

(As on 20th April 2021)



MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

IMPORTANT WORK DONE / ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE MINISTRY DURING 2019 - 2021



**Hon'ble Prime Minister
Shri Narendra Modi**



**Cabinet Minister
Shri Pralhad Venkatesh Joshi**



**Minister of State
Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal**



**Minister of State
Shri V. Muraleedharan**



“I urge all the Presiding Officers of all the legislative bodies to make a headway towards the complete digitisation of the legislatures to make the functioning of the legislatures paperless by adopting National e-Vidhan Application (NeVA) developed under the auspices of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Government of India”.

[Prime Minister while addressing the 80th All India Presiding Officers’ two-day Conference on 26th Nov, 2020 in Kevadiya, Gujarat inaugurated by the President of India on the occasion of celebration of the Constitution Day]

PREFACE

As per the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs has been assigned the role to act as a link among all Ministries/ Departments of Government of India with two Houses of Parliament. The prominent functions include initiatives for summoning and prorogation of the Houses of Parliament, Planning, Coordination and disposal of legislative and other official business before Parliament.

I have been discharging the functions of Minister of Parliamentary since May, 2019 along with my two esteemed colleagues (two Ministers of State) Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal and Shri V. Muralidharan who are looking after the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha respectively.

During this short span of two years, a considerable legislative business was done by Parliament. In 2019 after the constitution of 17th Lok Sabha (May, 2019), Houses of Parliament sat for 2 Sessions passing a total of 45 Bills with the productivity of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha being approx. 126.5% and approx. 101.5% respectively.

During 2020, due to Covid-19 pandemic, Houses could sit only for two Sessions and in total 39 Bills were passed by both the Houses with productivity of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha being approx. 128.5% and approx. 87% respectively. The second part of the Budget Session, 2020 had to be curtailed after having consensus amongst Parties keeping in view the situation arising out of the spread of Covid-19.

During Budget Session, 2021 18 Bills were passed by both Houses of Parliament with productivity of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha being approx. 114% and approx. 90% respectively. The Session, which was originally scheduled to have sittings till 8 April, 2021, was curtailed due to demand of Leaders of various political parties in both the Houses so that Members could participate in the election process in certain States/UTs.

The major part of 2020-21 was marred by the onslaught of Covid-19 pandemic. Besides constraints in all social, economic and political activities, conduct of parliamentary proceedings also became a great challenge during this period particularly since the second part of Budget Session, 2020.

To meet the requirements of the Article 85(1) of the Constitution fulfilling Parliament's constitutional role as supreme legislative body and executive accountability institution, parliament sessions were held by making extraordinary arrangements strictly adhering to the Covid-19 protocols.

During this period, I constantly remained in touch with the floor leaders of various political parties for smooth floor management. Under constant guidance and support of dynamic and charismatic leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji and with active, participative and constructive support of all political leaders, Parliamentary work could be transacted in an efficient manner. My colleagues diligently helped in excellent floor management in both the Houses of Parliament.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that, some path breaking decisions, legislations were taken/approved by the Parliament during this period. Certain provisions from Article 370 and presidential orders thereunder were abrogated so as to make Constitution of India fully applicable to newly created Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh. Citizenship amendment laws, Farming Reform laws and Labour Reform Laws were some of the key initiatives taken during this period.

Following the futuristic vision of Hon'ble Prime Minister, my Ministry has also developed National e-Vidhan Application (NeVA) software under "e-Vidhan" and "e-Sansad" Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) as part of Digital India Initiative of Government of India and we are in the process of implementing this Programme on the principle of "One Nation One Application" in all legislatures across India by August,2022, when India would be celebrating 75 years of its Independence. Further, increase the outreach of its Youth Parliamentary program, Ministry has developed a web portal <https://nyps.gov.in> which was launched by Hon'ble President of India on 26th November 2019 in the Central Hall of Parliament House in the august presence of Hon'ble Prime Minister.

A brief write-up enumerating the work done/achievements of the Ministry during 2019-21 (up to May 2021) has been brought out for the benefit of all stakeholders. I hope it would provide a bird's eye view of the activities taken in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

Date: May 2021

Place: New Delhi

(PRALHAD VENKATESH JOSHI)

MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

Brief of Important Works done/Achievements by Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs

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IMPORTANT WORK DONE/ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE MINISTRY DURING 2019-2021

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 and the Government with some additional responsibilities and functions.

1. POLITICAL LEADERSHIP OF THE MINISTRY

The Ministry has the benefit of being guided by one Cabinet Minister and two Ministers of State (since 30.05.2019) under whose leadership and guidance all work has been done:

Shri Pralhad Venkatesh Joshi, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Coal and Mines

MOS in Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs

LOK SABHA	RAJYA SABHA
Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal	Shri V. Muraleedharan

2. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

(a) During the period under report 5 Sessions of Parliament were held as under:

SESSION	LOK SABHA	RAJYA SABHA
First/249th First Session	17.06.2019 to 06.08.2019	20.06.2019 to 07.08.2019
Second/250th Winter Session	18.11.2019 to 13.12.2019	18.11.2019 to 13.12.2019
Third/251st Budget Session	31.01.2020 to 23.03.2020	31.01.2020 to 23.03.2020
Fourth/252nd Monsoon Session	14.09.2020 to 23.09.2020	14.09.2020 to 23.09.2020
Fifth/253rd Budget Session	29.01.2021 to 25.03.2021	29.01.2021 to 25.03.2021

(b) The Session wise information of Legislative Business transacted during the period is as under:

Session	No. of Bills Introduced in Lok Sabha	No. of Bills Introduced in Rajya Sabha	No. of Bills Passed by Lok Sabha	No. of Bills Passed by Rajya Sabha	No. of Bills Passed by both Houses	No. of Bills withdrawn in Lok Sabha	Nos. of Bills withdrawn in Rajya Sabha
2019							
First/249 th First Session	33	07	35	32	30	-	-
Second/ 250 th Winter Session	18	-	14	15	15	-	04
2020							
Third/251 st Budget Session	18	01	15	13	12	-	02
Fourth/252 nd Monsoon Session	16	06	25	25	27	04	01
2021							
Fifth/253 rd Budget Session	17	03	18	19	18	-	-
TOTAL	102	17	107	104	102	04	07

*List of Bills as passed by Both Houses of Parliament is attached at Annexure. Annexure also gives details of time allotted, time taken and number of participants in the debate before both Houses of Parliament.

- (c) During the period under report approximately 27%, 33% and 41% more Bills were passed by both the Houses in comparison to the corresponding periods of 14th, 15th and 16th Lok Sabha.
- (d) The First Session of 17th Lok Sabha was historic as 30 Bills were passed by both the Houses of Parliament in this Session which is a record in a single first/effective Session after constitution of new Lok Sabha.
- (e) The most important business transacted during this first Session was the abrogation of certain provisions from Article 370 and Presidential Orders thereunder, with the objective of ensuring 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 has been reorganized with the formation of two Union Territories - Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh.
- (f) During the Second Session 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.



- (g) Monsoon Session, 2020 was held during COVID-19 pandemic situation by making extra ordinary arrangements including that of seating and logistical following all guidelines of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Home Affairs.
- (h) During this Session, Lok Sabha had used Lok Sabha Chamber, Lok Sabha Public Gallery, Rajya Sabha Chamber and Rajya Sabha Public Gallery for its sittings while Rajya Sabha had used Rajya Sabha Chamber, Rajya Sabha Public Gallery and Lok Sabha Chamber for its sittings.
- (i) Lok Sabha sat from 3 pm to 7 pm (with extended time, if required) daily except on 14th September, 2020 when they sat from 9 am to 1 pm. Rajya Sabha had its meetings from 9 am to 1 pm (with extended time, if required) daily except on 14th September, 2020 when they met from 3 pm to 7 pm.
- (j) Similar seating and logistical arrangements were made during the first part of the Budget Session, 2021 also - with Lok Sabha using Lok Sabha Chamber, Lok Sabha Public Gallery, Rajya Sabha Chamber and Rajya Sabha Public Gallery for its sittings while Rajya Sabha used Rajya Sabha Chamber, Rajya Sabha Public Gallery and Lok Sabha Chamber for its sittings. Lok Sabha sat from 4 pm to 9 pm (with extended time, if required) daily except on 29.01.2021 and 1.02.2021 when they sat first. Rajya Sabha had its meetings from 9 am to 2 pm (with extended time, if required) daily except on 29.01.2021 and 1.02.2021 when they sat second. After the second part of the Budget Session resumed, the timing of the Houses reverted back to the normal hours ie. 11am to 6 pm (with extended time, if required) following all protocols. Lok Sabha has used Lok Sabha Chamber, Lok Sabha Public Gallery for its sittings while Rajya Sabha used Rajya Sabha Chamber and Rajya Sabha Public Gallery for its sittings.
- (k) Budget Session, 2021 which was originally scheduled to have sittings till 8 April, 2021, was curtailed due to demand of Leaders of various political parties in both the Houses so that Members could participate in the election process in certain States/UTs. The entire financial business was completed in the Houses of Parliament before 31st March, 2021. The Houses were then adjourned *sine-die* on 25th March, 2021 after completing the essential business.
- (l) In the sessions held during the first two year of the 17th Lok Sabha legislations relating to almost all sectors were passed. Sector wise details of some of the important Legislations passed during this period are as under:-

(i) AGRICULTURAL REFORMS:

The Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Bill, 2020 provides for the creation of an ecosystem where the farmers and traders enjoy the freedom of choice relating to sale and purchase of farmers' produce which facilitates remunerative prices through competitive alternative trading channels; to promote efficient, transparent and barrier-free inter-State and intra-State trade and commerce of farmers' produce outside the physical premises of markets or deemed markets notified under various State agricultural produce market legislations; and to provide a facilitative framework for electronic trading. The Business Advisory Committee authorized Hon'ble Speaker to allot the time on the Bill. 4 Hrs were allotted in Rajya Sabha by the Business Advisory Committee for discussion along with the Farmers' (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement of Price Assurance and Farm Services Bill, 2020. Both Bills were taken up for discussion together. 44 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha for 5 Hrs 36 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 33 Members participated in the debate and the Bills were discussed for 4 Hrs 14 Minutes.

The Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Prices Assurance and Farm Services Bill, 2020 provides for a national framework on farming agreements that protects and empowers farmers to engage with agri-business firms, processors, wholesalers, exporters or large retailers for farm services and sale of future farming produce at a mutually agreed remunerative price framework in a fair and transparent manner. The Business Advisory Committee authorized Hon'ble Speaker to allot the time on the Bill. 4 Hrs were allotted in Rajya Sabha by the Business Advisory Committee for discussion along with the Farmers' (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement of Price Assurance and Farm Services Bill, 2020. Both Bills were taken up for discussion together. 44 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha for 5 Hrs 36 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 33 Members participated in the debate and the Bills were discussed for 4 Hrs 14 Minutes.

The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 2020 will boost immediate investment in Agriculture sector, increase competition and enhance farmers' income. The Bill was allotted 2 Hrs in Lok Sabha and 3 Hrs in Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 19 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 2 Hrs 23 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 6 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 41 Minutes.

(ii) HEALTH SECTOR REFORMS

During this period, four important 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 - The Bill provides for constitution of a National Medical Commission (NMC), four Autonomous Boards namely Under Graduate Medical Education Board (UGMEB), Post Graduate Medical Board (PGMEB), Medical Assessment and Rating Board (MARB) and Ethics and Medical Registration Board (EMRB) and a Medical Advisory Council. The salient features of the Act are as under:-

* A compact body selected through a transparent mechanism and representation of States and State Councils in rotation. This will facilitate for faster decision making.

* Inclusion of members from diverse background for balanced policy prescriptions.

- * Selected, one-time and full-time regulators will not have any conflict of interest.
- * Separation of powers between the autonomous boards and the Commission, Norms sitting is also separated from conducting inspection and granting permission.
- * Medical advisory Council for the States to put forth their views and concerns before the Commission.
- * The simplification of procedures is expected to spur growth in the number of UG and PG seats in the country which will ensure availability of adequate and qualified medical professionals to cater to the healthcare needs of the country.
- * The Bill was allotted 4 Hrs in Lok Sabha and 3 Hrs in Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 30 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 6 Hrs 7 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 24 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 4 Hrs 56 Minutes.

Reasons for bringing legislation:

1. The erstwhile Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 which was enacted to provide a solid foundation for the growth of medical education in the early decades, had not kept pace with time. Various bottlenecks have crept into the system with serious detrimental effects on medical education and, by implication, on delivery of quality health services.
2. The Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare in its Ninety-second Report has offered a critical assessment of medical education in India. The Standing Committee has recommended for a decisive and exemplary action to restructure and revamp the regulatory system of medical education and medical practice and to reform the Medical Council of India in accordance with the regulatory structure suggested by the Group of Experts, chaired by Dr. Ranjit Roy Choudhary, which was constituted by the Central Government. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgement dated 2nd May, 2016 in the Civil Appeal No. 4060 of 2009 titled Modern Dental College and Research Centre and Others versus State of Madhya Pradesh and Others had directed the Central Government to consider and take appropriate action on the recommendations of the Roy Choudhary Committee. Keeping in view of these recommendations, the National Medical Commission Bill was introduced in the Parliament and subsequently passed by the Parliament.

Statistical data supporting the claims:

The National Commission Act, 2019 received the assent of the President on 08th August, 2019. Thereafter, the Medical Advisory Council was constituted vide Notifications dated 10.10.2019 & 11.10.2019. Finally, the National Medical Commission along with its four Autonomous Boards is notified on 24.09.2019.

The Institute of Teaching and Research in Ayurveda Bill, 2020 provides to merge three Ayurveda institutes namely (i) the Institute of Post Graduate Teaching and Research in Ayurveda, Jamnagar, (ii) Shree Gulabkunverba Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Jamnagar, and, (iii) the Indian Institute of Ayurvedic Pharmaceutical Sciences, Jamnagar into one institution by the name of Institute of Teaching and Research in Ayurveda. The Bill declares the Institute to be an institution of National Importance. The Bill was allotted 3 Hrs in Lok Sabha and 2 Hrs in Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 34 Members participated in the debate in

Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 3 Hrs 22 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 17 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 1 Hr 15 Minutes.

The National Commission for Indian System of Medicine Bill, 2020 provides to repeal the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 and provides for a medical education system which ensures: (i) availability of adequate and high quality medical professionals of Indian System of Medicine, (ii) adoption of the latest medical research by medical professionals of Indian System of Medicine, (iii) periodic assessment of medical institutions, and (iv) an effective grievance redressal mechanism. The Bill was referred to Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare on 14.01.2019. The report was presented in the Rajya Sabha and laid in the Lok Sabha on 27.11.2019. The Bill was allotted 3 Hrs in Lok Sabha and 4 Hrs (along with the National Commission for Homeopath Bill, 2020) in Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 16 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 33 minutes (along with the National Commission for Homeopath Bill, 2020). In the Rajya Sabha 25 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 5 Hrs 21 Minutes (along with the National Commission for Homeopath Bill, 2020).

The National Commission for Homeopathy Bill, 2020 repeals the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 and provides for a medical education system which ensures: (i) availability of adequate and high quality homoeopathic medical professionals, (ii) adoption of the latest medical research by homoeopathic medical professionals, (iii) periodic assessment of medical institutions, and (iv) an effective grievance redressal mechanism. The Bill was referred to Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare on 14.01.2019. The report was presented in the Rajya Sabha and laid in the Lok Sabha on 27.11.2019. The Bill was allotted 2 Hrs in Lok Sabha and 4 Hrs (along with the National Commission for Indian System of Medicine Bill, 2020) in Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 16 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 33 minutes (along with the National Commission for Indian System of Medicine Bill, 2020). In the Rajya Sabha 25 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 5 Hrs 21 Minutes (along with the National Commission for Indian System of Medicine Bill, 2020).

The Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Bill, 2021 -The Bill proposes the following salient features:

- (a) Requirement of opinion of one registered medical practitioner for termination of pregnancy up to twenty weeks of gestation;
- (b) Requirement of opinion of two registered medical practitioners for termination of pregnancy of twenty to twenty-four weeks of gestation.
- (c) Enhancing the upper gestation limit from twenty to twenty-four weeks for special categories of women to be prescribed by rules under the Act.
- (d) Non-applicability of the provisions relating to the length of pregnancy in cases where the termination of pregnancy is necessitated by the diagnosis of any of the substantial foetal abnormalities diagnosed by a Medical Board:
- (e) Strengthening protection of privacy of a woman whose pregnancy has been terminated.
- (f) Failure of contraceptive clause extended to women and her partner.

- (g) The Bill was allotted 2 Hrs each in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 19 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 2 Hrs 14 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 18 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 2 Hr 11 Minutes.

Reasons for bringing legislation:

The reason for bringing the amendments in the said bill are as follows:

- (a) Need for increasing the ambit and access of women to safe, legal abortion services. Unsafe abortion is the third largest cause of maternal death. It also causes maternal morbidities due to complications.
- (b) Advancements in medical technology.
- (c) In recent past a large number of petitions have been received by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and in various Hon'ble High Courts seeking permission for aborting pregnancies at a gestational age beyond the present permissible limit of twenty weeks on grounds of foetal abnormalities or pregnancies due to sexual violence faced by women.

Statistical data supporting the claims:

1. Increasing number of Court cases in last few years to get approval for pregnancy termination in vulnerable group of women and with substantial foetal abnormalities. 28 cases were filed in Supreme Court and 173 cases were filed in High Courts for either pregnancy following sexual assault/rape or after diagnosis of substantial foetal malformations, between 2016 to 2019.

2. The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) for India aims at bringing down Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) from the present level of 113/1,00,000 live births (SRS Sample Registration System – 2016-18) to 70/1,00,000 live births by the year 2030. According to Sample Registration System (SRS) 2002-2003 estimate, 8% of maternal deaths, i.e. 24000 out of approximately 30000 estimated maternal deaths each year, are attributed to complications of unsafe abortions.

The National Commission for Allied and Healthcare Professions Bill, 2021 -This legislation will address the vacuum of a regulatory body for various professions included in the allied and healthcare sector. The NCAHP Act, 2021, proposes a common regulatory body called the 'National Commission for Allied and Healthcare Professions' to regulate and standardize the education and services of 56 allied and healthcare professions categorized into 10 broad categories and represented through their respective professional councils to support and assist the National Commission. Also, every State Government shall, by notification within six months from the commencement of this Act, constitute a State Council to be called the State Allied and Healthcare Council for exercising such powers and discharging such duties as may be laid down under this Act. The Bill was allotted 2 Hrs each in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 16 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 2 Hrs 51 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 10 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 1 Hr 34 Minutes.

Reasons for bringing legislation: To address vacuum of a regulatory body for various professions include in the Allied and healthcare sector.

(iii) 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 The Bill criminalised the age-old practice of talaq-e-biddat (triple talaq, having the effect of instantaneous and irrevocable divorce) practised by some Muslim men to divorce their wives.

