



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF  
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

सत्यमेव जयते

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Azadi Ka  
Amrit Mahotsav

# Major Achievements of the Ministry During Last Eight Years



**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

**MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**  
**Major Achievements of the Ministry during last eight years**

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## MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE MINISTRY DURING LAST 8 YEARS

The task of efficiently handling diverse parliamentary work on behalf of the Government, in 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

We have the benefit of being guided by three Cabinet Ministers during this Lok Sabha under whose leadership and guidance all work has been done. Shri Venkaiah Naidu relinquished the charge of this Ministry to become Vice President of India. Shri Narendra Singh Tomar took charge of the Ministry after the sad demise of Shri Ananth Kumar. After the constitution of the 17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha, Shri Pralhad Venkatesh Joshi has taken charge of the Ministry.

1. Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu (26.05.2014 to 05.07.2016)
2. Shri Ananth Kumar (05.07.2016 to 12.11.2018)
3. Shri Narendra Singh Tomar (13.11.2018 to 30.05.2019)
4. Shri Pralhad Venkatesh Joshi (30.5.2019 till date)

### MOS in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs

LOK SABHA	RAJYA SABHA
Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar (26.05.2014 to 09.11.2014)	Shri Prakash Javadekar (26.05.2014 to 09.11.2014)
Shri Rajeev Pratap Rudy (09.11.2014 to 05.07.2016)	Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi (09.11.2014 to 03.09.2017)
Shri S. S. Ahluwalia (05.07.2016 to 03.09.2017)	Shri Vijay Goel (03.09.2017 to 30.05.2019)
Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal (03.09.2017 to 30.05.2019)	
Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal (30.5.2019 till date)	Shri V. Muraleedharan (30.5.2019 till date)

## 2. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

### Some important events/ achievements of 16<sup>th</sup> & 17<sup>th</sup> lok sabha

- A historic decision taken by this Government was to **merge the Railway Budget and the General Budget and also to advance the presentation of the General Budget to February 1**. This has paved the way for early completion of the Budget cycle and has also enabled Ministries and Departments to ensure better planning and execution of schemes from the beginning of the Financial Year and enable utilization of full working season including the first quarter.
- The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs wrote the history while hosting the event relating to **the Goods and Services a Tax (GST) Roll Out in the Central Hall of Parliament House** at midnight on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2017. It was jointly inaugurated by the Hon'ble President and Prime Minister and attended by Members of Parliament, Business leaders, and other VIPs from various walks of life.



- The First Session of 17<sup>th</sup>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 the constitution of the new Lok Sabha.
- The abrogation of certain provisions from Article 370 and Presidential Orders thereunder, to ensure equal opportunities to all sections of society in Jammu & Kashmir, particularly with the restoration of applicability of the provisions of the Constitution of India and all socio-economic legislations thereby ensuring rule of law and equity was undertaken. 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.
- 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.



- To meet Constitutional requirements of article 85 and for transacting essential legislative and other Business, the Monsoon Session, 2020 and the first part of Budget Session, 2021 and Budget Session, 2022 were held during the COVID-19 pandemic situation by making extraordinary arrangements including that of seating and logistics following all guidelines of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Home Affairs.
- The timings of the two Houses were also fixed in a manner to facilitate both the Houses to have their sittings every day during the session. Accordingly, during the Monsoon Session, 2020 the 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 sittings 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.
- During the Budget Session of 2021, the Lok Sabha sat from 4 pm to 9 pm (with extended time, if required) daily except on 29.01.2021 and 1.02.2021 and Rajya Sabha sat from 9 am to 2 pm (with extended time, if required) daily except on 29.01.2021 and 1.02.2021. During the Budget Session of 2022, the Lok Sabha sat from 4 pm to 9 pm (with extended time, if required) daily except on 31.01.2022 and 01.02.2022 and Rajya Sabha sat from 10 am to 3 pm (with extended time, if required) daily except on 31.01.2022 and 01.02.2022. However during the second part of both these Sessions, the timing of the Houses was reverted to the normal hours ie. 11am to 6 pm (with extended time, if required) following all protocols.
- The present Government has created a record of sorts in scrapping the old, redundant, and archaic Laws from statute books. A total of 1486 **old and redundant Laws have been repealed.**

## Summary of Legislative Business transacted during last eight years

Legislative Business of Parliament	Lok Sabha	Rajya Sabha	Total
<b>SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA</b>			
Bills introduced	219	18	237
Bills Passed	205	154	359
Bills passed by both Houses	180*		
<b>SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA</b>			
Bills introduced	139	23	162
Bills Passed	149	136	285
Bills passed by both Houses	146*		

\* Details may be seen at Annexe

## Sector-wise details of other important Legislations enacted during last eight years

### (i) AGRICULTURAL REFORMS:

**The Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2020** provides for the creation of an ecosystem where the farmers and traders enjoy the freedom of choice relating to the 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 the 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 Act, 2020** provides for a national framework for 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 fairly and transparently. The Business Advisory Committee authorized the 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) Act, 2020** will boost immediate investment in the 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.

**The Farm Laws Repeal Act, 2021** In view of protests by a group of farmers and to take everyone together on the path of inclusive growth and development in the 75th Year of India's Independence, the bill was introduced and passed to repeal the three farm laws namely, Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Act, 2020, the Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2020 and the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2020 passed by Parliament in September 2020 with the objective of overall development of farmers. The Bill was passed with discussion in Lok Sabha. In the Rajya Sabha 1 member participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 07 Minutes.

## **(ii) HEALTH SECTOR REFORMS**

**The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 2016** - The salient features the Act 2014, are: (i) Define Nineteen specified disabilities; (ii) the persons with disabilities enjoy various rights such as right to equality, life with dignity, respect for his or her integrity, etc., equally with others; (iii) duties and responsibilities of the appropriate Government have been enumerated; (iv) all educational institutions funded by appropriate Government shall provide inclusive education to the children with disabilities; (v) a National Fund is proposed to provide financial support to persons with disabilities; (vi) stakeholders' participation in the policy making through Central and State Advisory Boards; (vii) increase in reservation in posts from existing three percent to five percent in the vacancies for persons or class of persons with benchmark disabilities in every establishment and reservation of seats for students with benchmark disabilities in higher educational institutions; (viii) setting up of National Commission and State Commission to act as Grievance Redressal Mechanism, monitor implementation of the proposed legislation replacing the Chief Commissioner and State Commissioners for persons with disabilities, respectively; (ix) guidelines to be issued by the Central Government for issuance of certificates of specified disabilities; (x) penalties for offences committed against persons with disabilities; and (xi) Court of Session to be designated as Special Court by the State Government in every district to try offences.

**The National Medical Commission Act, 2019** - The Bill provides for the constitution of a National Medical Commission (NMC), four Autonomous Boards namely the 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 faster decision-making.
- \* Inclusion of members from diverse backgrounds 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 inspections 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 the 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.

**The Institute of Teaching and Research in Ayurveda Act, 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 Act, 2020** provides to repeal the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 and provides for a medical education system that ensures: (i) availability of adequate and high quality medical professionals in the 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 Act, 2020** repeals the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 and provides for a medical education system that ensures: (i) availability of adequate and high quality homeopathic medical professionals, (ii) adoption of the latest medical research by homeopathic 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) Act, 2021** -The Bill proposes the following salient features:

- (a) Requirement of the opinion of one registered medical practitioner for termination of pregnancy up to twenty weeks of gestation;
- (b) Requirement of the 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 the 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.

**The National Commission for Allied and Healthcare Professions Act, 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.

