

ANNUAL REVIEW OF STATE LAWS

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**Manas Gubbi, Niranjana S Menon
& Simranjyot Kaur**

The Indian Constitution provides for a legislature in every state. All 28 states of India and the union territories (UTs) of Delhi and Puducherry have legislatures. Six states (Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana, and Uttar Pradesh) have legislatures with two Houses, the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

Legislatures have three primary responsibilities: discussing and passing Bills, scrutinising and approving government finances, and holding the government accountable. In 2023, state legislatures passed more than 500 Bills, and scrutinised their state budgets, cumulatively worth about Rs 53 lakh crore. This report analyses the working of 30 state legislatures in 2023.

This analysis is based on data obtained from state legislatures, state gazettes, and responses to Right to Information (RTI) requests. A detailed note on sources and methodology is available on page 19.

The following abbreviations are used for state Assemblies in the charts throughout the report.

State	Abbreviation	State	Abbreviation	State	Abbreviation
Andhra Pradesh	AP	Jharkhand	JH	Puducherry	PY
Arunachal Pradesh	AR	Karnataka	KA	Punjab	PB
Assam	AS	Kerala	KL	Rajasthan	RJ
Bihar	BR	Madhya Pradesh	MP	Sikkim	SK
Chhattisgarh	CG	Maharashtra	MH	Tamil Nadu	TN
Delhi	DL	Manipur	MN	Telangana	TS
Goa	GA	Meghalaya	MG	Tripura	TR
Gujarat	GJ	Mizoram	MZ	Uttarakhand	UK
Haryana	HR	Nagaland	NL	Uttar Pradesh	UP
Himachal Pradesh	HP	Odisha	OD	West Bengal	WB

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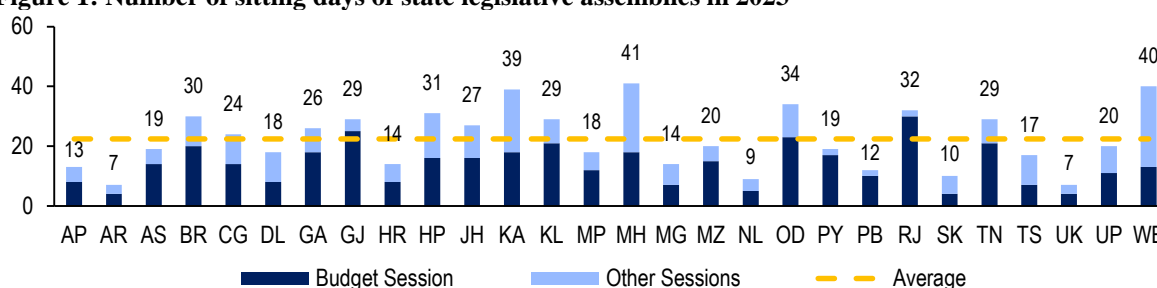
FUNCTIONING OF STATE LEGISLATURES

Legislatures have three primary responsibilities: discussing and passing Bills, scrutinising and approving government finances, and holding the government accountable. Over the last several years, state legislatures in India have been meeting for fewer days, and passing Bills and budgets with less scrutiny. Few states have constituted committees for detailed study of Bills and budgets, and where they do exist, they do not meet frequently. In 2023, state legislatures met for an average of 22 days, and each sitting lasted for five hours on average. During this time, they passed more than 500 Bills, and passed their respective state budgets worth over 53 lakh crore rupees.

State Assemblies met for 22 days on average in 2023

Maharashtra met for the highest number of days (41), followed by West Bengal (40), and Karnataka (39). 13 states, including Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, and Telangana met for less than 20 days. Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, and Uttarakhand met for less than 10 days. Goa doubled its sittings from 13 in 2022 to 26 in 2023. Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, and Telangana also met for more days in 2023, as compared to 2022. Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, and Punjab met for fewer days in 2023 as compared to the previous year. Kerala, which met for 61 days in 2021, and 41 days in 2022, only had 29 sitting days in 2023.

Figure 1: Number of sitting days of state legislative assemblies in 2023

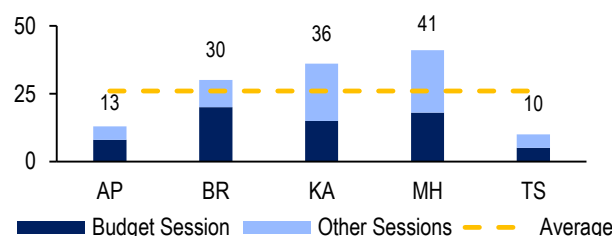


Note: Data for Manipur and Tripura was not available.