Salient features

1. The Act makes triple talaq (*talaq-e-biddat* – pronouncing talaq three times) by a Muslim husband upon his wife – in any form, whether spoken, written, electronic or in any other manner whatsoever, void and illegal. (Section 3)
2. The Act provides punishment for a Muslim husband who pronounces triple talaq upon his wife, three years imprisonment and also fine. (Section 4)
3. The Act entitles the aggrieved Muslim wife to subsistence allowance from her husband for herself and dependent children, as may be determined by the Magistrate, without prejudice to her such entitlement under any other law. (Section 5)
4. A Muslim wife is also entitled to custody of her minor children in the event of pronouncement of triple talaq by her husband, in the manner as may be determined by the Magistrate, notwithstanding her such right under any other law. (Section 6)
5. Offence punishable under the Act is cognizable, where information relating to commission of the offence is provided to the police by the Muslim wife, upon whom triple talaq is pronounced, or any person related to her by blood or marriage. (Section 7)
6. An offence under the Act is compoundable at the instance of the Muslim wife, upon whom triple talaq is pronounced, with the permission of the Magistrate, on such terms and conditions as he may determine. (Section 7)
7. An accused husband shall be released on bail by the Magistrate only after hearing the Muslim wife, upon whom talaq is pronounced, on satisfaction of reasonable grounds for granting bail. (Section 7)
8. The Bill was allotted 3 Hrs in Lok Sabha and 4 Hrs in Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 28 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 6 Hrs 03 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 37 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 5 Hrs 29 Minutes.

Reasons for bringing legislation:

The Supreme Court in *Shayara Bano V. UoI*, declared that practice of triple talaq to divorce Muslim women by their husbands, void and unconstitutional. However, in spite of the above judgement by the apex court, there were reported cases of divorce by triple talaq by some Muslim husbands, which necessitated bringing a law to curb this primitive and illegal practice. The Act secures dignity, equality and justice to our 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 Bill was allotted 3 Hrs each in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 19 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 3 Hrs 52 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 17 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 5 Hrs 03 Minutes.

The Prohibition of Electronic Cigarettes (Production, Manufacture, Import, Export, Transport, Sale, Distribution, Storage and Advertisement) Bill, 2019 to prohibit 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 Bill was allotted 3 Hrs in Lok Sabha and 4 Hrs in Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 21 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 5 Hrs 03 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 28 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 4 Hrs 36 Minutes.

The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2019 to make refugees who are Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan, eligible for citizenship and entitle them to a dignified life in India. The Bill was allotted 4 Hrs in Lok Sabha and 6 Hrs in Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 48 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 7 Hrs 28 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 44 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 8 Hrs 43 Minutes.

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (Amendment) Bill, 2019 make provisions for enhancement of punishments for various offences so as to deter the perpetrators and ensure safety, security and dignified childhood for a child. It also empowers the Central Government to make rules for the manner of deleting or destroying or reporting about pornographic material in any form involving a child to the designated authority. The Bill was allotted 4 Hrs each in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 29 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 3 Hrs 52 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 28 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 3 Hrs 53 Minutes.

The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2021 amends the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 in respect of the State of Tamil Nadu. The Bill replaces the entry for the Devendrakulathan community with Devendrakula Velalar, which includes the communities that are currently listed separately within the Act. These are: (i) Devendrakulathan, (ii) Kalladi, (iii) Kudumban, (iv) Pallan, (v) Pannadi, and (vi) Vathiriyar. The separate entries have been omitted. The 1950 Order also includes the Kadaiyan community within the list of notified SCs in the state. The Bill creates a distinction for the Kadaiyan community based on residence. The separate entry for the Kadaiyan community is replaced with the Kadaiyan community from the districts of: (i) Tirunelveli, (ii) Thoothukudi, (iii) Ramanathapuram, (iv) Pudukottai, (v) Thanjavur, (vi) Tiruvarur and (vii) Nagapattinam. Members of the Kadaiyan community living in other districts are included in the Devendrakula Velalar grouping. The Bill was allotted 2 Hrs in Lok Sabha and 1 Hr in Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 13 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 2 Hrs 7 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 10 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 1 Hr 20 Minutes.

The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second (Amendment) Bill, 2021 The Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board Act, 2010, which deals with the Jhuggi-Jhompi clusters is in the process of amendment to bring it in consonance with the provisions of Act of 2011 in so far as date of existence of these clusters is concerned. Similarly, action envisaged for farm houses, special areas and all other areas of the National Capital Territory of Delhi is under consideration and will take some more time to complete. The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Act, 2011 was valid till 31st December, 2020 and it was necessary to continue the protection of those unauthorised developments where adequate measures were yet to be taken. This bill will extend the Act, 2011 for a further period of three years from 01.01.2021 to 31.12.2023. The Bill was allotted 2 Hrs in Lok Sabha and 1 Hr in Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 4 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 27 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 13 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 1 Hr 7 Minutes.

The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Bill, 2021 will promote harmonious relations between the legislature and the executive, and further define the responsibilities of the elected Government and the Lieutenant Governor, in line with the constitutional scheme of governance of National Capital Territory of Delhi, as interpreted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Bill was allotted 2 Hrs in Lok Sabha and 3 Hrs in Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 12 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 2 Hrs 23 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 16 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 3 Hr 35 Minutes.

(iv) NATIONAL /INTERNAL SECURITY-

In this sector, to strengthen National Security apparatus and striking a balance between National Security aspects and Human Rights **the National Investigation Agency (Amendment) Bill, 2019** [The Bill was allotted 2 Hrs each in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 20 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 3 Hrs 58 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 22 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 2 Hr 46 Minutes.], **the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2019** [The Bill was allotted 2 Hrs in Lok Sabha and 4 Hrs in Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 24 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 4 Hrs 33 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 26 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 4 Hrs 23 Minutes.] **and Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Bill, 2019** [The Bill was allotted 2 Hrs each in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 15 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 2 Hrs 32 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 19 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 3 Hr 58 Minutes.] were passed.

The Arms Act (Amendment) Bill, 2019 was amended so as to effectively curb crimes related to or committed by using illegal firearms besides effective deterrence against violation of law. The Bill was allotted 3 Hrs in Lok Sabha and 2 Hrs in Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 19 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 4 Hrs 12 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 24 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 2 Hrs 21 Minutes.

(v) LABOUR REFORMS-

The Code on Wages Bill, 2019 – the present Bill subsumes 4 Labour Acts, namely, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948; the Payment of Wages Act, 1936; the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 and the Equal

Remuneration Act, 1976. Universalizes minimum wages to all employees in all sectors as against employees of scheduled employment, at present. Central Government to fix National Floor Wages. Revision of minimum wages ordinarily at an interval of 5 years. Universal applicability of provisions of timely payment of wages.

Reasons for bringing legislation:

1. The Second National Commission on Labour had, inter-alia, recommended the need to consolidate all the existing labour laws by simplification, rationalization and amalgamation into four Labour Codes in the areas of Wages, Industrial Relations, Social Security and Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions. Accordingly, the Ministry had prepared the four Labour Codes on Wages; Industrial Relations; Social Security; and Occupation Safety, Health and Working Conditions respectively by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws; after wide range of consultations with stakeholders including holding of tripartite meetings.

2. The Code on Wages, 2019 was introduced in Lok Sabha and referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour for its examination. As a step towards implementation of the Code on Wages, 2019, The Code on Wages (Central) Rules, 2020 was prepublished On the 7th July, 2020.

3. The Code on Wages has been passed by the Parliament and notified on 08.08.2019.

4. The Bill was allotted 4 Hrs each in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 22 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 4 Hrs 01 minute. In the Rajya Sabha 21 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 3 Hrs 28 Minutes.

Statistical data supporting the claims: As a step towards implementation of the Code on Wages, 2019, The Code on Wages (Central) Rules, 2020 was prepublished On the 7th July, 2020.

The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020– the Bill subsumes 13 Labour Acts relating to Factories , Mines, Dock, Construction Workers, Plantation, Motor Transport & Beedi and Cigar, Contract Labour & Inter- State Migrant Workers Code envisages: Occupational Safety standards for different sectors Health and Working Conditions : ventilation, drinking water, etc. Hours of Work, Overtime hours, Leave, Holiday, etc. Welfare provisions: canteen, crèche, rest rooms, first aid, etc. Mandatory provision for granting appointment letter by the employer. Annual health check-up I examination had been provided in respect of tests etc. as prescribed for such employees or description or class of employees or establishments or description of establishments above the prescribed age, and the cost for the same to be borne by the employer Duties of employers, employees, manufacturers, etc. Registration of establishments including deemed registration, Common Licence for contract worker, Factories, Beedi & Cigar. Definitions in various Acts rationalised Including in case of "worker", "establishment", "industry". Definitions reduced to 65 as against 160 in the 13 Acts. One registration for establishments having 10 or more employees as against separate registrations under 6 Central Acts including BOCW Act, The Contract Labour Act, Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, Motor Transport Workers Act, Plantation Labour Acts and Factories Act. (i)The applicability of the ISMW has been fixed at 10 to bring uniformity of applicability threshold in OSH Code. Further, wage limit as to who is ISMW would be notified by the Central Government.

(ii) For the purpose of collection of data while seeking registration, an establishment would have to necessarily indicate the number of ISMW employed in his establishment.

(iii) Wide expansion of the definition of ISMW: to include (a) recruited through contractor (b) directly recruited by the employer (c) ISMW comes of his own for employment in another state.