**The Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulations) Act, 2021**, provides for the establishment of the National Board, the State Boards, and the National Registry for the regulation and supervision of the assisted reproductive technology clinics and the assisted reproductive technology banks, prevention of misuse, safe and ethical practice of assisted reproductive technology services and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. 18

members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 3 Hrs 51 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 14 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 2 Hrs 21 Minutes along with the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2021.

**The Surrogacy (Regulation) Act, 2021**, provides for the regulation of surrogacy services in the country, prohibits the potential exploitation of surrogate mothers and protects the rights of children born through surrogacy. 19 members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 2 Hrs 18 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 14 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 2 Hrs 21 Minutes along with the Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Bill, 2021.

### **(iii) SOCIAL AND GENDER JUSTICE REFORMS –**

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

**The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015** - The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 repeals existing Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and re-enact a comprehensive legislation *inter alia* to provide for general principles of care and protection of children, procedures in case of children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law, rehabilitation and social re-integration measures for such children, adoption of orphan, abandoned and surrendered children, and offences committed against children. This legislation would thus ensure proper care, protection, development, treatment and social re-integration of children in difficult circumstance by adopting a child-friendly approach keeping in view the best interest of the child in mind.

**The Constitution (One Hundred and Second Amendment) Act, 2018** – To amend the Constitution of India, *inter alia*, to provide the following, namely:— (a) to insert a new article 338 so as to constitute the National Commission for Backward Classes which shall consist of a Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and three other Members. The said Commission will hear the grievances of socially and educationally backward classes, a function which has been discharged so far by the National Commission for Scheduled Castes under clause (10) of article 338; and (b) to insert a new article 342A so as to provide that the President may, by public notification, specify the socially and educationally backward classes which shall for the purposes of the Constitution be deemed to be socially and educationally backward classes.

**The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018** - To provides for:— (a) punishment for the offence of rape from the minimum imprisonment of seven years to ten years, which is extendable to imprisonment for life; (b) punishment for the offence of rape on a woman under sixteen years of age shall be rigorous imprisonment for a term not less than twenty years but may extend to imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life and shall also be liable to fine; (c) punishment for the offence of rape on a woman under twelve years of age shall be rigorous imprisonment for a term not less than twenty years but may extend to imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life and with fine or with death; (d) punishment for the offence of gang rape on a woman under sixteen years of age shall be imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's

natural life and with fine; (e) punishment for the offence of gang rape on a woman under twelve years of age shall be imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life and with fine or with death; (f) investigation in relation to all rape cases shall be completed within a period of two months from the date on which the information recorded by the officer- in-charge of the police station; (g) completion of inquiry or trial relating to the offence of rape, within a period of two months; (h) dispose of an appeal against a conviction or a acquittal in rape cases within a period of six months from the date of filing of the appeal; (i) the provisions of anticipatory bail shall not be applicable in cases of rape or gang rape of woman under sixteen and twelve years of age; (j) consequential amendments in the Indian Penal Code, Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 relating to the cases of rape, gang rape of the woman below the age of sixteen years, twelve years, repeat offenders, to extend the applicability of compulsory registration of FIRs, fine imposed to be paid to victim, facilitate better recording of evidence and protect the dignity of rape survivor and treatment free of cost in hospitals.

**The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2018** – Act further to amend the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

**The Personal Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019** - To amend the Divorce Act, 1869 (4 of 1869), the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939 (8 of 1939), the Special Marriage Act, 1954 (43 of 1954), the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 (25 of 1955) and the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 (78 of 1956) so as to omit the provisions contained therein that the discriminatory to the leprosy affected persons.

**The Constitution (One Hundred and Third) Amendment Act, 2019** - To provide for reservation for the economically weaker sections of society in higher educational institutions, including private institutions whether aided or unaided by the State other than the minority educational institutions referred to in article 30 of the constitution and also provides for reservation for them in posts in initial appointment in services under the State.

**The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Act, 2019** The Bill criminalised the age-old practice of talaq-e-biddat (triple talaq, having the effect of instantaneous and irrevocable divorce) practiced 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 the 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 the 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.

**The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019** defines a transgender person and provides for the 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) Act, 2019** prohibits the Production, manufacture, import, export, transport, sale, distribution, storage and advertisement of e-cigarettes and like devices, considering the highly addictive nature of nicotine. This legislation will go a long way in achieving the targets envisaged under sustainable Development Goals, National Monitoring Framework for Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases and National Health Policy, 2017. The 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** makes 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) Act, 2019** makes 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) Act, 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 DevendrakulaVelalar 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) Act, 2021** The Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board Act, 2010, which deals with the Jhuggi-Jhompri 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) Act, 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.

**The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Seventh Amendment) Act, 2021** seeks to adequately clarify that the State Government and Union territories are empowered to prepare and maintain their own State List/ Union territory List of socially and educationally backward classes. 43 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 7

Hrs 54 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 33 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 5 Hrs 21 minutes.

**The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Act, 2021** provides that instead of the court, the district magistrate (including additional district magistrate) will issue such adoption orders. The Bill adds that serious offences will also include offences for which maximum punishment is imprisonment of more than seven years, and minimum punishment is not prescribed or is less than seven years. 24 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 3 Hrs 58 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha the Bill was passed without discussion.

**The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Act, 2021** to modify the list of Scheduled Tribes in relation to the State of Arunachal Pradesh. 07 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 10 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 07 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 15 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) Act, 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 Act, 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) Act, 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) Act, 2019** 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 Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017** – To amend the Maternity Benefit Act, 1962 to provide the following:-

- (i) increase the maximum period of maternity benefit from the existing twelve weeks to twenty-six weeks, in case of women who have less than two surviving children and in other cases, the existing period of twelve weeks maternity benefit shall continue;
- (ii) to extend the maternity benefits to a "commissioning mother" and "adopting mother" and they shall be entitled to twelve weeks maternity benefit from the date the child is handed over;

- (iii) to facilitate "work from home" to a mother by inserting an enabling provision;
- (iv) to make it mandatory in respect of establishment having fifty or more employees, to have the facility of creche either individually or as a shared common facility within such distance as may be prescribed by rules and also to allow four visits to the creche by the woman daily, including the interval for rest allowed to her;
- (v) every establishment shall intimate in writing and electronically to every woman at the time of her initial appointment about the benefits available under the Act.

**The Code on Wages Act, 2019** – to subsume 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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**(vi) TRANSPORT SECTOR REFORMS –**

Some important Legislation enacted in this Sector are:-

**The Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Act, 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) Act, 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.

**The Marine Aids to Navigation Act, 2021** provides for the development, maintenance and management of aids to navigation in India; for training and certification of operator of aids to navigation, development of its historical, educational and cultural value; to ensure compliance with the obligation under the maritime treaties and international instruments to which India is a party. 43 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 1 Hr 20 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 6 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 33 minutes.

**The Inland Vessels Act, 2021** promotes economical and safe transportation and trade through inland waters, to bring uniformity in application of law relating to inland waterways and navigation within the country, to provide for safety of navigation, protection of life and cargo, and prevention of pollution that may be caused by the use or navigation of inland vessels, to ensure transparency and accountability of administration of inland water transportation, to strengthen procedures governing the inland vessels, their construction, survey, registration, manning, navigation. In Lok Sabha the Bill was passed without discussed. In the Rajya Sabha 09 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 32 minutes.

**The Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Act, 2021** proposes to amend the definition of "major airport" so as extend its scope to determine the tariff for a group of airports also, which will encourage development of smaller airports. In Lok Sabha the Bill was passed without discussed. In the Rajya Sabha 09 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 17 minutes.