Sources: Assembly websites of various states; RTI; PRS.

Six states (Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana, and Uttar Pradesh) have legislatures with two Houses – a Legislative Assembly and a Legislative Council. In 2023, these Councils met for 26 days on average. The average number of sitting days for four Councils (except Bihar and Uttar Pradesh) in 2022 was 25. Council sessions usually coincide with Assembly sessions. Members of Councils (MLCs) are elected by different sections of the population, such as teachers, graduates, local bodies, and MLAs. MLCs also ask questions to government, and discuss legislation.

Figure 2: Number of sitting days of state legislative councils in 2023



Note: Data for Uttar Pradesh was not available.

Sources: Assembly websites of various states; RTI; PRS.

62% of sittings were held during Budget Sessions

The Constitution mandates state legislature sessions to be held at least once every six months. The budget session, usually held between January and March, is the longest. In 2023, 62% of sittings were held during the budget session. This figure was 61% in 2022 and 2021. Gujarat and Punjab held more than 80% of their sittings in the budget session. Tamil Nadu held 72% of its sittings in the budget session, lower than 91% in 2022. During this session, along with legislative business, the government budget for the forthcoming financial year is passed.

After the budget session, legislatures generally hold sessions between July and September, and again between November and December. Nine states held only two sessions in 2023.

Governors and State Legislatures

Over the last few years, the relationship between the Governor and the elected Government has turned contentious in some states. Some of these matters have reached the Supreme Court.^{1,2,3,4}

Some state governments have continued sessions of the state legislature for months, without requiring a summons issued by the Governor (see page 2).

In some states, Bills passed by the legislature have remained pending with the Governor for more than a year. State governments have approached the Supreme Court citing delays in assent by the Governor (see page 7).

Several states have also amended their University laws, removing the Governor from the position of Chancellor (see page 9).

In some states, the same session continued for a long period

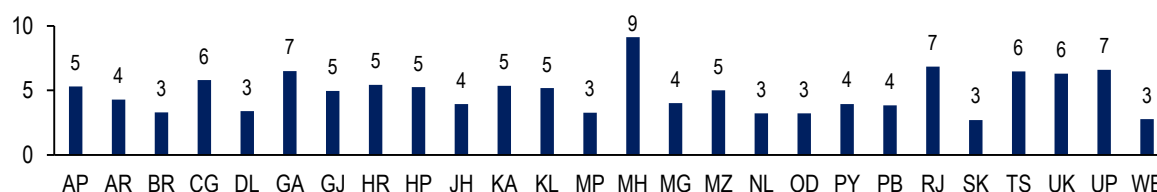
An Assembly session begins when the Governor summons the House, and ends when the Governor prorogues it. Both the summons and the prorogation are issued on the advice of the state Cabinet. During a session, sittings are called by the Speaker. In 2023, in seven states, sessions continued for more than six months without being prorogued, and with long gaps between sittings. In Delhi, the same session continued from March to December 2023, with a total of 14 sittings. Punjab's session held between March and October 2023 had 10 sittings. Punjab had approached the Supreme Court in February 2023, stating that the Governor was not summoning the Budget Session; the Court stated that the Governor was bound by the advice given by the state Cabinet.¹

Rajasthan's session in 2023 continued from January to August. In 2021 and 2022, Rajasthan had only one session, which continued from January to December. In West Bengal, a session which began in July 2023 has not been prorogued as of March 2024. In Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Telangana, sessions continued for more than a year. Sikkim's session which began in March 2022 was prorogued only in April 2023. A session of the Tamil Nadu Assembly which began in January 2023, has not been prorogued as of March 2024. In Telangana, one session continued from September 2021 till August 2023, when the term of the House ended.

Assembly sittings lasted for five hours on average

The average duration of a sitting in 2023 (across 26 states) was five hours. While a sitting in Maharashtra lasted nine hours on average, in seven states, the average sitting duration was three hours. Sitting duration also varies within a state. For example, of the 20 sitting days in Uttar Pradesh, four lasted less than two hours. The longest sitting (across 26 states), which lasted 14 hours, was also held in Uttar Pradesh, during which the Governor's speech to the Assembly was discussed.