(iv) The ambit of the benefit to ISMW have been replaced to provide (a) lump-sum allowance for undertaking journey by migrant worker to visit his native place in a period to be decided by appropriate Government; and (b) to formulate a scheme for providing portability of benefits of public distribution system and portability of benefits to a worker who is engaged in building and other construction work in one State and move to another State by appropriate Government. An all India licence de-linked from "work order" introduced to avoid obtaining of repeated licence for each work under existing Contract Labour Act. Ambit of cine worker has been expanded to include all audio-visual workers and workers in the electronic media Multiple committees under five labour Acts have been merged into one National Occupational Safety and Health Advisory Board. Provision of state advisory board has been provided. Different applicability thresholds for welfare provisions like crèche, canteen, first aid, welfare officer etc in different Acts have been rationalized. Compounding of offences has been introduced. A part of the penalty for any violation of the provisions of the Code leading to death or serious bodily injury to any person, can be given to the victim or the legal heirs of the victim by the Court. Web-based inspection introduced. And number of returns reduced.

(v) The Bill was referred to Standing Committee on Labour & Employment on 7.10.2019. The report was presented to Lok Sabha and laid in Rajya Sabha on 11.12.2020. The Bill was allotted 3 Hrs in Lok Sabha and 4 Hrs in Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion along with the Industrial Relations Code, 2020 and the Code on Social Security, 2020. 17 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bills were discussed for 3 Hrs 02 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 8 Members participated in the debate and the Bills were discussed for 42 Minutes.

Reasons for bringing legislation:

1. The Second National Commission on Labour had, inter-alia, recommended the need to consolidate all the existing labour laws by simplification, rationalization and amalgamation into four Labour Codes in the areas of Wages, Industrial Relations, Social Security and Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions. Accordingly, the Ministry had prepared the four Labour Codes on Wages; Industrial Relations; Social Security; and Occupation Safety, Health and Working Conditions respectively by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws; after wide range of consultations with stakeholders including holding of tripartite meetings.

2. The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code (OSH), 2020 was introduced in Lok Sabha and referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee for its examination.

3. The OSH Code was passed by the Parliament and notified on 29th September, 2020.

Statistical data supporting the claims: As a step towards implementation of the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020, the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions (Central) Rules, 2020 was pre published on 19th November, 2020.

The Code on Social Security, 2020– the present Bill subsumes 9 Labour Acts including Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, Employees' State Insurance Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, Maternity Benefit Act, Employees Compensation Act, Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act. Proposes to create a comprehensive framework legislation for social security A right based system for phased universalization of social security contribution to be made by the employer/employee Government may contribute for deprived category of worker. The Bill was referred to Standing Committee on Labour & Employment on 23.12.2019. The report was presented to Hon'ble Speaker on 31.07.2020 and the same was laid in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 15.9.2020. The Bill was allotted 3 Hrs in Lok Sabha and 4 Hrs in Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion along with the Industrial Relations Code, 2020 and the Code on Social Security, 2020. 17 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bills were discussed for 3 Hrs 02 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 8 Members participated in the debate and the Bills were discussed for 42 Minutes.

Reasons for bringing legislation: The Second National Commission on Labour had, inter-alia, recommended the need to consolidate all the existing labour laws by simplification, rationalization and amalgamation into four Labour Codes in the areas of Wages, Industrial Relations, Social Security and Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions. Accordingly, the Ministry had prepared the four Labour Codes on Wages; Industrial Relations; Social Security; and Occupation Safety, Health and Working Conditions respectively by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws; after wide range of consultations with stakeholders including holding of tripartite meetings.

2. The Code on Social Security, 2020 was introduced in the Lok Sabha and referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour for its examination.

3. The said Code was passed by the Parliament and notified on 29th September, 2020.

The Industrial Relations Code, 2020– the present Bill subsumes 3 Labour Acts, namely, the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; the Trade Unions Act, 1926; the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946. Recognition of trade unions or federation of trade unions by the Central and State Government to replace Code of discipline Concept of Recognition of Negotiating Union/Council introduced Definition of Worker (limit for declaring supervisor to be notified) and definition of Industry (Bangalore Water Supply case) Fixed Term Employment worker category included Re-skilling Fund for training of retrenched employees Concerted casual leave by 50% or more workers on a day to be treated as strike Set up Industrial Tribunal by replacing multiple adjudicating bodies like the Court of Inquiry, Board of Conciliation, Labour Courts. Reference of dispute to Industrial Tribunal by Appropriate Government done away. Two Members Industrial Tribunal. Each individual Member can adjudicate all issues except matters relating to retrenchment, closure, strike, etc. Dispute of registered trade unions included within the purview of Industrial Tribunal as demanded by Trade Unions Incorporation of 14 days' notice period for all strikes and lockouts which was earlier required for public utility services only. Introduction of provision of compounding of offences. The Bill was allotted 3 Hrs in Lok Sabha and 4 Hrs in Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion along with the Industrial Relations Code, 2020 and the Code on Social Security, 2020. 17 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bills were discussed for 3 Hrs 02 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 8 Members participated in the debate and the Bills were discussed for 42 Minutes.

Reasons for bringing legislation:

1. The Second National Commission on Labour had, inter-alia, recommended the need to consolidate all the existing labour laws by simplification, rationalization and amalgamation into four Labour Codes in the areas of Wages, Industrial Relations, Social Security and Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions. Accordingly, the Ministry had prepared the four Labour Codes on Wages; Industrial Relations; Social Security; and Occupation Safety, Health and Working Conditions respectively by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws; after wide range of consultations with stakeholders including holding of tripartite meetings.
2. The Industrial Relations (IR) Code, 2020 was introduced in Lok Sabha. It was referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour for its examination.
3. The IR Code was passed by the Parliament and notified on 29th September, 2020.

Statistical data supporting the claims: As a step towards implementation of the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Industrial Relation (Central) Rules, 2020 was pre published on the 29th October, 2020.

(vi) TRANSPORT SECTOR REFORMS –

Some important Legislations enacted in this Sector are:-

The Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Bill, 2019 to address 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 Bill was allotted 4 Hrs in Lok Sabha and 3 Hrs in Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 27 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 5 Hrs 13 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 25 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 4 Hrs 33 Minutes.

The Airport Economic Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2019 to enable 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. The Bill was allotted 3 Hrs in Lok Sabha and 2 Hrs in Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 12 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 2 Hrs 7 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 18 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 2 Hrs 18 Minutes.

(vii) ADMINISTRATIVE SECTOR REFORMS-

The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Bill, 2019 sought to provide for reorganisation of the State of Jammu and Kashmir by carving out Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh.

The Ladakh Division of the State of Jammu and Kashmir had a large area sparsely populated with a very difficult terrain and there was a long pending demand of people of that territory to give it the status of a Union Territory to enable them to realise their aspirations. To meet that demand, the Union Territory of Ladakh without Legislature was created comprising of the territories of Kargil and Leh districts of erstwhile State of Jammu & Kashmir.

Further, keeping in view the prevailing internal security situation, fuelled by cross border terrorism in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, a separate Union Territory for Jammu and Kashmir excluding the territories of Kargil and Leh districts was created with legislature.

This Bill also seeks to make applicable certain Central Laws with or without modification besides adoption with or without modification or repeal of certain State Laws so that newly constituted UTs can be governed by the same Laws as the rest of India following the mandate of Constitution of India.

34 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 8 Hrs 22 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 44 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 7 Hrs 21 Minutes.

With a view to recognise the property rights 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** to address an important need of the residents. The Bill was allotted 3 Hrs each in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 19 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 4 Hrs 25 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 19 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 3 Hrs 38 Minutes.

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 Bill was allotted 2 Hrs each in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 13 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 2 Hrs 51 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 21 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 2 Hrs 27 Minutes.

The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Amendment) Bill, 2019 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. The Bill was allotted 2 Hrs in Lok Sabha and 3 Hrs in Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 30 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 4 Hrs 12 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 24 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 3 Hrs 32 Minutes.

The Aadhar and Other Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2019 - The Bill has the following salient features:

1. To provide for alternate numbers generated by the Authority to conceal the actual Aadhaar number of an individual;
2. To give an option to children to cancel their Aadhaar number on attaining the age of eighteen years;

3. To provide for voluntary use of Aadhaar number in physical or electronic form by authentication or offline verification or other mode(s);
4. Authentication or offline verification of Aadhaar number can be performed only with the informed consent of the Aadhaar number holder;
5. Prevention of denial of services for refusing to, or being unable to undergo authentication;
6. To place safeguards and restrictions on performing authentication;
7. To lay down the procedure for offline verification;
8. To confer power upon the Authority to give such directions as it may consider necessary to any entity in Aadhaar ecosystem;
9. For establishment of Unique Identification Authority of India Fund;
10. To enhance the restrictions on sharing of information;
11. To provide for civil penalties, its adjudication and appeal;
12. To omit Section 57 of the Aadhaar Act;
13. To allow the use of Aadhaar number for authentication on voluntary basis as acceptable KYC document under the Telegraph Act, 1885 and the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002;
14. To allow the State Government also for the purpose of establishing identity of an individual as a condition for receipt of subsidy, benefit or service for which the expenditure is incurred from the Consolidated Fund of State under Section 7 of the said Act.
15. The Bill was allotted 3 Hrs each in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 25 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 4 Hrs 32 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 18 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 1 Hrs 26 Minutes.