## **(vii) ADMINISTRATIVE SECTOR REFORMS-**

**The Constitutions (One Hundredth Amendment) Act, 2015** - To further amend the Constitutions of India to give effect to the acquiring of territories by India and transfer certain territories to Bangladesh in pursuance of the agreement and its protocol entered into between the Governments of India and Bangladesh.

**The Election Laws (Amendment) Act, 2016** - The enactment of the Constitution (One Hundredth Amendment) Act, 2015 resulted in exchange of fifty-one Bangladeshi enclaves in Indian territory and one hundred and eleven Indian enclaves in Bangladeshi territory with effect from 31st July, 2015.

Consequently, the State Government of West Bengal issued a notification on 26th August, 2015 for amalgamation of the area of the fifty-one erstwhile Bangladeshi enclaves some in existing mouzas and some by creating new mouzas. During a joint field visit conducted by India and Bangladesh, it was ascertained that all the fourteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-four persons living in the erstwhile Bangladeshi enclaves now amalgamated to the Indian territory, opted to acquire Indian citizenship. Similarly, nine hundred and eighty-seven persons out of thirty-nine thousand one hundred and seventy-six persons, living in Indian enclaves and transferred to Bangladesh, opted to retain Indian citizenship and settle in India in Cooch Behar District of State of the West Bengal.

As per clause (2) of article 170 of the Constitution, which provides that each State shall be divided into territorial constituencies, the new areas falling within the said District have to be incorporated into the extent of the relevant Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies. Similarly, the areas transferred to Bangladesh are to be excluded from such territorial constituencies. Further, the persons who have opted to acquire or to retain Indian Citizenships are required to be given voting rights in India. With a view to carrying out the consequential procedural requirements referred to above and in view of the impending elections in the State of West Bengal in the month of May, 2016, amendments in the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Delimitation Act, 2002 are made empowering the Election Commission to undertake limited delimitation in the areas amalgamated in the Cooch Behar District of the State of West Bengal.

**The Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Act, 2018** – To amend section 6A of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 for extending the protection of prior approval of the Central Government before conducting any inquiry or investigation in respect of offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, to civil servants holding such senior policy level positions even after they cease to hold such positions due to reversion or retirement or other reasons.

**The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 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) Act, 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) Act, 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) Act, 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) Act, 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.

**The Jallianwala Bagh National Memorial (Amendment) Act, 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 sub-section (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.

**The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Act, 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.

**The Dam Safety Act, 2021**, provides for surveillance, inspection, operation and maintenance of the specified dam for prevention of dam failure related disasters and to provide for institutional mechanism to ensure their safe functioning and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

**The High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 2021** provides benefit of additional quantum of pension to a retired Judge from the first day of the month in which he completes the age specified in the first column of the scale and not from the first day of his entering the age specified therein as so interpreted by the High Courts. 27 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 5 Hrs 41 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 17 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 3 Hrs 50 minutes.

**The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Act, 2021** to rectify the anomaly in section 27A of the Act by substituting ' clause (viii b)' in place of 'clause (viii a)' in section 27A with a view to have correct interpretation and implementation of the NDPS Act. 28 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 4 Hrs 35 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 14 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 1 Hr 07 minutes.

**The Delhi Special Police Establishment (Amendment) Act, 2021** provides for extension of tenure of Director of the Central Bureau of Investigation by up to one year at a time in public interest, till the completion of five years in total including the period mentioned in the initial appointment. 25 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 4 Hrs 58 minutes along with the Central Vigilance Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2021. In the Rajya Sabha 07 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 1 Hrs 04 minutes.

**The Central Vigilance Commission (Amendment) Act, 2021** to provide for extension of tenure of Director of the Directorate of Enforcement by up to one year at a time in public interest, till the completion of five years in total including the period mentioned in the initial appointment. 25 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 4 Hrs 58 minutes along with the Delhi Special Police Establishment (Amendment) Bill, 2021. In the Rajya Sabha 09 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 1 Hr 31 minutes.

**The Election Laws (Amendment) Act, 2021** provides linking of electoral roll data with the Aadhaar ecosystem to curb the menace of multiple enrolment of the same person in different places. 12 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 26

minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 11 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 57 minutes.

**The Criminal Procedure (Identification) Act, 2022**, to authorise for taking measurements of convicts and other persons for the purposes of identification and investigation in criminal matters and to preserve records and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto. 22 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 4 hours and 59 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 17 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 3 hours 45 minutes.

**The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 2022** to (i) unify the three municipal corporations into a single, integrated and well equipped entity; (ii) ensure a robust mechanism for synergised and strategic planning and optimal utilisation of resources; (iii) bring about greater transparency, improved governance and more efficient delivery of civic service for the people of Delhi. 20 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 4 hours 45 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 20 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 3 hours 37 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 Securities Laws (Amendment) Act, 2014** - To further strengthen the regulatory provisions to ensure effective enforcement of the securities market related laws while ensuring its orderly development, it has become necessary to amend SEBI Act, 1992, which provides for enhancement of the powers of the SEBI Board: -(a) To call for information not only from the people or entities associated with the securities market but also from persons who are not directly associated with the securities market; (b) to provide for effective protection of investors in cases where there is fraudulent diversion of money raised from investors; and (c) to monitor collective investment schemes and to ensure that such schemes, which are thriving at the expense of gullible investors are curbed. Further in view of large pendency of cases, Special Courts will be constituted for prosecution of offences under the Securities laws to provide speedy trials. It will also bring consequential changes in the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and the Depositories Act, 1996.

**The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015** - The Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets (Imposition of Tax) Act, 2015 inter alia provides for the following, namely:— (i) Concealment of income in relation to a foreign asset will attract penalty equal to three times the amount of tax (i.e., 90 per cent of the undisclosed income or the value of the undisclosed asset). Failure to furnish return of income by person holding foreign asset, failure to disclose the foreign asset in the return or furnishing of inaccurate particulars of such asset shall attract a penalty of Rs.10 lakh. (ii) The Act provides for criminal liability with enhanced punishment. Wilful attempt to evade tax in relation to a foreign income will be punished with rigorous imprisonment from three years to ten years and with fine. Failure to furnish a return of income though holding a foreign asset, failure to disclose the foreign asset or furnishing of inaccurate particulars of the foreign asset will be

punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term of six months to seven years. The provisions will also apply to banks and financial institutions aiding in concealment of foreign income or assets of resident Indians or falsification of documents. (iii) Second and subsequent offence will be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term of three years to ten years and with fine of Rs.1 crore to Rs.25 lakh. In prosecution proceedings, the wilful nature of the default shall be presumed and it shall be for the accused to prove the absence of the guilty state of mind. 31 32 (iv) To facilitate enquiry and investigation, authorities under the Act have been vested with the powers of discovery and inspection, issue of commissions, issue of summonses, enforcement of attendance, production of evidence, impounding of books of account and documents. (v) The Central Government has been empowered to enter into agreements with other countries, specified territories and associations outside India *inter alia* for exchange of information, recovery of tax and avoidance of double taxation. (vi) Safeguards to prevent misuse have been embedded in the Act. It will be mandatory to issue notices and grant of opportunity of being heard, record reasons for various actions and pass written orders. Appeal to the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal, and to the jurisdictional High Court and the Supreme Court on substantial questions of law have been provided for. (vii) Persons holding foreign accounts with minor balances which may not have been reported out of oversight or ignorance have been protected from criminal consequences. (viii) The Act amends Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002 to include offence of tax evasion under the proposed legislation as a scheduled offence under PMLA. This enactment will enable the Central Government to tax undisclosed foreign income and assets acquired from such undisclosed foreign income, and punish the persons indulging in illegitimate means of generating money causing loss to the revenue. It will also prevent such illegitimate income and assets kept outside the country from being utilised in ways which are detrimental to India's social, economic and strategic interests and its national security.