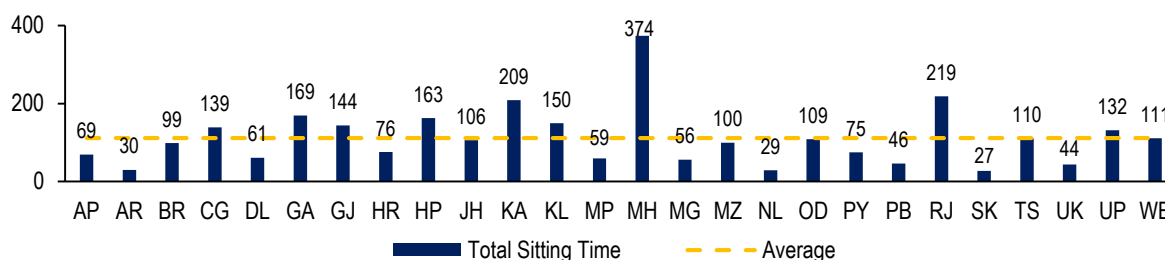
Figure 3: Average duration of a sitting in 2023 (in hours)



Note: Data was not available for Assam, Manipur, Tamil Nadu, and Tripura.
Sources: Assembly websites of various states; RTI responses; PRS.

When Assemblies sit for few days, and meet for only a few hours on these days, the time spent on transacting business is also low. In 2023, five states met for less than 50 hours. Seven states met between 50 and 100 hours, eight states between 100 and 150 hours, and six states for 150 hours or more.

Figure 4: Total sitting time of state Assemblies in 2023 (in hours)

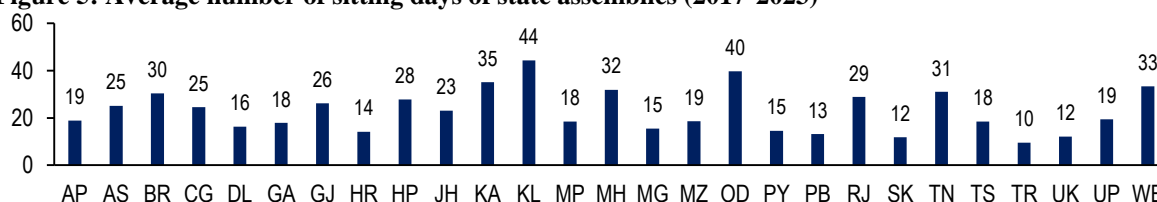


Note: Data was not available for Assam, Manipur, Tamil Nadu, and Tripura.
Sources: Assembly websites of various states; RTI responses; PRS.

Low number of sitting days every year

The average of 22 sitting days in 2023 was not an outlier. Over the last seven years, state assemblies met for 23 days on average per year.

Figure 5: Average number of sitting days of state assemblies (2017-2023)



Note: The chart above does not include Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, and Nagaland. The average for Tripura is from 2017 to 2022.
Sources: Assembly websites of various states; RTI; PRS.

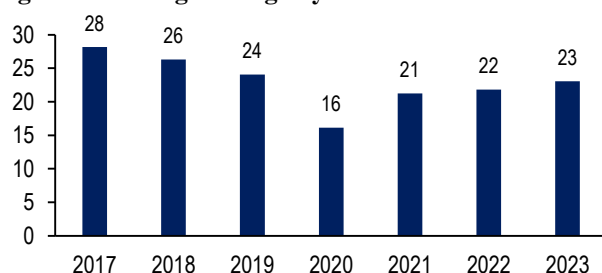
Average sitting days have not exceeded 30 in any of the last seven years. From 28 days in 2017, the figure has dipped to 21-23 days in the last three years (after the sharp drop in the Covid-affected 2020). Kerala (44 days a year on average), Odisha (40), and Karnataka (35) top the charts.

While the Telangana Assembly met for 37 days in 2017, it has not met for more than 20 days in any year since then. Haryana, Punjab, and Uttarakhand have not met for more than 20 days in any year since 2016.

The Constitution does not mandate any number of sitting days for state legislatures. Several states, including Karnataka, Punjab, and Uttar Pradesh have fixed a minimum number of sitting days.^{5,6,7} This has been done by enacting legislation, or through the Rules of Procedure for their Assemblies. However, none of these states have met the targets in any year between 2017 and 2023.

The National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution had recommended that Assemblies with fewer than 70 members meet for at least 50 days a year, and larger Assemblies meet for at least 90 days.⁸ Of the six states which require minimum sitting days, only Himachal Pradesh (68 members) has less than 70 members.

Figure 6: Average sitting days for 27 states



Note: The chart above includes the 27 states which are shown in Figure 5. Sources: Assembly websites of various states; RTI; PRS.