Reasons for bringing legislation:

- i. Necessary changes in the Aadhaar Act to incorporate safeguards to ensure privacy, prevent misuse of personal information, and prevent denial of services and benefits to eligible persons as per the directions of the Supreme Court and recommendations of Justice B.N. Srikrishna (Retd) Committee. Changes are also required to allow voluntary uses of authentication.
- ii. Amendments to the Telegraph Act allowing for use of Aadhaar authentication on voluntary basis as an acceptable KYC document.
- iii. Amendments to the Prevention of Money Laundering Act for allowing use of Aadhaar authentication on voluntary basis as an acceptable KYC document

Statistical data supporting the claims:

Since the Supreme Court had set aside amendment to PML rules and DoT circular and also held that Aadhaar authentication for establishing identity cannot be used unless it is so mandated by law, banks and telecom companies cannot use Aadhaar authentication for opening bank accounts and issuing SIM cards. It is estimated that a very large population in India have Aadhaar as the only national identity document which they can conveniently use for opening bank accounts and obtaining SIM cards. If such large section of population cannot use Aadhaar authentication for these services on account of lack of a law, it would create extreme hardship to tens of crores of people and cause disruption.

The Jallianwala Bagh National Memorial (Amendment) Bill, 2019 - The salient feature of the Amended Bill, in section 4, in subsection (1) clause (b) shall be omitted; for clause (d) the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-(d) the Leader of Opposition recognised as such in the House of the People or where there is no such Leader of Opposition, then the Leader of the single largest Opposition Party in that House." In section 5 of the principal Act, the following provision shall be inserted namely:- "Provided that the term of office of a Trustee nominated under clause (g) of subsection (1) of section 4 may be terminated before the expiry of the period of five years by the Central Government." The Bill was allotted 2 Hrs each in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 21 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 3 Hrs 25 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 23 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 2 Hrs 38 Minutes.

Reasons for bringing legislation: To amend the section 4, in sub-section (1) — (i) clause (b) shall be omitted; for clause (d) as per para no 3. Of the table.

The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2020 will streamline the provisions of the existing Act by strengthening the compliance mechanism, enhancing transparency and accountability in the receipt and utilisation of foreign contribution worth thousands of crores of rupees every year and facilitating genuine non-Governmental organisations or associations who are working for the welfare of the society. The Bill was allotted 2 Hrs in Lok Sabha and 1 Hr in Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 13 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 1 Hrs 41 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 6 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 50 Minutes.

(viii) ECONOMIC SECTOR/EASE OF DOING BUSINESS MEASURES-

Some important legislation to address the economic sentiment in the country were also passed during the period.

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 Bill was allotted 2 Hrs in Lok Sabha and 3 Hrs in Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 23 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 4 Hrs 54 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 16 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 3 Hrs 11 Minutes.

The Chit Funds (Amendment) Bill, 2019 will facilitate orderly growth of the Chit Funds sector, thereby facilitating greater financial access of people to other financial products. The Bill was allotted 2 Hrs each in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 36 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for

5 Hrs 51 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 26 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 3 Hrs.

The Consumer Protection Bill, 2019 to revamp 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 Bill was allotted 3 Hrs in Lok Sabha and 4 Hrs in Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 25 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 3 Hrs 55 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 22 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 3 Hrs 45 Minutes.

The International Financial Services Centres Authority Bill, 2019 will establish the International Financial Services Centre Authority to regulate and develop a market for financial services in International Financial Services Centres in India. The Bill was allotted 2 Hrs in Lok Sabha and 3 Hrs in Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 21 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 3 Hrs 05 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 4 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 36 Minutes.

The New Delhi Arbitration Centre Bill, 2019 [The Bill was allotted 2 Hrs in Lok Sabha and in Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 10 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 2 Hrs 16 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 24 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 4 Hrs 40 Minutes along with Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Bill, 2019.], **the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Bill, 2019** [The Bill was allotted 3 Hrs in Lok Sabha and 2 Hrs in Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 12 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 1 Hrs 48 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 24 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 4 Hrs 41 Minutes along with the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Bill, 2019.] **and the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill, 2019** [The Bill was allotted 4 Hrs in Lok Sabha and 3 Hrs in Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 18 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 3 Hrs 23 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 22 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 3 Hrs 48 Minutes.] **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 Bill was allotted 2 Hrs each in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 13 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 2 Hrs 51 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 21 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 2 Hrs 27 Minutes.

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 Bill was allotted 2 Hrs each in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 23 Members participated in

the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 3 Hrs 45 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 22 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 2 Hrs 33 Minutes.

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 Bill was allotted 3 Hrs in Lok Sabha and 2 Hrs in Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. Passed in Lok Sabha without discussion. In the Rajya Sabha 10 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 1 Hr 38 Minutes.

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 Bill was allotted 3 Hrs in Lok Sabha and 2 Hrs in Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. Passed in the Lok Sabha without discussion. In the Rajya Sabha 12 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 1 Hrs 11 Minutes.

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. The Bill was allotted 2 Hrs in Lok Sabha and 3 Hrs in Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 30 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 1 Hr 10 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 12 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 1 Hr 35 Minutes.

The Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2020 proposes to expand RBI's regulatory control over co-operative banks in terms of management, capital, audit and liquidation so as to provide for better management and proper regulation of co-operative banks and to ensure that the affairs of the co-operative banks are conducted in a manner that protects the interests of the depositors, by increasing professionalism, enabling access to capital, improving governance and ensuring sound banking through the Reserve Bank of India. The Bill was allotted 3 Hrs in Lok Sabha and 2 Hrs in Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 32 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 3 Hrs 27 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha, 6 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 42 Minutes.

The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2020 proposes to decriminalise minor procedural or technical lapses under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, into civil wrong; and considering the overall pendency of the courts, remove criminality in case of defaults, which can be determined objectively and which otherwise lack any element of fraud or do not involve larger public interest. In addition, to provide greater ease of living to corporates. The Bill was allotted 4 Hrs in Lok Sabha and 2 Hrs in Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 12 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 1 Hr 21 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 4 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 26 Minutes.

The Bilateral Netting of Qualified Financial Contracts Bill, 2020 facilitates to ensure financial stability and promote competitiveness in Indian financial markets by providing enforceability of bilateral netting of qualified financial contracts. The Bill was allotted 2 Hrs in Lok Sabha and 1 Hr

in Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 9 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 12 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 5 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 52 Minutes.

The Taxation and Other Laws (Relaxation of Certain Provisions) Bill, 2020 provides for relaxation of certain provisions of the specified Acts relating to direct taxes, indirect taxes and prohibition of Benami property transactions. The Bill was allotted 3 Hrs in Lok Sabha and 2 Hrs in Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 20 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 4 Hrs 9 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 3 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 11 Minutes.

The Mines and Minerals (Developments and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2021 proposes to develop the mining sector to its full potential for faster economic growth. The Bill seeks to fully harness the potential of the mineral sector, increase employment and investment in the mining sector including coal, increase the revenue to the States, increase the production and time bound operationalisation of mines, maintain continuity in mining operations after change of lessee, increase the pace of exploration and auction of mineral resources and resolve long pending issues that have slowed the growth of the sector. The Bill was allotted 3 Hrs in Lok Sabha and in Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 21 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 3 Hrs 26 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 11 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 4 Hrs 1 Minute.

The Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 2021 aims to achieve the objective of Government's Foreign Direct Investment Policy of supplementing domestic long-term capital, technology and skills for the growth of the economy and the insurance sector, and thereby enhance insurance penetration and social protection by raising the limit of foreign investment in Indian insurance companies from the existing 49 per cent. to 74 per cent and to allow foreign ownership and control with safeguards. The Bill was allotted 2 Hrs in Lok Sabha and 4 Hrs in Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 13 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 2 Hrs 35 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 18 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 3 Hrs 43 Minutes.

The Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Bill, 2021 addresses the concerns raised by stakeholders after the enactment of the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act, 2019 and to ensure that all the stakeholder parties get an opportunity (i) to seek unconditional stay of enforcement of arbitral awards, where the underlying arbitration agreement, contracts or arbitral award is induced by fraud or corruption; (ii) to omit Eighth Schedule of the Act which laid down the qualifications, experience and norms for accreditation of arbitrators; and (iii) to specify by regulations the qualifications, experience and norms. The Bill was allotted 2 Hrs each in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 15 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 2 Hrs 28 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 4 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 31 Minutes.

The National Bank for Financing Infrastructure and Development Bill, 2021 The Bill proposes to establish the National Bank for Financing Infrastructure and Development to support the development of long term non-recourse infrastructure financing in India including the development of the bonds and derivatives markets necessary for infrastructure financing and to carry on the business of financing infrastructure.

(i) Salient features:

- (a) Both development and financial objectives

- (b) To begin with 100% GoI holding but with at least 26% being owned by Government going forward
- (c) Professional Board
- (d) Persons of eminence are envisaged on Board as Chairperson and Non Official Directors
- (e) Wide suite of products suitable for different stages of projects life cycle
- (f) Mandatory performance review once in 5 years
- (g) Concessions and support for low cost funding
- (h) A window for setting up of private DFIs
- (i) Focus on technology in appraisal and monitoring
- (j) 17 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 2 Hrs 42 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 12 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 1 Hr 48 Minutes.

Reasons for bringing legislation:

A law enacted by the legislature is a clear statement of the will and intent of the sovereign. It gives credibility and legitimacy through explicit Government support, without leaving any scope for ambiguity or market speculation.

As a statutorily set up All India Financial Institution/ Development Financial Institution, it will have various regulatory advantages as well.

Statistical data supporting the claims:

- (i) Government's intention to invest ₹100 lakh crore in infrastructure over the next five years.
- (ii) Under National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP), ₹ 111 lakh crore infrastructure investments envisaged.
- (iii) Financing of the NIP envisages funding from a DFI to the extent of 8-10% of the total requirement.