**The Aadhar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and other Subsidiaries, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016** - The Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016, *inter alia*, provides for—

- (a) issue of Aadhaar numbers to individuals on providing his demographic and biometric information to the Unique Identification Authority of India;
- (b) requiring Aadhaar numbers for identifying an individual for delivery of benefits, subsidies, and services the expenditure is incurred from or the receipt therefrom forms part of the Consolidated Fund of India;
- (c) authentication of the Aadhaar number of an Aadhaar number holder in relation to his demographic and biometric information;
- (d) establishment of the Unique Identification Authority of India consisting of a Chairperson, two Members and a Member-Secretary to perform functions in pursuance of the objectives above;
- (e) maintenance and updating the information of individuals in the Central Identities Data Repository in such manner as may be specified by regulations;
- (f) measures pertaining to security, privacy and confidentiality of information in possession or control of the Authority including information stored in the Central Identities Data Repository; and

(g) offences and penalties for contravention of relevant statutory provisions.

**The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016** - The Act provides for transfer of captive mining leases granted otherwise than through auction in order to facilitate legitimate business transactions. It also defines “leased area” in order to expand the scope of lease area by including therein dumping of mineral rejects.

**The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016** - To Consolidate and amend the laws relating to reorganization and insolvency resolution of corporate persons, partnership firms and individuals in a time bound manner for maximization of value of assets of such persons, to promote entrepreneurship availability of credit and balance the interests of all the Stakeholders and to establish an Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India.

**The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Act, 2016** - To amend the Benami Transaction (Prohibition) Act, 1988 to provide for prohibition of holding property in benami and to restrict right to recover or transfer property held benami and also to provide a mechanism and procedure for confiscation of property held benami.

**The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2016** - To have a greater flexibility in terms of tariffs, the Bill seeks to amend the First Schedule to the Income Tax Act, 1961 so as to increase the tariff rate of Customs duty from 10% to the WTO bound rate of 40% on all goods falling under specified tariff items including goods namely rough marble and travertine blocks/slabs and granite blocks/slabs.

**The Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act, 2017** - To provide for compensation to the States for the loss of revenue arising on account of implementation of the goods and services tax in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016.

**The Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018** – Act to provide for measures to deter fugitive economic offenders from evading the process of law in India by staying outside the jurisdiction of Indian courts, to preserve the sanctity of the rule of law in India and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

**The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 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) Act,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 Act, 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 Act, 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 Act, 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) Act, 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) Act, 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) Act, 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 Act, 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) Act, 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) Act, 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 Hr 11 Minutes.

**The Direct Tax Vivad Se Vishwas Act, 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) Act, 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) Act, 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 Act, 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) Act, 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 Act, 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) Act, 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) Act, 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 Act, 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.

**The Major Port Authorities Act, 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.

**The Recycling of Ships Act, 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.

**The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 2021** provide that no tax demand shall be raised in future on the basis of the said retrospective amendment for any indirect transfer of Indian assets if the transaction was undertaken before 28th May, 2012. In Lok Sabha the Bill was passed without discussion. In the Rajya Sabha 4 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 32 minutes.

**The General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Amendment Act, 2021** provides for greater private participation in the public sector insurance companies and to enhance insurance penetration and social protection and better secure the interests of policy holders and contribute to faster growth of the economy. In Lok Sabha the Bill was passed without discussion. In the Rajya Sabha 07 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 12 minutes.

**The Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (Amendment) Act, 2021** enables easy and time-bound access by depositors to their own money, even when there are restrictions on banks. It is proposed to provide that even if a bank is temporarily unable to fulfil its obligations due to restrictions such as moratorium imposed on it, depositors can access their deposits to the extent of deposit insurance cover through interim payments by the Corporation. In Lok Sabha the Bill was passed without discussion. In the Rajya Sabha 7 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 15 minutes.

**The Limited Liability Partnership (Amendment) Act, 2021** converts certain offences into civil defaults and changes the nature of punishment for these offences. It also defines small LLP, provides for appointment of certain adjudicating officers, and establishment of special courts. In Lok Sabha the Bill was passed without discussion. In the Rajya Sabha 09 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 24 minutes.

**The Factoring Regulation (Amendment) Act, 2021** seeks to help micro, small and medium enterprises significantly, by providing added avenues for getting credit facility, especially through Trade Receivables Discounting System. Increase in the availability of working capital may lead to growth in the business of the micro, small and medium enterprises sector and also boost employment in the country. In Lok Sabha the Bill was passed without discussion. In the Rajya Sabha 5 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 14 minutes.

### **(ix) EDUCATIONAL REFORMS**

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

**The Right to Children for Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Act, 2019** – To amend RTE Act, 2009 to hold but a child in V and/ in class VIII after providing additional instructional grant opportunity for re-examination

**The Central Sanskrit Universities Act, 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 Act, 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 Act, 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.

**The National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management Act, 2021** declares certain institutions of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management to be the institutions of national importance and to provide for instructions and research in food technology, entrepreneurship and management. In Lok Sabha the Bill was passed without discussion. In the Rajya Sabha 13 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 1 Hr 05 minutes.

**The Central Universities (Amendment) Act, 2021** seeks to amend the Central Universities Act, 2009 inter alia to provide for the establishment of a University in the name of "Sindhu Central University" in the Union territory of Ladakh. In Lok Sabha the Bill was passed without discussion. In the Rajya Sabha 4 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 25 minutes.

**The National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (Amendment) Act, 2021** provides to bring clarity that the institutes established as well as any other similar institute to be established under the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research Act shall be institutes of national importance and to establish a central body, to be called the Council to ensure coordinated development of pharmaceutical education and research and maintenance of standards, etc. and also to rationalise the Board of Governors of each such institute and to widen the scope and number of courses run by such institutes. 24 Members participated in the debate in Lok Sabha and the Bill was discussed for 3 Hrs 40 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha 21 Members participated in the debate and the Bill was discussed for 3 Hrs 06 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) Act, 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) Act, 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) Act, 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) Act, 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 25<sup>th</sup> 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 PRACTICES

Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs organizes 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 following training programmes were organized: -

S.No.	Duration	No. of participants	Designation of officers
1.	19 <sup>th</sup> to 21 <sup>st</sup> January 2015	13	Exec. Director/Directors/Jt. Directors/ SOs in M/o Railways
2.	11 <sup>th</sup> March 2019	172	ASOs/SOs/Under Secretaries/ Deputy Secretaries/Directors/Joint Secretaries
3.	17 <sup>th</sup> July 2019	169	Assistant Secretaries (IAS 2017 Batch)
4.	4 <sup>th</sup> October, 2019	20 (Approx)	Officers of the Department of Atomic Energy (Mumbai) on their request



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



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

During the period, a workshop for the officers/ officials of state of Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Karnataka, and Arunachal Pradesh was also organized during 4-8 April 2016.

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

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 Rule of procedures and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. In the Rajya Sabha, the Chairman permits the members to mention matters of urgent public importance, generally known as Special Mention, under Rule 180-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 attention.

During the period 8034 matters were raised in Lok Sabha under Rule 377 and 1293 matters were raised in Rajya Sabha under Rule 180 A-E by way of Special Mentions. Out of which 7482 issues in Lok Sabha and 988 issues in Rajya Sabha have been disposed of.

#### **5. ZERO HOUR MATTERS**

During 'Zero Hour' members in both Houses with the permission of the presiding officer, raise matters of urgent public importance. During the period under report 11265 matters were raised in Lok Sabha which is the highest ever in comparison to the corresponding years of all Lok Sabhas and 2332 matters were raised in Rajya Sabha.