Table 1: Mandated sitting days for state Assemblies

State	Mandated number of sitting days	Average sitting days (2017-2023)
HP	35	28
KA	60	35
OD	60	40
PB	40	13
RJ	60	29
UP	90	19

Sources: Rules of Procedure of various state Assemblies; The Karnataka Conduct of Government Business in the State Legislature Act, 2005; PRS.

States discussed budgets for seven days on average

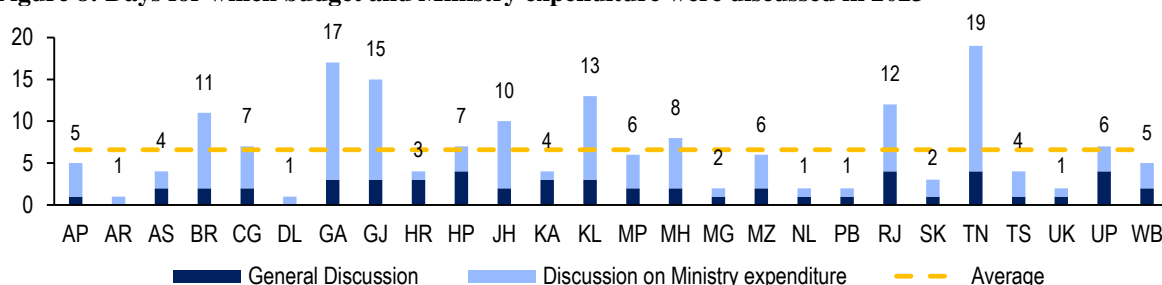
Legislatures scrutinise government finances, by discussing and passing the annual government budget. Budgets are discussed in two stages – a general discussion, followed by the discussion on Ministry/Department expenditure (see Figure 7). In 2023, 26 states discussed budgets for seven days on average. Tamil Nadu spent 19 days on the entire budget discussion, followed by Goa (17), Gujarat (15), and Kerala (13). Five states, including Delhi, Punjab, and Uttarakhand discussed and passed their budgets in one day.

Figure 7: Process of passing a Budget in state legislatures



Note: Scrutiny of Demands by Committees does not happen in most states.

Figure 8: Days for which budget and Ministry expenditure were discussed in 2023

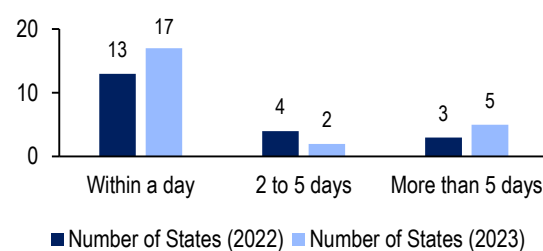


Note: Data for Manipur, Odisha, Puducherry, and Tripura was not available. Data for Karnataka is of the full budget passed in July 2023. Sources: Assembly websites; PRS.

In Parliament, the two stages of budget discussion are separated by a recess. During this time, Parliamentary Standing Committees examine Ministry expenditures. However, most states do not have a recess which would allow legislators time to examine the budget documents in greater detail. They also do not have committees for closer scrutiny of the budget.

In 2023, 17 states began the discussion on Ministry expenditure within a day of the budget general discussion ending. This figure was 13 (out of 20 states for which data was available) in 2022. Bihar, Kerala, Rajasthan, and West Bengal had a gap of 10 or more days between the two discussions in 2023. Haryana constituted eight Committees to examine Ministry expenditure in 2023.⁹ The Committees presented their reports on the day the general discussion began, 22 days after they were formed.

Figure 9: Days between general discussion and discussion on Ministry expenditure in states



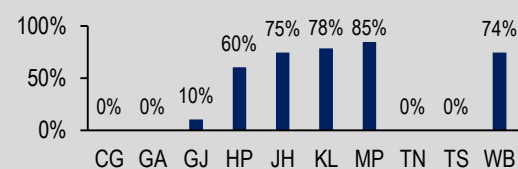
Note: Within a day implies that the discussion on Ministry expenditure began on the day that the general discussion ended, or the very next day. Data from 26 states was available in 2023, and from 20 states in 2022. The states added in 2023 are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Sikkim, Telangana, and Uttarakhand.

Sources: Assembly websites; PRS.

Voting on the budget

After the discussion on Ministry expenditures, the budget is put to vote. In some cases, the expenditure demand for each Ministry may be voted on separately, soon after it is discussed. Sometimes, a group of demands are clubbed, and discussed and voted together. Often, demands are guillotined, i.e., demands are voted on without being discussed. In 2023, the ten states shown in Figure 10 presented budgets worth about 18.5 lakh crore rupees. 36% of this amount was passed without discussion. We do not have data for other states.