Infrastructure credit from banks has been stagnating for the last few years. Infra credit from banks was ₹ 9.65 lakh Cr in March 2016 and had increased only to ₹ 10.53 lakh Cr in March, 2020, an increase of just 9% in 4 years.

The Major Port Authorities Bill, 2021 – The Bill proposes to provide for regulation, operation and planning of Major Ports in India and to vest the administration, control and management of such ports upon the Boards of Major Port Authorities and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The Bill intended to repeal the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 so as to revamp the administration, control and management of Major Ports in India.

Major Ports of India provide a vital link in the economic growth and international trade for our country. The Major Ports handle a vast majority of the imports and exports. Presently Major Ports in India are regulated by The Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 that was enacted by the Central Government in the 1960's with a view to implement a 'Service Port Model' and under the 'trust' of Board of Trustees. The powers of the Board are limited and there is excessive need for directions on policy matters from the Central Government. The current model of the Board of Trustees has

operational restrictions and in the modern economic scenario, the Major Ports are already facing challenges in keeping up with the growth and development in the Ports sector and increased competition from private ports.

The Bill was allotted 2 Hrs each in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 7 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 41 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 20 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 2 Hrs 22 Minutes.

Reasons for bringing legislation:

With a view to provide greater autonomy, flexibility and to professionalize the governance of the Major Ports, a new legislation is being introduced to enable the Major Ports to adopt a competitive business model and implement changes in the evolving market. With the proposed changes in the Major Port Authorities Bill, 2020; the administration of Major Ports shall significantly improve and decisions will be taken expeditiously. The Major Ports shall gain autonomy on many key matters including tariffs, development of port assets, master planning of infrastructure within port limits and powers to make regulations for operations of the Major Ports. The Bill also provides for formulation of an Adjudicatory Board that will adjudicate disputes among Major Ports, Public Private Partnership concessionaires and captive users. The Bill also delegates the power of fixation of Schedule of Rates for ports and fixation of tariff to the concessionaire in PPP projects.

The Bill is expected to usher in a new era for administration of Major Ports in India in which the Major Ports will contribute significantly to the economic growth and provide world-class port infrastructure by adopting Landlord Model of development where the core infrastructure is developed by the Port Authority and the commercial operation are bid out to private players.

The Recycling of Ships Bill, 2019 – The Bill is meant to enable the regulation of recycling of ships by setting standards for environmentally sound recycling of ships and for workers' safety and to lay down the statutory mechanisms for enforcement of such standards. The Bill provides for:

(a) Regulation on use of hazardous substances during construction and operation of ships and inspections to ensure compliance with the regulations and possession of Inventory of Hazardous Materials

(b) Recycling of ships only in authorized ship recycling facilities

(c) Ensuring provision of adequate measures for safety, health, training and welfare of workers in ship recycling facilities and individual and comprehensive insurance coverage for the regular and temporary workers.

(d) Process for recycling of ships in environmentally sound and safe manner

(e) Statutory punishments for violations of the provisions for environmentally sound and safe recycling of ships

(f) The Bill was allotted 3 Hrs each in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 24 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 3 Hrs 53 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 18 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 2 Hrs and 42 Minutes.

Reasons for bringing legislation:

(a) The proposed Bill was meant to provide the legal framework for implementing the provisions of the Hong Kong Convention, as and when it comes into force.

(b) Shipbreaking Code (Revised), 2013, under which ship recycling industry is presently regulated, does not contain any provision similar to the provisions of HKC relating to prohibition and restriction on use of hazardous materials in the design, construction and repairs.

(c) The proposed Bill and the subordinate legislation under the Bill will incorporate the existing Code and the provisions of HKC which are not available in the Code.

(ix) EDUCATIONAL REFORMS

Certain Bills to further strengthen Educational Reforms in India were passed during this period.

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. The Bill was allotted 2 Hrs in Lok Sabha and 1 Hr in Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 28 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 3 Hrs 58 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 20 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 2 Hrs 30 Minutes.

The National Forensic Sciences University Bill, 2020 provides to establish and declare an institution to be known as the National Forensic Sciences University as an institution of national importance to facilitate and promote studies and research and to achieve excellence in the field of forensic science in conjunction with applied behavioural science studies, law, criminology and other allied areas and technology and other related fields. The Bill was allotted 1 Hr each in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. It was passed by Lok Sabha without discussion. In the Rajya Sabha 5 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 18 Minutes.

The Rashtriya Raksha University Bill, 2020 proposes to establish the Rashtriya Raksha University and to declare it as an institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation; University is proposed to be a multi-disciplinary University to create new knowledge through research and collaboration with different stakeholders and help to fulfil the need for a pool of trained professionals with specialised knowledge and new skill sets in various wings of policing, the criminal justice system and correctional administration. The University will have linkage with world class universities in other countries, which will be need based, for the purpose of exchange of contemporary research, academic collaboration, course design, technical know-how and training and skill development. The Bill was allotted 1 Hr each in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 4 Members participated in the debate in

Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 11 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 4 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 17 Minutes.

(x) COVID-19 RELATED LEGISLATIONS:

Some Ordinances were promulgated to mitigate the effects arising out of Covid-19 pandemic through legislative means.

The Salary, Allowance and Pensions of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 2020 reduces the salary payable to Members of Parliament by 30% for a period of one year commencing 01.04.2020. The Bill was allotted 1 Hr each in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 20 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 1 Hr 15 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 19 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 1 Hr 20 Minutes along with the Salary and Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Bill, 2020.

The Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Bill, 2020 reduces the sumptuary allowance payable to each Minister by thirty per cent. for a period of one year commencing from the 1.4.2020. The Bill was allotted 1 Hr in Rajya Sabha by the Business Advisory Committee for discussion. The Bill was passed without discussion in the Lok Sabha. In the Rajya Sabha 19 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 1 Hr 20 Minutes along with Salary, Allowance and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 2020.

The Epidemic Diseases (Amendment) Bill, 2020 intends to curb acts of violence, including physical and mental harassment and damage to property during COVID-19 pandemic, and provides protection to healthcare service personnel. The Bill was allotted 3 Hrs in Lok Sabha and 2 Hrs in Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 35 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 3 Hrs 15 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 20 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 1 Hr 57 Minutes.

The Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code (Second Amendment) Bill, 2020 provides to temporarily suspend initiation of corporate insolvency resolution process under the Code, initially for a period of six months or such further period, not exceeding one year from 25th March, 2020, to provide relief to companies affected by COVID-19 to recover from the financial stress without facing immediate threat of being pushed to insolvency proceedings. The Bill was allotted 2 Hrs each in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committee for discussion. 18 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 3 Hrs 15 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 16 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 1 Hr 57 Minutes.

3. TRAINING COURSES IN PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE AND PRACTICE

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.



[Orientation Course in Parliamentary Practice and Procedure for Assistant Secretaries (fresh IAS officers of 2017 Batch)]

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.



[Orientation workshop was held for officers/officials of the Department of Atomic Energy, Mumbai on 04.10.2019]

4. MATTERS RAISED UNDER RULE 377 IN LOK SABHA AND BY WAY OF SPECIAL MENTION IN RAJYASABHA

Members of the Lok Sabha who wish to bring to the notice of the House any matter which is not a point of order are permitted by the Speaker to raise the matter under rule 377 of the Rules of Procedures and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. In the Rajya Sabha, the Chairman permits the members to mention the matters of urgent public importance, generally known as Special

Mentions, under Rule 180A-E of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha. These matters are generally raised after the disposal of questions and calling attentions.

1942 matters under Rule 377 in Lok Sabha and 569 Special Mentions in Rajya Sabha have been raised during the period of the 17th Lok Sabha till date. Out of these a total of 1664 matters in Lok Sabha and 400 matters in Rajya Sabha have been disposed off

5. ZERO HOUR MATTERS

During ‘Zero Hour’, members in both Houses, with the permission of the Presiding Officers, raise matters of urgent public importance. During the period under report 1929 matters were raised in Lok Sabha which is the highest ever in comparison to the corresponding years of all Lok Sabhas and 788 matters were raised in Rajya Sabha.

6. ASSURANCES (LOK SABHA AND RAJYA SABHA)

The Assurance Section culls out assurances from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha debates and sends them to the concerned Ministries for fulfillment. The Ministries are required to implement the assurances given by their Minister’s in answer to questions put up by Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha in a statement form which is called an implementation report. These reports are tabulated Ministry wise and Session wise before laying them on the table of the House.

During the tenure of 17th Lok Sabha a total No. of 1311 assurances were culled out from the Lok Sabha debates and a total number of 1679 (including previous years) Implementation reports were laid on the table of the House. Similarly, during this period, a total No. of 608 assurances were culled out from the Rajya Sabha debates and a total number of 712 (including previous years) Implementation reports were laid on the table of the House. Due to pro-activeness of Government, rate of fulfilment of Assurances has been better than assurances given in the floor of the house.

7. RESEARCH RELATED ACTIVITIES

Manual of Parliamentary Procedures in Government of India.

The Manual of Parliamentary Procedures in the Government of India was updated and released on July, 2019. The revised Manual incorporates various changes that have taken place in the Parliamentary Procedure and Practices, legislative processes, role of the departmentally-related Standing Committees of Parliament in examining the Demands for Grants, Bills, annual reports of Ministries/Departments and long term policy documents presented to the Houses. As a part of Digital India initiatives, Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs rolled out OAMS (Online Assurances Monitoring System) in respect of Government Assurances and this has been suitably incorporated in the revised Manual. Consultation process with the Legislative Department in respect of framing of Rules by the Ministries/Department has undergone significant changes and the same have also been reflected in the revised Manual.