## **6. ASSURANCES (LOK SABHA AND RAJYA SABHA)**

An important function assigned to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs is implementation of assurances given by Ministers in Parliament. Ministers, while giving replies to questions, discussions etc. in Parliament, give assurances. There is a standard list of expressions constituting assurances, duly approved by the Houses. This standard list is available at Annex 3 of the Manual of Parliamentary Procedures in the Government of India, which is a publication of this Ministry, and is available on its website(<https://mpa.gov.in/>).

Assurance Branch extracts (culls out) the assurances from the proceedings of the two Houses, and forwards them to concerned Ministries/Departments for fulfilment, ordinarily within 3 months. Ministries/Departments send Implementation Reports in respect of these assurances, approved by their Ministers, to this Ministry, which, in turn, lays them on the Table of the respective House. This fulfils the assurances.

During last eight years, since Monsoon Session 2014 and upto Budget Session 2022, 7569 assurances were culled out from the proceedings of Lok Sabha. During the same period, 4738 assurances were culled out from the proceedings of Rajya Sabha.

A total of 8445 full Implementation Reports pertaining to Lok Sabha assurances were laid during the period. 205 part Implementation Reports were also laid. 4635 full Implementation Reports and 478 part Implementation Reports pertaining to Rajya Sabha assurances were also laid, during this period.

This Ministry, automated the entire process of assurance work, beginning from culling out of assurances from proceedings of the House to laying of implementation reports, by launching a software called O.A.M.S.(Online Assurances Monitoring System) on 9th October, 2018. Records are now transparent and uniform for all stakeholders. This has also resulted in savings of papers, other physical resources, manpower, time etc.

## **7. RESEARCH RELATED ACTIVITIES**

### **Manual of Parliamentary Procedures in the 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 of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs is being published annually. The Statistical Handbook, 2021 has been updated in April 2022 and uploaded on the Ministry's website.

### **Handbook on the 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>)

### **Citizen's Charter-**

In the parliamentary form of Government, the day-to-day working of the parliamentary system makes large claims on the time and resources of various Ministries/Departments. The parliamentary business covers numerous intricate matters - financial, legislative and non- legislative. The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs provides the critical interface between the Government and the Parliament. The Ministry, though small in size, handles a large gamut of activities ranging from managing Legislative business, Parliamentary assurances, and Consultative Committees to welfare of Members of Parliament and organizing Youth Parliament Competitions.

The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs strives to provide comprehensive and quality services to a Body of Citizens comprising, the Parliament and its Members as well as Ministries/Departments and other Organizations of Government of India and State Governments. The Citizen's Charter is being published at regular intervals. The latest Citizen's Charter is updated in January 2022.

## **8. YOUTH PARLIAMENT**

### **Youth Parliament (Offline)**

There are four Schemes of Youth Parliament Competition that are organized 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 organizing Youth Parliament Competitions in their respective States / UTs.

During the period under report, Youth Parliament Competitions under the 4 schemes were held in 1536 institutions involving 84,480 students and financial assistance was provided to 17 States / UTs.

### **Youth Parliament (Online)**

The Web-portal of Youth Parliament was developed to increase the outreach of the youth parliament programmes 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 members of both the Houses of Parliament on November 26<sup>th</sup>, 2019 in Central Hall, Parliament House.

As on 8<sup>th</sup> April 2022, registration request from 8021 institutions were received, out of which 3887 registrations have been approved, 104 registrations have been rejected and for the remaining registrations additional information has been sought.

A Video tutorial on Youth Parliament was prepared in 2019 for e-training of the participants. Subsequently, its updated version has also been prepared for the use during the iconic week of the Azadi Ka Amrut Mahotsav (AKAM).

### **Special sittings of Youth Parliament**

Special Sittings of Youth Parliament are being organized on the theme of AKAM in atleast one institution every month starting from January, 2022 to August, 2023. 6 such Special Sittings have so far been organized.

## 9. ALL INDIA WHIPS CONFERENCE

During this period, 3 All India Whips Conference's i.e. Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth All India Whips' Conferences were held on 13-14<sup>th</sup> October 2014, 29-30<sup>th</sup> September 2015 and 08-09<sup>th</sup> January, 2018 at Goa, Visakhapatnam and Udaipur respectively.

## 10. MEMBER'S EMOLUMENTS

### **Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act, 1953**

The salary of the Hon'ble Chairman, Rajya Sabha has been increased from Rs. 1.25 lakh to Rs. 4 lakh per month vide amendments through Finance Act, 2018.

### **Amendment in the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954 and Rules made there under**

Amendments were made in the salary, Allowances and pension of Members of Parliament w.e.f. 01<sup>st</sup> April, 2018 as mentioned below:-

- Salary increased from Rs.50,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- per month.
- Basic Pension increased from Rs. 20,000/- to Rs. 25,000/- per month. Additional pension increased from 1,500/- per month to 2,000/- per month for every year served in excess of five years.
- Constituency allowance increased from Rs.45,000/- to Rs. 70,000/- .
- Office Expense Allowance from Rs.40,000/- to Rs.60,000/-

Above provisions were made for a period of five years. Thereafter, increase will be made in every five years commencing from 1.4.2023 on the basis of Cost Inflation Index provided under clause (v) of Explanation to section 48 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

### **Amendment in Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954 and Rules made thereunder**

The following reductions were made in the salary and other allowances of members of Parliament as austerity measures to meet the exigencies arising out of COVID19 pandemic w.e.f. 1st April, 2020 for a period of one year vide Salary, Allowances and Pension (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020 promulgated by the President on 07.04.2020. Related Bill was passed by Parliament on 18.09.2020 and assented to by the President on 24.09.2020.

- Salary reduced from Rs. 1,00,000/- to Rs.70,000/- per month.
- Constituency allowance reduced from Rs. 70,000/- to Rs. 49,000/- per month.
- Office Expense Allowance reduced from Rs. 60,000/- to Rs. 54,000/- per month.

## 11. CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES

An informal Consultative Committee system for various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India was instituted in 1954 to promote informal consultation between the Government and the Members of Parliament on policies and programs of the Government and the manner of their implementation and to provide an opportunity to Government to benefit from the advice and guidance of the members of Parliament in relation to policy matters and implementation of programmes and schemes. Major achievements during last 8 years are as under:-

- 35 Consultative Committee were constituted in 16th Lok Sabha.
- 243 Meetings were held during 16th Lok Sabha.
- 38 Consultative Committee were constituted in 17th Lok Sabha.
- 122 Meetings held during 17th Lok Sabha (till date 31st March, 2022)

## 12. NATIONAL E-VIDHAN APPLICATION (NeVA)

- NeVA is one of the Mission Mode Projects(MMP) of the Government of India under Digital India Programme, launched to digitize and make the functioning of all the 39 Legislatures across the country paperless on the line of Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly. Apex Committee in its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting held on 15<sup>th</sup> October, 2015 decided to make the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs ( MPA ) as 'Nodal Ministry' for implementation of 'e- Sansad' & 'e-Vidhan' MMP and empowered it to take all necessary steps to promote & roll out e-Vidhan re-designated as National e-Vidhan Application (NeVA) in all the Houses supported by NIC.
- NeVA is developed to function as a member centric application, device neutral and user-friendly app to equip all the members to handle diverse House Business smartly. NeVA is a generic digital application hosted on National Cloud -Meghraj with maintenance, security and disaster recovery for all Legislative Houses.
- NeVA application is device agnostic which runs on desktop, laptop, iPad and smart phone. 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 Report, Proceedings of the House, synopsis of proceedings, provisional calendar and rotation of Ministries, News and press releases and reference materials, 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.