Figure 10: Proportion of budget (for 2023-24) passed without discussion in states in 2023



Sources: State budgets, Assembly websites; PRS.

Financial Committees in 13 states held 866 sittings in 2023; few states have Subject Committees

Committees are an integral part of legislatures. Legislatures deal with complex matters across diverse fields. Committees allow these matters to be considered in greater detail, by a smaller group of legislators from various political parties. They scrutinise budgets, Bills and delegated legislation, examine government policies, and also look at aspects of functioning of Legislatures. They can also engage with government officials, outside experts, and the public to bring in their perspectives into the analysis. Committees present reports of their findings to the Assembly, which can then be used by legislators for a more informed debate.

Typically, there are three types of Committees: (i) General, (ii) Financial, and (iii) Department-related Standing Committees or Subject Committees. These Committees are permanent, with members changing at regular intervals. General Committees include the Business Advisory Committee, Library Committee, Privileges Committee, etc. Legislatures may also set up ad-hoc, or temporary Committees, to examine a specific matter, such as a Bill or an important subject. For example, Bihar set up a Committee to study heritage development in the state, and Kerala established a Committee to study the Kerala Public Health Bill, 2021. These Committees are dissolved after their reports are presented to the Assembly. While most states have constituted Financial Committees, and several General Committees, few states have constituted Subject Committees.

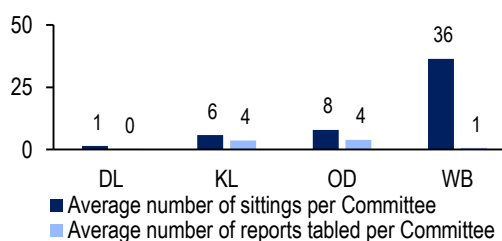
Subject Committees in four states held more than 1,110 sittings, and presented 110 reports in 2023

Legislatures may constitute Committees to examine all matters related to a particular subject, such as health, education, or agriculture. These Committees can scrutinise Bills related to that subject, and the expenditure of related government departments. Parliament, for instance, has constituted 24 Departmentally-related Standing Committees (DRSCs). Few state legislatures have such Committees.

In the states which have constituted these Committees, there is no uniformity in their name or number. Kerala has constituted 14 subject Committees. Delhi has seven DRSCs, and Odisha has 10. West Bengal has 26 Standing Committees on various subjects. Subject Committees in Kerala are chaired by their respective Ministers, in contrast with Parliament, where Ministers are not part of any Committee.

In 2023, each Subject Committee in West Bengal met for 36 sittings on average. The average for Committees in other states is significantly lower (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Average number of sittings and reports tabled by subject Committees in 2023



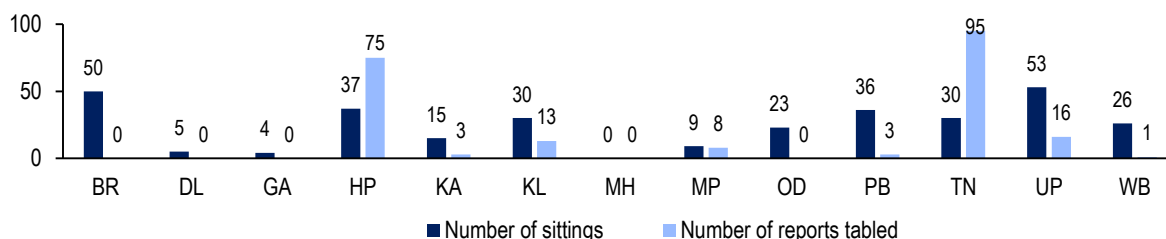
Source: RTI; PRS.

Financial Committees in 13 states held 22 sittings and tabled nine reports on average in 2023

Financial Committees scrutinise government finances. There are primarily three financial Committees: (i) the Public Accounts Committee (PAC); (ii) the Estimates Committee; and (iii) the Public Undertakings Committee (PUC). Some states also have a Local Funds Account Committee to examine funding related to local bodies. We have data from 13 states. Among these, Maharashtra's financial Committees did not meet even once in 2023. 16 Committees across eight states did not table any reports in 2023.

The PAC examines all accounts of the state government, and the state reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG). Typically, the PAC is chaired by the Leader of Opposition in the Assembly, or a senior member from the opposition. In 2023, PACs from 13 states held 24 sittings and tabled 16 reports on average. The PAC in Tamil Nadu tabled 95 reports, and in Himachal Pradesh tabled 75 reports.