This Manual is of immense use to various Ministries and Departments of Government of India and serves as a guiding handbook in understanding Parliamentary work and procedures.

Statistical Handbook of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs

This is an annual compilation of various useful Parliamentary Data by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and covers a wide range of information relating to Bills introduced, passed etc., sittings of Houses, Budget, other business transacted by Houses, consultative committees etc. The Statistical Handbook is a useful document for Government officials, academicians, students and for all those interested in the study of Parliamentary activities. The Statistical Handbook was revised in August, 2019.

Handbook on Working of Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

The Handbook on the working of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs which helps the officers of the Ministry in dealing with their work is another publication of this Ministry first published in 2004, was also updated in September, 2019.

All the above three publications are available on the website of this Ministry (<https://mpa.gov.in>)

8. YOUTH PARLIAMENT

YOUTH PARLIAMENT (OFFLINE)

There are four Schemes of Youth Parliament Competition being executed by 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

Apart from the above Schemes, the Ministry also provides financial assistance to various States/UTs for organising Youth Parliament Competitions in their respective territories

A Video tutorial on Youth Parliament (Training material) was also created with the help of RSTV for the benefit of all prospective participants in youth.

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 and both the Houses of Parliament on November 26th, 2019 in Central Hall, Parliament House.



The Scheme envisages two limbs: -Kishore Sabha for the students of Class IX to Class XII and Tarun Sabha for the students of Under Graduate/ Post Graduate level. On NYPS portal as on date 7950 registrations have been received from different Institutions across the country and out of these 2834 registrations have been approved so far.

9. AMENDMENT IN SALARY, ALLOWANCES AND PENSION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT ACT, 1954 AND RULES MADE THEREUNDER.

The Cabinet in its meeting held on 06.04.2020 approved the proposal of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs to reduce the Salary of Members of Parliament by 30% for one year commencing from 01.04.2020 to meet the exigencies arising out of Corona Virus (COVID-19) pandemic. Consequently, an Ordinance namely, the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020 (No.3 of 2020) was promulgated on 07th April, 2020 in this regard, “The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 2020” was enacted to replace the said Ordinance.

The Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament in its sittings held on 5th and 6th April, 2020, recommended for (i) 30% deduction per month from the constituency allowance for one year period effective from 01.04.2020 and (ii) 30% deduction per month from the office expenses allowance (only from stationary component and not from the salary component for employees) for one year period effective from 01.04.2020. Ministry gave its concurrence and thereafter the necessary Notifications in this regard were issued by Lok/Rajya Sabha Secretariats of Parliament on 7th April, 2020.

10. CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES

The Ministry constitutes Consultative Committees of members of Parliament and makes arrangements for holding their meetings during sessions and inter session periods. During this period:-

- a. 38 Consultative Committees for various Ministries were constituted.
- b. 61 Meetings of Consultative Committees for various Ministries were held.
- c. 203 Members of Parliament were also nominated in various Consultative Committees for various Ministries after the constitution of 38 Consultative Committees.
- d. Names of 92 Members of Parliament were deleted from various Consultative Committees for Various Ministries.

Nomination of Members of Parliament on various Committees, Councils, Boards, Commissions etc., setup by various ministries/departments of the Government of India –

- a. 13 Members of Parliament were nominated on the Board namely National Board for Wildlife, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangthan, and Bureau of Indian Standard.
- b. 2 Members of Parliament were nominated on General Body of National Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society.
- c. 14 Members of Parliament were nominated on Central Waqf Council, National Council of Urdu Language.
- d. 15 Members of Parliament were nominated on Central Advisory Committee, Selection Committee, Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti.
- e. 192 Members of Parliament were nominated on Hindi Salahkar Samiti for various Ministries.

- f. 33 Members of Parliament were nominated in Consultative Committees of Food Corporation of India for each States/UTs.
- g. 64 Members of parliament were nominated on Regional Direct Taxes Advisory Committee (RDTAC).
- h. 160 Members of Parliament were nominated on Zonal Railway Users Consultative Committee (ZRUCC).
- i. 15 Members of Parliament were nominated on National Railway Users Consultative Committee (NRUCC).
- j. 8 Members of Parliament were nominated on Konkan Railway Users Consultative Committee (KRUCC).
- k. 3 Members of Parliament were nominated on Metro Railway Users Consultative Committee (MRUCC).

11. NATIONAL E-VIDHAN APPLICATION (NeVA)



"The technology push is also empowering the democratic institutions of the country. In this direction, through the e-Vidhan App digitization of Legislative Assemblies, Legislative Councils and both houses of Parliament is being undertaken. Implementation of NeVA - National e-Vidhan Application in State Legislative Assemblies will usher in a new era in facilitating legislative and democratic processes."

-President of India during address to Parliament-



80th All India Presiding Officers' two-day Conference was addressed by Prime Minister Shri. Narendra Modi on 26th Nov, 2020 in Kevadiya, Gujarat inaugurated by the President of India on the occasion of celebration of the Constitution Day

The Prime Minister inter-alia, urged the Presiding Officers of all the legislative bodies across the country to make a headway towards the complete digitisation of the legislatures so as to make their functioning paperless and adopt innovative technology in Legislatures. The Prime Minister also urged Presiding Officers to adopt the system wherein not only the legislators but all the citizens of the country will have the access to the central database and all the important real time information. To fulfil this goal, National e-Vidhan Application (NeVA) has already been developed under the auspices of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Government of India as one of the MMPs under Digital India programme to make the working of the all the legislatures paperless.

NeVA is the part of e-Vidhan - "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) - 20
 - No. of Phase-II (3 day workshop) - 13
 - No. of Phase III (2 day workshop) - 2
 - No. of Video Conferences - 15
- 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
- Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for implementation of NeVA has been signed with 16 States (17 Houses) which includes Bihar (both Assembly and Council), Punjab, Odisha, Meghalaya, Manipur, Gujarat, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Tripura, Chhattisgarh, Sikkim, Puducherry, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana.



[Dr. R.S. Shukla, Secy, MPA and Dr. Satya Prakash, JS, MPA attended review meeting on the progress of implementation of NeVA in Tamil Nadu with Sh. Rajeev Ranjan, Chief Secy; Sh. Hans Raj, ACS(IT); Sh. K Srinivasan, Assembly Secy and other officials on 19th Feb, 2021]

- Detailed Project Reports (DPR) for the sanction of NeVA project have been submitted by 9 States (10 Houses) viz. Punjab, Odisha, Bihar (both Assembly & Council), Nagaland, Manipur,

Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Arunachal Pradesh & Meghalaya out of which first 7 States (8 Houses) have also been paid first installment for implementation of NeVA.

Financial Assistance to State Legislatures		
State	Total sanctioned amount	Amount of 1 st installment
Punjab	12,31,05,100/-	1,47,72,612/-
Odisha	8,56,36,649.53/-	1,02,96,408/-
Bihar Legislative Assembly	15,97,00,100/-	1,91,64,012/-
Bihar Legislative Council	8,21,46,550/-	98,57,586/-
Manipur	9,57,91,050/-	1,72,42,389/-
Nagaland	8,72,29,700/-	1,57,01,346/-
Sikkim	8,48,23,450/-	1,52,68,221/-
Tamil Nadu	15,55,50,750/-	1,86,66,090/-

- MoUs are being signed with other State Legislatures and implementation of the project has been started.
- Odisha & Uttar Pradesh have presented their State Budget's digitally through NeVA.

e-Budgeting presentation of Budget in NeVA

A model budget in the country

- Budget 2021-22 presented in Odisha Legislative Assembly in complete electronic form through the National e-Vidhan Application (NeVA)
- Hon'ble Finance Minister Shri Niranjan Pujari delivered the budget speech from iPad
- Hon'ble members also accessed the budget documents from the OLA in e-Book format.
- Odisha is one of the first states in the country to use the NeVA platform for e-budget presentation
- This initiative would reduce printing of about **1.5 crore pages of paper** and save about **2000 large trees**
- This initiative is a model Budget presentation method in the pandemic period

[Presentation of Paperless Budget in Odisha Legislative Assembly through NeVA]

12. ANNEXURE

BILLS PASSED BY BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT DURING THE FIRST TWO YEARS OF 17TH LOK SABHA

S. No.	Name of the Bill	LOK SABHA			RAJYA SABHA		
		Time allotted by BAC, LS	Time taken Hr-Min	Nos. of Speakers	Time allotted by BAC, RS	Time taken Hr-Min	Nos. of Speakers
1.	* The Special Economic Zones (Amendment) Bill, 2019	02 Hrs	2-42	12	03 Hrs	2-24	18
2.	* The Jammu and Kashmir Reservation (Amendment) Bill, 2019	01 Hrs	3-53	16	02 Hrs	5-57	27
3.	* The Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2019	02 Hrs	2-55	18	02 Hrs	2-12	18
4.	* The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers' Cadre) Bill, 2019	02 Hrs	3-57	23	04 Hrs	3-05	22
5.	* The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2019	02 Hrs	4-06	22	04 Hrs	2-51	15
6.	The Dentists (Amendment) Bill, 2019	02 Hrs	2-31	18	02 Hrs	0-42	10
7.	*The Aadhar and Other Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2019	03 Hrs	4-32	25	03 Hrs	1-26	18
8.	The Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2019	01 Hr	1-46	13	01 Hr	2-54	21
9.	The National Investigation Agency (Amendment) Bill, 2019	02 Hrs	3-58	20	02 Hrs	2-46	22
10.	*The New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Bill, 2019	02 Hrs	2-16	10	02 Hrs	4-40	24 Discussed with Sl.No. 19
11.	The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2019	12 Hrs allotted for Budget	17-23		04 Hrs	2-52	12
12.	The Finance (No. 2) Bill, 2019	04 Hrs	4-49	19			
13.	The Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Bill, 2019	02 Hrs	2-32	15	02 Hrs	3-58	19
14.	The Right to Information (Amendment) Bill, 2019	03 Hrs	3-52	23	04 Hrs	4-30	24
15.	* The Banning of Unregulated Deposit Schemes Bill, 2019	02 Hrs	3-45	23	02 Hrs	2-33	22
16.	* The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, 2019	03 Hrs	6-03	28	04 Hrs	5-29	37
17.	* The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2019	02 Hrs	2-08	11	02 Hrs	1-10	10
18.	The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill, 2019	04 Hrs	3-23	18	03 Hrs	3-48	22
19.	The Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Bill, 2019	03 Hrs	1-48	12	02 Hrs	4-40	24 Discussed with Sl. No. 10
20.	The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (Amendment) Bill, 2019	04 Hrs	3-52	29	04 Hrs	3-53	28