- Inside the House, NeVA Digital House Module will support a digital eBook format accessible through member's login on touch-screen device installed at Member's Desks. Digital House Module will enable E-Votting and E-Attendance along with running the House digitally.
- By giving the citizens access to the bills, the question-answers, the documents tabled in the house in an easy manner, NeVA will not only bring democracy closer to our citizens but will also empower them by providing an opportunity to the citizens for meaningful engagement with the democracy.
- The NeVA Public Website and Mobile application both are developed and the platform is ready to be rolled out in State/UTs Legislatures.
- In order to roll out NeVA, Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs consulted all the State Governments and constituted Central Project Monitoring Unit (CPMU) to provide complete technical support in terms of hardware, software and capacity building as well as financial support. A two-day workshop, for appraising the Nodal & other Officers from State Legislatures/Councils and to familiarize them with the features and functionalities of the NeVA App, was held on 24<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> September, 2018 in Parliament Library Building, New Delhi.
- Central Project Monitoring Unit (CPMU) National e-Vidhan Application conducted following workshops/VCs during the period :-
  - No. of Phase-I (2 day workshop) - 23 Houses
  - No. of Phase-II (3 day workshop) - 14 Houses
  - No. of Phase III (2 day workshop) - Members training at Bihar Council & Arunachal Pradesh Assembly
  - No. of Video Conferences – 28
- In addition to this, interactive sessions have also been conducted to orient the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha officials in their secretariats for the adoption of the web application of NeVA and the mobile application.
- NeVA MMP with total outlay of Rs.673.94 Crore (capping the Centre share to Rs.423.60 Crore and balance of Rs.250.34 Crore as State share) has been approved by Public Investment Board on 15.01.2020 and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs have also approved the same on 27.01.2020.
- Funding pattern under the Project is on the pattern of Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) i.e. 60:40, NE & Hilly States 90:10 and UTs 100%.
- Notification, Guidelines and MoU of the scheme has been issued and are available on the website of NeVA (<https://www.neva.gov.in>) as well as that of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs (<https://www.mpa.gov.in>).
- Tripartite MoU for implementation of NeVA has been signed with 18 States {20 Houses}: Punjab, Odisha, Bihar {both Houses}, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Gujarat, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Puducherry, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Sikkim, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh {both Houses}, Jharkhand. Out of these, DPR has been submitted by 13 States {15 Houses}: Punjab, Odisha,

Bihar {both Houses}, Nagaland, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Meghalaya, Haryana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh Council, Mizoram and Uttar Pradesh Assembly

- Ist instalment of Central share for 14 Houses viz. Punjab, Odisha, Bihar {both Houses}, Nagaland, Manipur, Tamil Nadu, Sikkim, Tripura, Haryana, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Uttar Pradesh (both Houses) for NeVA implementation has been released.
- Moreover, 2<sup>nd</sup> instalment of Central share for the Houses viz. Odisha, Bihar Legislative Council, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh Assembly and Sikkim has also been released for NeVA implementation.
- Bihar Legislative Council became the first House in the country to adopt online questions through NeVA during Monsoon Session in July, 2019.
- Odisha has presented their State's Budget digitally through NeVA.
- Nagaland Assembly has become completely paperless by conducting their entire Budget session 2022 digitally.

## **13. PROTOCOL AND WELFARE**

### **1. Visit of Government Sponsored Goodwill Delegation of MPs to foreign countries**

The Parliamentarians of a country play a significant role in determining the policies of the country and strengthening of relations with other countries. More particularly, it is indeed useful and necessary for a democratic and developing country like India to select some Members of Parliament and distinguished personalities and utilize their services in projecting our policies, programmes, problems and achievements in different fields with their counterparts and other opinion makers in other countries and secure their support in favour of India. Undoubtedly, to achieve the aforesaid objectives, the exchange of Government sponsored Delegation of Members of Parliament proved to be effective. Therefore three to four delegations of Members of Parliament, under the leadership of Minister of Parliamentary Affairs/Ministers of State for Parliamentary Affairs and comprising Chief Whips and Members of various Political Parties in the two Houses of Parliament, chosen by respective political parties, visit various countries. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs also receives such delegations from other countries.

In consultation with the Ministry of External Affairs and the concerned missions of India and with the approval of the Prime Minister, six Goodwill Delegations of Parliamentarians were sent abroad during last eight years i.e. to (i) Mexico, Argentina & Chile during 26-10-2014 to 7-11-2014; (ii) Australia & New Zealand during 24-05-2015 to 04-6-2015; (iii) Singapore, Indonesia and Malaysia during 10-04-2016 to 20-04-2016; (iv) Portugal & Spain during 16-10-2016 to 23-10-2016; (v) Sweden, Norway and Israel during 29-05-2017 TO 06-06-2017 and (vi) Germany and Italy during 15-10-2018 to 19-10-2018.

### **2. Meeting with Delegations from abroad**

Besides sending the delegations to abroad, various delegations from abroad called on Minister of Parliamentary Affairs/Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs and exchanged views on functioning of Parliament and other matters of mutual interest like (i) Japanese Parliamentary Delegation on 27.06.2014, (ii) Romanian Parliamentary Delegation on 09.12.2014, (iii) German Parliamentary Delegation on 13.03.2015, (iv) Parliamentary Delegation from European Parliament on 16.03.2015, (v) Spain Parliamentary Delegation on 27.04.2015, (vi) Czech Republic Parliamentary Delegation on 27.04.2015, (vii) Indonesian Parliamentary Delegation on 11.06.2015, (viii) Bhutan Parliamentary Delegation on 10.08.2015, (ix) A Delegation from Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation on 4.12.2015, (x) Fiji Delegation on 10.12.2015, (xi) Canadian Parliamentary Delegation on 28.03.2017, (xii) Ghanaian Parliamentary Delegation on 14.04.2022.

### **3. Liaison with Leaders of various parties/groups in Parliament.**

One of the vital functions allotted to this Ministry under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 is liaison with Leaders and Whips of various political Parties and Groups represented in Parliament. This Ministry makes necessary arrangements/co-ordinates the meetings of leaders of various political parties/groups in Parliament convened by the Hon'ble Prime Minister and other Union Ministers in order to evolve consensus on important national and international issues. During the period under report 29 such meetings were convened.

## 14. CELEBRATION OF CONSTITUTION DAY

### Constitution Day-2020

The Ministry celebrated the Constitution Day, 2020 on 26<sup>th</sup> November to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution of India. On the occasion, the reading of Preamble to the Constitution of India under leadership of Hon'ble President of India was done by the Officers and officials of the Ministry. A Webinar on "Fundamental Principles and Values of the Constitution – an interface among Legislature, Judiciary and Executive" was also organised from 11.30 am to 12.30 pm which was open to all. The officers and Officials of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs joined the Webinar alongwith the officers and official of Ministry of Earth Sciences. Dr. Satya Prakash, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs was the speaker on the occasion.

