and action against the property of the corporate debtor and the successful resolution applicant subject to fulfilment of certain conditions, and in order to fill the critical gaps in the corporate insolvency framework.

The Direct Tax Vivad Se Vishwas Bill, 2020 proposes for resolution of pending tax disputes by not only generating timely revenue for government but also the tax payers who will be able to deploy time, energy and resources saved by opting for such dispute resolution towards their business activities.

VII **Educational Reforms**

The Central Sanskrit Universities Bill, 2020 intends to upgrade the three Deemed to be Universities in Sanskrit, namely, Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Delhi, Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi and Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tripuri into Central Sanskrit Universities in order to give a boost to Post Graduate, Doctoral and Post Doctoral education and Research in the field of Sanskrit and Shastraic education. It would help in getting better faculty; attract foreign students, Sanskrit scholars, foreign faculty of international repute and help in international collaborations with global Universities across the world.

List of Bills pending in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha at the end of Budget Session, 2020**LOK SABHA****I. BILLS NOT REFERRED TO STANDING COMMITTEE**

1. The Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2020
2. The Major Port Authorities Bill, 2020
3. The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2020
4. The National Forensic Sciences University Bill, 2020
5. The Rashtriya Raksha University Bill, 2020

II. BILLS REFERRED TO STANDING COMMITTEE

6. The DNA Technology (Use and Application) Regulation Bill, 2019
7. The Anti Maritime Piracy Bill, 2019
8. The Code on Social Security, 2019
9. The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Seniors Citizens (Amendment) Bill, 2019

III. BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA ON WHICH REPORT PRESENTED BY STANDING COMMITTEE

10. The National Commission for Homoeopathy Bill, 2020
11. The National Commission for Indian System of Medicine Bill, 2020

IV. BILL REFERRED TO JOINT COMMITTEE

12. The Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019

V. BILLS ON WHICH REPORT PRESENTED BY STANDING COMMITTEE

13. The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2019
14. The Industrial Relations Code, 2019

RAJYA SABHA**I. BILLS AS PASSED BY LOK SABHA**

1. The Inter-State River Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2019
2. The Dam Safety Bill, 2019
3. The Aircraft (Amendment) Bill, 2020
4. The Institute of Teaching and Research in Ayurveda Bill, 2020
5. The Indian Institutes of Information Technology Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2020
6. The Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Bill, 2020

II. BILL AS PASSED BY LOK SABHA AND AS REPORTED BY SELECT COMMITTEE

7. The Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2019

III. BILLS NOT REFERRED TO STANDING COMMITTEE

8. The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council (Repeal) Bill, 2012.
9. The Readjustment of Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies (Third) Bill, 2013.
10. The Delhi Rent (Repeal) Bill, 2013.
11. The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2019
12. The Pesticide Management Bill, 2020

IV. BILLS ON WHICH REPORT PRESENTED BY STANDING COMMITTEE

13. The Constitution (79th Amendment) Bill, 1992. (small family norms for legislators)
14. The Delhi Rent (Amendment) Bill, 1997.

15. The Provisions of the Municipalities (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Bill, 2001.
16. The Seeds Bill, 2004.
17. The Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy Pharmacy Bill, 2005.
18. The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2008
19. The Mines (Amendment) Bill, 2011.
20. The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2011.
21. The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2012.
22. The Building and Other Construction Workers Related Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2013.
23. The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Bill, 2013.
24. The Rajasthan Legislative Council Bill, 2013.
25. The Assam Legislative Council Bill, 2013.
26. The Registration (Amendment) Bill, 2013.
27. The Waqf Properties (Eviction of Un-authorized Occupants) Bill, 2014.
28. The Allied and Healthcare Professions Bill, 2018
29. The National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management Bill, 2019
30. The Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill, 2019
31. The Registration of Marriage of Non-Resident Indian Bill, 2019
32. The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth Amendment) Bill, 2019

DETAILS OF ORDINANCES PROMULGATED AFTER BUDGET SESSION, 2020

S. No.	Name of the Ordinance	Date of Promulgation
1.	The Taxation and Other Laws (Relaxation Of certain Provisions) Ordinance, 2020 (2 of 2020)	31.3.2020
2.	The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020 (3 of 2020)	07.04.2020
3.	The Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020 (4 of 2020)	09.04.2020
4.	The Epidemic Diseases (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020 (5 of 2020)	22.04.2020
5.	The Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020(6 of 2020)	24.04.2020
6.	The Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020(7 of 2020)	24.04.2020

Details of other important work done by the Ministry**YOUTH PARLIAMENT (OFFLINE)**

There are four Schemes of Youth Parliament Competition under this Ministry:

1. Youth Parliament Competition for Delhi Schools
2. National Youth Parliament Competition for Kendriya Vidyalaya
3. National Youth Parliament Competition for Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya
4. National Youth Parliament Competition for Universities/Colleges

During the period under Report a total of 271 Schools/ Colleges and a total of 14200 students participated in the above competitions.