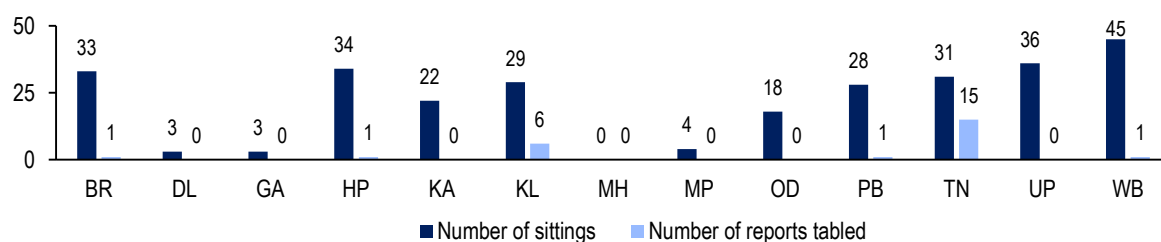
Figure 12: Number of sittings and reports tabled by Public Accounts Committees in 2023



Source: RTI; PRS.

The Estimates Committee scrutinises estimates presented in the state's budgets, and recommends changes to these estimates. On average, Estimates Committees of 13 states held 22 sittings and tabled two reports in 2023.

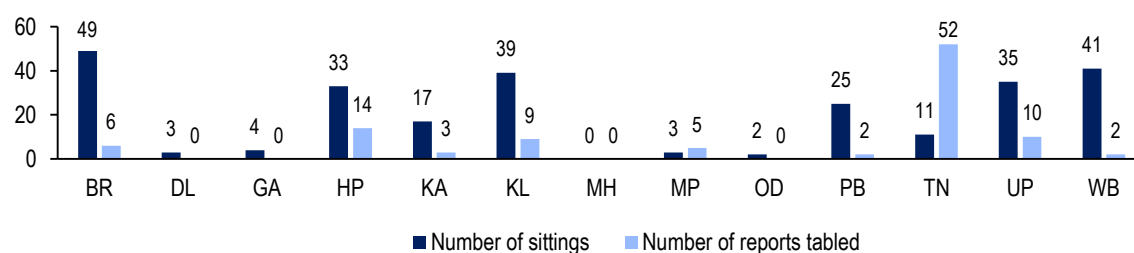
Figure 13: Number of sittings and reports tabled by Estimates Committees in 2023



Source: RTI; PRS.

The mandate of the PUC is to scrutinise the accounts of the state's Public Sector Undertakings, and study their audit reports. In 2023, these Committees (in 13 states) held 20 sittings and tabled eight reports on average. Bihar's PUC met the most (49 sittings).

Figure 14: Number of sittings and reports tabled by Public Undertakings Committees in 2023

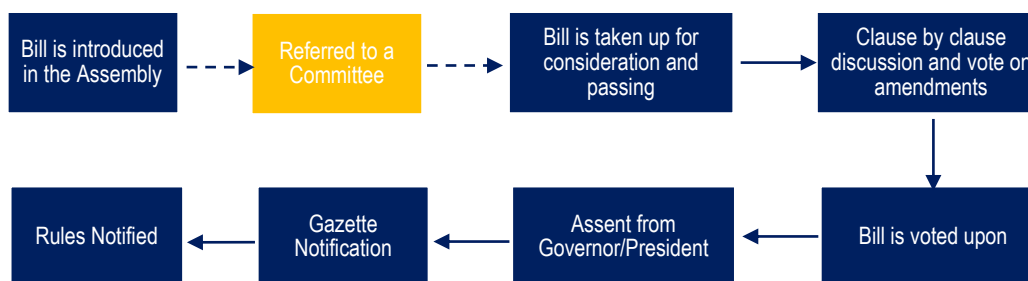


Source: RTI; PRS.

OVERVIEW OF LAW MAKING

State legislatures passed more than 500 Bills in 2023. These Bills relate to a variety of subjects, including education, land, taxation, and health. This section looks at how states enact legislation. Appropriation Bills and Finance Bills, which sanction government expenditure, are excluded from this analysis.