21.	The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2019	02 Hrs	4-33	24	04 Hrs	4-23	26
22.	The Codes on Wages, 2019	04 Hrs	4-01	22	04 Hrs	3-28	21
23.	The Repealing and Amending Bill, 2019	01 Hrs	0-00		02 Hrs	0-50	12
24.	The Airport Economic Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2019	03 Hrs	2-07	12	02 Hrs	2-18	18
25.	The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2019	04 Hrs	5-13	27	03 Hrs	4-33	25
26.	The National Medical Commission Bill, 2019	04 Hrs	6-07	30	03 Hrs	4-56	24
27.	The Consumer Protection Bill, 2019	03 Hrs	3-55	25	04 Hrs	3-45	22
28.	The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 2019	02 Hrs	2-02	14	02 Hrs	1-32	13
29.	The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Bill, 2019.	-	8-22	34	-	7-21	44
30.	The Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Bill, 2019	02 Hrs	2-33	15	03 Hrs	0-00	-
31.	31. The Jallianwala Bagh National Memorial (Amendment) Bill, 2019	02 Hrs	3-25	21	02 Hrs	2-38	23
32.	The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2019	03 Hrs	3-52	19	03 Hrs	5-03	17
33.	The Chit Funds (Amendment) Bill, 2019	02 Hrs	5-51	36	02 Hrs	3-00	26
34.	The National Institute of Design (Amendment) Bill, 2019	02 Hrs	2-26	21	01 Hr	0-54	12
35.	* The Prohibition of Electronic Cigarettes (Production, Manufacture, Import, Export, Transport, Sale, Distribution, Storage and Advertisement) Bill, 2019	3 Hrs	5-03	21	4 Hrs	4-36	28
36.	The Special Protection Group (Amendment) Bill, 2019	2 Hrs	2-51	13	2 Hrs	2-27	21
37.	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Merger of Union Territories) Bill, 2019	01 Hr	0-52	06	02 Hrs	1-07	14
38.	The National Capital Territory of Delhi (Recognition of Property Rights of Residents in Unauthorised Colonies) Bill, 2019	03 Hrs	4-25	19	03 Hrs	3-38	19
39.	* The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2019	2 Hrs	4-54	23	3 Hrs	3-11	16
40.	The Recycling of Ships Bill, 2019	03 Hrs	3-53	24	03 Hrs	2-42	18
41.	The Arms (Amendment) Bill, 2019	03 Hrs	2-47	19	02 Hrs	2-11	24
42.	The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2019	04 Hrs	7-28	48	06 Hrs	8-43	44
43.	The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Amendment) Bill, 2019	2 Hrs	4-12	30	3 Hrs	3-32	24

44.	The International Financial Services Centres Authority Bill, 2019	2 Hrs	3-05	21	3 Hrs	0-36	04
45.	The Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2019	4 Hrs	5-05	27	3 Hrs	1-26	08
46.	The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2020	1 Hr	1-22	19	3 Hrs (alongwith another Bill which is still pending)	1-32	16
47.	* The Mineral Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2020	3 Hrs	0-09	-	2 Hrs	1-38	10
48.	* The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill, 2020	3 Hrs	0-09	-	2 Hrs	1-11	12
49.	The Direct Tax Vivad Se Vishwas Bill, 2020	2 Hrs	1-10	30	3 Hrs	1-35	12
50.	The Central Sanskrit Universities Bill, 2020	2 Hrs	3-58	28	1 Hr	2-30	20
51.	The Appropriation Bill, 2020	12 Hrs allotted for Budget	11-51	131	04 Hrs Discussed with Sl. No. 52 & 57	0-01	-
52.	The Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2020	3 Hours	6-39	33	04 Hrs Discussed with Sl. No. 51 & 57	0-01	-
53.	The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation Bill, 2020	4 Hrs			3 Hrs	2-07	06
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				2 Hrs		
57.	The Finance Bill, 2020	4 Hrs	0-29	-	04 Hrs Discussed with Sl. No. 51 & 52	0-01	-
58.	The National Commission for Homoeopathy Bill, 2020	2 Hrs	0-33	16	04 Hrs	5-21	25
59.	The National Commission for Indian System of Medicine Bill, 2020	3 Hrs					
60.	The Aircraft (Amendment) Bill, 2020	3 Hrs	3-06	25	2 Hrs	2-11	19
61.	The Institute of Teaching and Research of Ayurveda Bill, 2020	3 Hrs	3-22	34	2 Hrs	1-15	17
62.	*The Salary, Allowance and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 2020	1 Hr	1-15	20	1 Hr	1-20	19 Discussed with Sl. No. 65
63.	*The Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Bill, 2020	Committee authorized the Hon'ble Speaker to	5-36	44	4 Hrs	4-14	33
64.	*The Farmers' (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement of						

	Price Assurance and Farm Services Bill, 2020	allot the time.					
65.	*The Salary and Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Bill, 2020	-	0-00	9	1 Hr	1-20	19 Discussed with Sl. No. 62
66.	*The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Second Amendment) Bill, 2020	2 Hrs	2-26	18	2 Hrs	1-59	16
67.	*The Epidemic Diseases (Amendment) Bill, 2020	3 Hrs	3-15	35	2 Hrs	1-57	20
68.	*The Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2020	2 Hrs	0-44	12	2 Hrs	1-44	16
69.	*The Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2020	1 Hr	0-44				
70.	The Indian Institutes of Information Technology Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2020	2 Hrs	2-24	29	2 Hrs	0-51	06
71.	*The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 2020	2 Hrs	2-23	19	3 Hrs	0-41	06
72.	*The Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2020	3 Hrs	3-27	32	2 Hrs	0-42	06
73.	The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2020	4 Hrs	1-21	12	2 Hrs	0-26	04
74.	The National Forensic Sciences University Bill, 2020	1 Hr	0-06	-	1 Hr	0-18	05
75.	The Rashtriya Raksha University Bill, 2020	1 Hr	0-11	4	1 Hr	0-17	04
76.	*The Taxation and Other Laws (Relaxation and Amendment of Certain Provisions) Bill, 2020	3 Hrs	4-09	20	2 Hrs	0-11	03
77.	The Bilateral Netting of Qualified Financial Contracts Bill, 2020	2 Hrs	0-12	9	1 Hr	0-52	5
78.	The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2020	02 Hrs	1-41	13	01 Hr	0-50	6
79.	The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020	03 Hrs			04 Hrs		
80.	The Industrial Relations Code, 2020		3-02	17		0-42	8
81.	The Code on Social Security, 2020						
82.	The Jammu and Kashmir Official Languages Bill, 2020	01 Hr	0-17	03	01 Hr	0-30	6
83.	The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2020	04 Hrs	4-38	33	02 Hrs	-	-
84.	The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2020						
85.	*The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2021	3 Hrs	3-57	17	2 Hrs	1-50	09
86.	*The Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Bill, 2021	2 Hrs	2-28	15	2 Hrs	0-31	04
87.	*The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special	2 Hrs	0-27	04	1 Hr	1-07	13

	Provisions) Second (Amendment), Bill, 2021						
88.	The Major Port Authorities Bill, 2021	2 Hrs	0-41	07	2 Hrs	2-22	20
89.	The Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Bill, 2021	2 Hrs	2-14	19	2 Hrs	2-11	18
90.	The Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 2021	2 Hrs	2-35	13	4 Hrs	3-43	18
91.	The Mines and Minerals (Developments and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2021	3 Hrs	3-26	21	3 Hrs	4-01	11
92.	The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2021	2 Hrs	2-07	13	1 H	1-20	10
93.	The Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2021	10 Hrs allotted for Budget	14-42	146	4 Hrs		
94.	The Appropriation Bill, 2021	4 Hrs	3-41	24			
95.	The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation Bill, 2021	4 Hrs			4 Hrs	3-05	14
96.	The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2021		2-30	10			
97.	The Puducherry Appropriation Bill, 2021	3 Hrs					
98.	The Puducherry Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2021						
99.	The Finance Bill, 2021	4 Hrs	6-08	25	4 Hrs	6-24	23
100.	The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Bill, 2021	2 Hrs	2-33	12	3 Hrs	3-35	16
101.	The National Bank for Financing Infrastructure and Development Bill, 2021	-	2-42	17	-	1-48	12
102.	The National Commission for Allied and Healthcare Professions Bill, 2021	2 Hrs	2-51	16	2 Hrs	1-34	10

*Ordinance replacing Bills