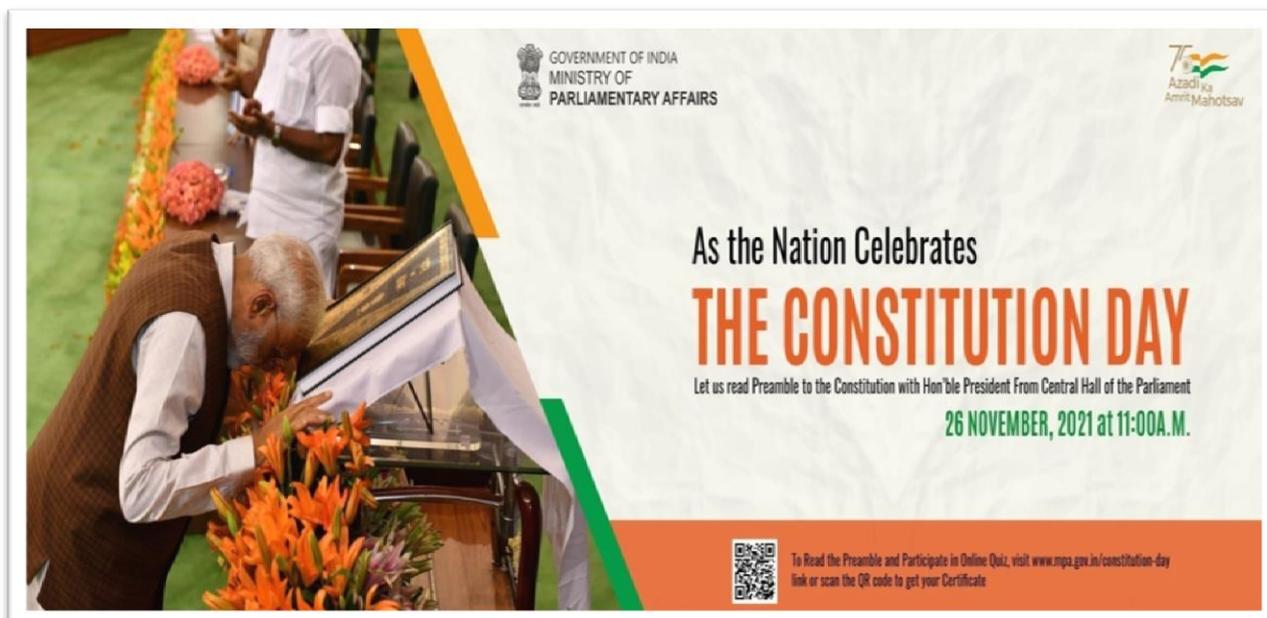
### Constitution Day-2021

As part of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, the Ministry was made the lead Ministry for celebrating the Constitution Day, 2021 on 26<sup>th</sup> November 2021. For spreading the celebrations to every nook and corner of the country, extensive correspondences were made with all Ministries/Departments of Govt. of India, State/UT Governments.

Special emphasis was laid on mass reading of Preamble to the Constitution alongwith Hon'ble President on 26.11.2021 at 11:00 AM therefore requests were made to Ministries/Departments/States/UTs for reading of Preamble with Hon'ble President in schools/colleges/Universities/ Govt. offices/Institutions etc. For ensuring *Jan Bhagidari*, the Ministry also developed following web portals:-

1. "Online Reading of the Preamble to the Constitution of India in 23 languages (22 official languages and English) ;and "Online Quiz on Constitutional Democracy" wherein anybody can participate from anywhere and get certificates.
2. Portal for uploading activities celebrated by Ministries/Departments of Govt. of India.

Above portals were made available at microsite - [mpa.gov.in/constitution-day](http://mpa.gov.in/constitution-day).



As part of this Mahotsav, main event was held on 26<sup>th</sup> November at 11:00 AM onwards with great fervour and gaiety in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Hon'ble President of India alongwith Hon'ble Vice- President, Hon'ble Prime Minister, Hon'ble, Speaker, Hon'ble Ministers, Hon'ble MPs and other dignitaries, led the celebrations of the Constitution Day, 2021 from Central Hall of Parliament House.

Hon'ble President also launched this Ministry's portal on "Online Quiz on Constitutional Democracy".



## ANNEXURE

### BILLS PASSED BY BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT DURING 16<sup>TH</sup> LOK SABHA

S. No.	Name of the Bill
1.	The National Judicial Appointments Commission Bill, 2014.
2.	The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2014
3.	The Finance (No. 2) Bill, 2014
4.	The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2014
5.	The Securities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2014
6.	The Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2014
7.	The Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2014
8.	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 2014
9.	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 2014
10.	The National Institute of Design Bill, 2014
11.	The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty First Amendment Bill, 2014
12.	The Delhi Appropriation (No 2) Bill, 2014
13.	The Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2014
14.	The Delhi Special Police Establishment (Amendment) Bill, 2014
15.	The Labour Laws (Exemption from furnishing returns and maintaining registers by certain establishments) Amendment Bill, 2014
16.	The Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Laws (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2014
17.	The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 2014
18.	The Merchant Shipping (Second Amendment) Bill, 2014
19.	The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2014
20.	The School of Planning and Architecture Bill, 2014
21.	The Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2014
22.	The Indian Institutes of Information Technology Bill, 2014
23.	The Apprentices (Amendment) Bill, 2014
24.	The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions (Second Amendment) Bill, 2014
25.	The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2015
26.	The Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2015
27.	The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2015
28.	The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2015.
29.	The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2015
30.	The Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Bill, 2015
31.	The Warehousing Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 2015
32.	The Repealing and Amending Bill, 2015
33.	The Constitution (One Hundred and Nineteenth Amendment) Bill, 2013
34.	The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2015
35.	The Finance Bill, 2015

36.	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill 2015
37.	The Payment and Settlement Systems (Amendment) Bill, 2015
38.	The Regional Rural Banks (Amendment) Bill, 2015.
39.	The Repealing and Amending Bill, 2015
40.	The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 2015
41.	The Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Bill, 2015.
42.	The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2015.
43.	The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2015.
44.	The Appropriation Bill, 2015.
45.	The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2015
46.	The Companies Amendment Bill 2015.
47.	The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Bill, 2015.
48.	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 2015
49.	The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2015
50.	The Delhi High Court (Amendment) Bill, 2015
51.	The Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Bill, 2015
52.	The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2015.
53.	The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2015.
54.	The Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 2015.
55.	The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2015.
56.	The Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts Bill, 2015.
57.	The Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Bill, 2015.
58.	The Atomic Energy (Amendment) Bill, 2015.
59.	The payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 2015.
60.	The Sugar Cess Bill, 2015
61.	The Election Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2016.
62.	The High Court and the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2016.
63.	The Carriage by Air (Amendment) Bill, 2016.
64.	The Bureau of Indian Standards Bill, 2016.
65.	The Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Bill, 2016.
66.	The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2016.
67.	The National Waterways Bill, 2016.
68.	The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill, 2016.
69.	The Appropriation (Vote on Account Bill), 2016.
70.	The Appropriation Bill, 2016.
71.	The Aadhar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services), Bill 2016.

72.	The Sikh Gurdwaras (Amendment) Bill, 2016
73.	The Appropriation (Railways) No.2 Bill, 2016.
74.	The Appropriation Acts (Repeal) Bill, 2016.
75.	The Repeal and Amending (Third) Bill, 2016
76.	The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2016
77.	The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2016
78.	The Anti Hijacking Bill, 2016
79.	Dr. Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University Bill, 2016
80.	The Finance Bill, 2016
81.	The Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2016
82.	The Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2016
83.	The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016
84.	The Uttarakhand Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2016
85.	The Regional Centre for Biotechnology, 2016
86.	The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Bill, 2016
87.	The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2016
88.	The Dentists (Amendment) Bill, 2016
89.	The Indian Trust (Amendment) Bill, 2016
90.	The National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2016
91.	The Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2016
92.	The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2016
93.	The Lokpal and Lokayuktas (Amendment) Bill, 2016
94.	The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2016
95.	The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty Second Amendment) Bill, 2016
96.	The Enforcement of Security interest and Recovery of Debt Laws and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 2016
97.	The Central Agricultural University(Amendment) Bill, 2016
98.	The Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2016.
99.	The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2016
100.	The Taxation Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 2016
101.	The Appropriation (No.5) Bill, 2016.
102.	The Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2016
103.	The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2016
104.	The Payment of Wages (Amendment) Bill, 2017.
105.	The Specified Bank Notes (Cessation of Liabilities) Bill, 2017
106.	The Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2017
107.	The Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 2017
108.	The Appropriation Bill, 2017
109.	The Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2017
110.	The Finance Bill, 2017