Figure 15: The process of passing a Bill in state assemblies

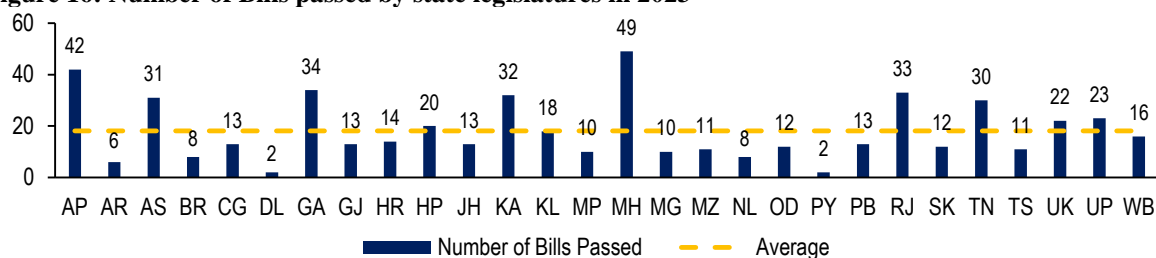


Note: The first two arrows are dotted as not all Bills are referred to Committees. In a bicameral legislature, this process is repeated in the other House, i.e., the Legislative Council as well.

States passed 18 Bills on average in 2023

28 states passed 18 Bills on average in 2023. Maharashtra passed the highest number of Bills (49), followed by Andhra Pradesh (42), and Goa (34). Delhi and Puducherry passed the fewest Bills (2 each), followed by Arunachal Pradesh (6), Bihar (8), and Nagaland (8).

Figure 16: Number of Bills passed by state legislatures in 2023



Note: Data was not available for Manipur and Tripura. For states with bicameral legislatures, Bills have to be passed in both Houses. This has been taken into account in the above chart for five states having Legislative Councils, except Uttar Pradesh.

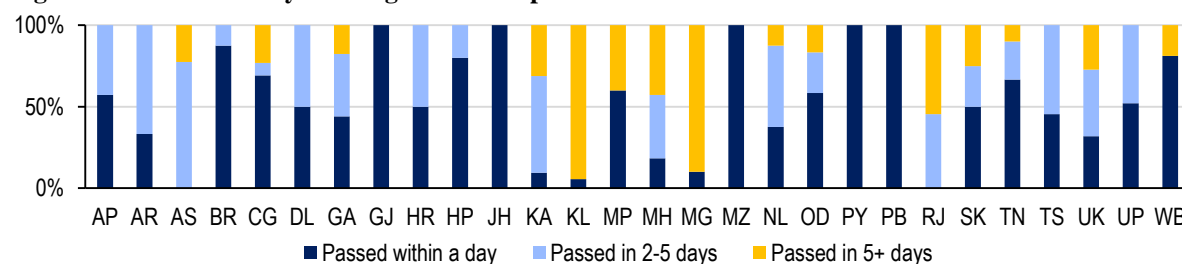
Sources: State Gazettes; Assembly websites of various state assemblies; RTI; PRS.

Five states passed all Bills within a day of introduction

Laws impact the lives of all citizens in various ways. It is necessary for lawmakers to examine Bills closely and pass them after deliberating and discussing the implications of such laws. However, in state legislatures, Bills are often passed quickly, with very little debate. This could have an adverse impact on the quality of legislation. Such Bills may get challenged in courts, require frequent changes in the future if there are unintended consequences, or need to be replaced altogether.

In 2023, 44% of all the Bills passed, were passed on the day they were introduced in the Assembly or the very next day. The trend was also similar in the last two years (56% in 2022, and 44% in 2021). In 2023, five states — Gujarat, Jharkhand, Mizoram, Puducherry, and Punjab passed all Bills on the day they were introduced, or the very next day. These states passed all Bills within a day in 2022 and 2021 as well.

Figure 17: Time taken by state legislatures to pass Bills in 2023



Note: Data was not available for Manipur and Tripura. A Bill is considered passed within a day if it was passed on the day of introduction or on the next day. For states with bicameral legislatures, Bills have to be passed in both Houses. This has been taken into account in the above chart for five states having Legislative Councils, except Uttar Pradesh (where information was not available).

Sources: Assembly websites; E-Gazette of various states; RTI; PRS.

In 13 states, all Bills were passed within five days of introduction. Kerala and Meghalaya took more than five days to pass more than 90% of their Bills. Rajasthan took more than five days to pass 55% of its Bills in 2023, and 73% of its Bills in 2022.

Since states have short sessions, legislative activity tends to be concentrated in a few days. For instance, Tamil Nadu passed Bills only on four days in the entire year. Four Bills were passed on January 13, 2023, and 16 Bills on April 21, 2023. 10 Bills were introduced and passed on October 10 and 11, 2023. In Uttarakhand, nine Bills were passed on the same day in September 2023, all of which had been introduced two days previously.