Sl. No.	Scheme	Achievement
1	Youth Parliament Competition for Delhi Schools	Prize Distribution Function of the 53 rd edition of the competition was organised successfully on 20 th September, 2019 at GMC Balayogi Auditorium Parliament Library Building, New Delhi. Orientation Course and evaluation of 54 th edition of the competition were organised successfully. Modality meeting for the 55th edition of the competition was held on 20th march, 2020.
2.	National Youth Parliament Competition for KendriyaVidyalaya	Prize Distribution Function of the 31 st edition of the competition was organised successfully on 13 th September, 2019 at GMC Balayogi Auditorium Parliament Library Building, New Delhi. Orientation Course and evaluation of 32 nd edition of the competition were organised successfully. Modality meeting for the 33rd edition of the competition was held 20th march, 2020..
3.	National Youth Parliament Competition for Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya	Prize Distribution Function of the 22 nd edition of the competition was organised successfully on 20 th September, 2019 at GMC Balayogi Auditorium Parliament Library Building, New Delhi. Orientation Course and evaluation of 23 rd edition of the competition were organised successfully. Modality meeting for the 24th edition of the competition was held on 20 th march, 2020.
4.	National Youth Parliament Competition for	The National Level Evaluations of the 15th edition of the competition and

	Universities/Colleges	Prize Distribution Function of the competition were organised successfully 27 th September, 2019 at GMC Balayogi Auditorium Parliament Library Building, New Delhi..Orientation Course for the 16 th edition of the competition was also organised successfully
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A Video tutorial on Youth Parliament (Training material) was also created with the help of RSTV for prospective benefit of all participants.

YOUTH PARLIAMENT (ONLINE)

The Web-Portal of Youth Parliament was developed, with the technical assistance of NIC, to increase the outreach of the youth parliament programme of the Ministry to hitherto untouched sections and corners of the country. The portal was launched by the Hon'ble President of India in the august presence of Hon'ble Vice President, Hon'ble Prime Minister, Hon'ble Speaker and Hon'ble Minister of Parliamentary Affairs on November 26th, 2019 in Central Hall, Parliament House.

The Scheme envisages two Schemes;-Kishore Sabha for the students of Class IX to Class XII and Tarun Sabha for the students of Under Graduate/ Post Graduate level. Registration of Institutions is open till 31st July, 2020 and they would be able to hold the Youth Parliaments during the period from 1st August to 30th November 2020. As on date 4370 (Kishore Sabha 3912 + Tarun Sabha 458) registrations have been received from different schools across the country and out of these 1260 (Kishore Sabha 1307 + Tarun Sabha 70) registrations have been approved by the Ministry.

TRAINING COURSES IN PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE AND PRACTICES

Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs organises Training Courses in Parliamentary Procedure and Practices for the benefit of Officers of States/UTs Governments and Central Government. The purpose of the training programme is to give a platform for Officers dealing with Parliamentary work to get an overview and working knowledge of various parliamentary subjects.

During the period under report, an Orientation Course in Parliamentary Practice and Procedure for the benefit of Assistant Secretaries (fresh IAS officers of 2017 Batch) was organized on 17th July 2019 in Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi

A workshop on Parliamentary Practice and Procedures was also held at Anushakti Bhawan, Mumbai on 04.08.2019, for the benefit of officers of Dept. of Atomic Energy

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES

The Ministry constitutes Consultative Committees of Members of Parliament and makes arrangements for holding their meetings during sessions and inter session periods. After the constitution of 17th Lok Sabha 37 Consultative Committees have been constituted for various Ministries / Departments. 26 Meetings of various Consultative have been held.

NATIONAL E-VIDHAN APPLICATION (NeVA)

NeVA is a Mission Mode Project to digitize and make the functioning of State Legislatures paperless. NeVA is a member centric application so as to equip them to handle diverse House Business smartly by putting entire information needed by them in their hand held devices/ tablets and equip all the Branches of Legislatures/ Departments to handle it efficiently. NeVA application is device agnostic which runs on desktop, laptop, iPad and smart phone. Application is ready for use by all legislatures. This application provides all relevant information like Notices, Bulletins being issued by legislatures from time to time for information of all members and other stakeholders besides contact details, Rules of Procedure, list of business, Starred/Unstarred Questions and Answers, text of Bills for introduction, consideration and passing, text of all papers laid, Committee Reports, Proceedings of the House, synopsis of proceedings, provisional calendar and rotation of Ministries, News and press releases and reference materials.

NeVA also provides information relating to composition of all Committees including details of Committee meetings, their agendas, information relating to personal claims of Members like Salary and Allowances etc. Live webcasting/TV facility is also available on this application. Live telecast of Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha TVs, Doordarshan has already been enabled with further facility in respect of State Legislatures in the same manner NeVA will bring democracy closer to our citizens by bringing working of legislatures closer to them. By giving the citizens access to the bills, the question answers, the documents tabled in the house in an easy manner, NeVA gives an opportunity to the citizens for meaningful engagement with the democracy, thereby taking a strong step in direction of attaining substantive democracy.

- ✓ The Project has been accorded due approval by the competent authority.
- ✓ The NeVA Public Website and Mobile application both are developed and the platform is ready to be rolled out in State/UTs Legislatures.
- ✓ Central Project Monitoring Unit (CPMU) National e-Vidhan Application conducted following workshops/VCs during the period :-
 - No. of Phase-I (2 day workshop) - 6
 - No. of Phase-II (3 day workshop) - 12
 - No. of Phase –III (2 day workshop) -2
 - No. of Video Conferences -2
- ✓ Bihar Legislative Council became the first House in the country to adopt online questions through NeVA during Monsoon Session in July, 2019.
- ✓ Trainings of Members of Legislatures have also been conducted at Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly and Bihar Legislative Council
- ✓ MPA has also signed MoUs with Punjab Legislative Assembly, Bihar Legislative Assembly, Meghalaya Legislative Assembly and Odisha Legislative Assembly.
- ✓ MoUs are being signed with other State Legislatures and implementation of the project has been started.