111.	The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2017
112.	The Appropriation (Railways) No.2 Bill, 2017
113.	The Mental Health Care Bill, 2017
114.	The Employee's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 2017
115.	The Central Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017
116.	The Integrated Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017
117.	The Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Bill, 2017
118.	The Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Bill 2017
119.	The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2017
120.	The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2017
121.	The Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (Prevention and Control) Bill, 2017
122.	The Footwear Design and Development Institute Bill, 2017
123.	The Admiralty (Jurisdiction and Settlement of Maritime Claims) Bill, 2017
124.	The Collection of Statistics (Amendment) Bill, 2017
125.	The National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2017
126.	The Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Public-Private Partnership) Bill, 2017
127.	The Right of Children Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2017
128.	The Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2017
129.	The Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2017
130.	The Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2017
131.	The Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2017
132.	The Central Goods and Services Tax (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Bill, 2017
133.	The Integrated Goods and Services Tax (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Bill, 2017
134.	The Punjab Municipal Corporation Law (Extension to Chandigarh) Amendment Bill, 2017
135.	The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2017
136.	The Indian Institute of Management Bill, 2017
137.	The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second (Amendment) Bill, 2017
138.	The Repealing and Amending Bill, 2017
139.	The Repealing and Amending (Second) Bill, 2017
140.	The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill, 2017
141.	The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (amendment) Bill, 2017
142.	The Indian Forest (Amendment) Bill, 2017
143.	The Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy Bill, 2017
144.	The Central Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Bill, 2017
145.	The Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 2017
146.	The Appropriation Bill, 2018
147.	The High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2018.
148.	The Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 2017

149.	The Finance Bill, 2018
150.	The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2018
151.	The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2018
152.	The Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2018
153.	The Specific Relief (Amendment) Bill, 2018.
154.	The Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018.
155.	The Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Bill, 2018
156.	The State Banks (Repeal and Amendment) Bill, 2018
157.	The Constitution (One Hundred and Second Amendment) Bill, 2018
158.	The National Commission for Backward Classes (Repeal) Bill, 2018
159.	The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2018
160.	The Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Bill, 2017
161.	The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2018
162.	The National Sports University Bill, 2018
163.	The Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2018
164.	The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Second Amendment) Bill, 2018.
165.	The Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2018.
166.	The Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2018
167.	The Appropriation (No.5) Bill, 2018.
168.	The Central Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2018
169.	The Integrated Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2018
170.	The Union Territory Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2018
171.	The Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Amendment Bill, 2018
172.	The National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Central Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple (Disabilities) Amendment Bill, 2018
173.	The Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 2018
174.	The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2017
175.	The National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Bill, 2017
176.	The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty Fourth Amendment) Bill, 2019
177.	The Finance Bill, 2019
178.	The Appropriate (Vote on Account) Bill, 2019
179.	The Appropriation Bill, 2019
180.	The Personal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2019

**BILLS PASSED BY BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT DURING THE FIRST THREE YEARS OF 17<sup>TH</sup> LOK SABHA**

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

41.	The Arms (Amendment) Bill, 2019
42.	The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2019
43.	The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Amendment) Bill, 2019
44.	The International Financial Services Centres Authority Bill, 2019
45.	The Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2019
46.	The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2020
47.	The Mineral Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2020
48.	The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill, 2020
49.	The Direct Tax Vivad Se Vishwas Bill, 2020
50.	The Central Sanskrit Universities Bill, 2020
51.	The Appropriation Bill, 2020
52.	The Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2020
53.	The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation Bill, 2020
54.	The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2020
55.	The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2020
56.	The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2020
57.	The Finance Bill, 2020
58.	The National Commission for Homoeopathy Bill, 2020
59.	The National Commission for Indian System of Medicine Bill, 2020
60.	The Aircraft (Amendment) Bill, 2020
61.	The Institute of Teaching and Research of Ayurveda Bill, 2020
62.	The Salary, Allowance and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 2020
63.	The Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Bill, 2020
64.	The Farmers' (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement of Price Assurance and Farm Services Bill, 2020
65.	The Salary and Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Bill, 2020
66.	The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Second Amendment) Bill, 2020
67.	The Epidemic Diseases (Amendment) Bill, 2020
68.	The Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2020
69.	The Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2020
70.	The Indian Institutes of Information Technology Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2020
71.	The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 2020
72.	The Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2020
73.	The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2020
74.	The National Forensic Sciences University Bill, 2020
75.	The Rashtriya Raksha University Bill, 2020
76.	The Taxation and Other Laws (Relaxation and Amendment of Certain Provisions) Bill, 2020
77.	The Bilateral Netting of Qualified Financial Contracts Bill, 2020
78.	The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2020
79.	The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020
80.	The Industrial Relations Code, 2020
81.	The Code on Social Security, 2020
82.	The Jammu and Kashmir Official Languages Bill, 2020

83.	The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2020
84.	The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2020
85.	The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2021
86.	The Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Bill, 2021
87.	The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second (Amendment), Bill, 2021
88.	The Major Port Authorities Bill, 2021
89.	The Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Bill, 2021
90.	The Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 2021
91.	The Mines and Minerals (Developments and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2021
92.	The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2021
93.	The Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2021
94.	The Appropriation Bill, 2021
95.	The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation Bill, 2021
96.	The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No. 2) Bill,2021
97.	The Puducherry Appropriation Bill, 2021
98.	The Puducherry Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2021
99.	The Finance Bill, 2021
100.	The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Bill, 2021
101.	The National Bank for Financing Infrastructure and Development Bill, 2021
102.	The National Commission for Allied and Healthcare Professions Bill, 2021
103.	The National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management Bill, 2021
104.	The Marine Aids to Navigation Bill, 2021
105.	The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment) Bill, 2021
106.	The Factoring Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2021
107.	The Inland Vessels Bill, 2021
108.	The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill, 2021
109.	The Airport Economic Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2021
110.	The Coconut Development Board (Amendment) Bill, 2021
111.	The Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas Bill, 2021
112.	The Essential Defence Service Bill, 2021
113.	The Limited Liability Partnership (Amendment) Bill, 2021
114.	The Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2021
115.	The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2021
116.	The Tribunal Reforms Bill, 2021
117.	The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2021
118.	The Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2021
119.	The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty Seventh Amendment) Bill, 2021
120.	The General Insurance Business (Rationalisation) Amendment Bill, 2021
121.	The National Commission for Indian System of Medicine (Amendment) Bill, 2021
122.	The National Commission for Homeopathy (Amendment) Bill, 2021
123.	The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2021
124.	The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2021

125.	The Farms Laws Repeal Bill, 2021
126.	The Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Bill, 2020
127.	The Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2019
128.	The National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2021
129.	The High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2021
130.	The Dam Safety Bill, 2019
131.	The Central Vigilance Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2021
132.	The Delhi Special Police Establishment (Amendment) Bill, 2021
133.	The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Bill, 2021
134.	The Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 2021
135.	The Election Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2021
136.	The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2022
137.	The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2022
138.	The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation Bill, 2022
139.	The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2022
140.	The Appropriation Bill, 2022
141.	The Finance Bill, 2022
142.	The Constitution (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2022
143.	The Chartered Accountants, the Costs and Works Accountants and the Company Secretaries Amendment Bill, 2022
144.	The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2022.
145.	The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2022
146.	The Criminal Procedure (Identification) Bill, 2022 Bill, 2022.