59% of Bills received assent from the Governor within a month

A Bill becomes an Act once it receives the assent of the Governor or the President. Article 200 of the Constitution empowers the Governor to: (i) grant or withhold assent, (ii) return the Bill for reconsideration, or (iii) reserve the Bill for the consideration of the President.¹⁰ The Constitution provides that the Governor give assent to Bills as soon as possible.

In 2023, 59% of Bills received the Governor's assent within a month. In seven states, including Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh, all Bills received assent within a month.

The states with highest percentage of Bills (passed in 2023) that did not get assent within two months were Assam (80%), Nagaland (57%), Jharkhand (50%), and West Bengal (50%).

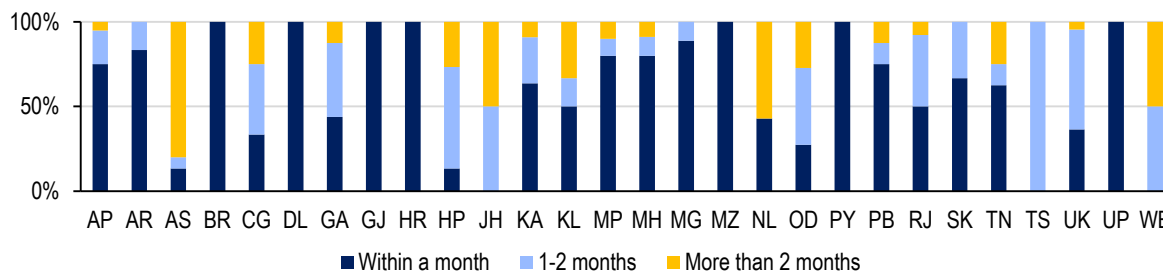
Delay in Assent

In November 2023, the Kerala government challenged the Governor's delay in giving assent to eight Bills in the Supreme Court.² These include the Kerala Lokayukta Amendment Bill 2022, the Kerala Public Health Bill, 2021, the Kerala Co-operative Societies Amendment Bill, 2022, and five Bills seeking to replace the Governor as the Chancellor of state universities. Six of these Bills were pending with the Governor for over a year. Following this, the Governor gave his assent to the Kerala Public Health Bill, 2021, and reserved seven others for the President's consideration.

In February 2024, the President gave assent to the Kerala Lokayukta Amendment Bill, 2022, and withheld assent to three Bills.¹¹ In March 2024, the Kerala government again moved the Supreme Court, challenging the President's withholding of assent to four Bills.¹² The Tamil Nadu and Telangana government have also approached the Supreme Court for similar issues with their respective Governors delaying assent to Bills passed by their legislatures.^{3,4}

In West Bengal, on average, a Bill received assent 92 days after its passing. Other states where it took a comparatively longer time for Bills to receive assent are Assam (73 days), Jharkhand (72), Kerala (67), and Himachal Pradesh (55).

Figure 18: Time taken for Bills passed in 2023 to receive assent



Note: The chart above only includes Bills that were passed in 2023 and have received assent as of March 31, 2024, in the states shown in Figure 17.

Sources: Assembly websites; E-Gazette of various states RTI; PRS.

4% of Bills passed in 2023 were examined by Committees

After a Bill is introduced, it may be referred to a Committee of the legislature for detailed examination. These Committees comprise of a smaller group of legislators, and may meet even when the legislature is not in session. These act as a forum for deeper scrutiny of a Bill, which may not be possible during the discussions in the House. Committees can also interact with government officials and stakeholders, consult sectoral experts, and hold public consultations to understand the possible implications of the proposed legislation.

Of more than 500 Bills introduced in 2023, 23 were referred to Committees. Reports on 15 of these Bills have been presented to their respective Assemblies. Six reports were presented within two days of the Bills being referred. These Bills were passed more than a month after the reports were presented. Nine reports were presented within two months of the Bill being referred to Committees. These Bills were passed within four days of the Committee report being presented.

Some Bills are referred to Select Committees which are created for the specific purpose of scrutinising the Bill. The Jharkhand Medicare Service Personnel, Medicare Service Institutions (Prevention of Violence and Property Damage) Bill, 2023, and the Nagaland Municipal Bill, 2023 are some Bills examined by Select Committees in 2023. The report of the Select Committee on the Rajasthan Right to Health Bill, 2022 was presented in 2023, almost six months after it was introduced. The Kerala Public Health Bill, 2021, was introduced on October

2021, and referred to a Select Committee. The Committee presented its report in March 2023, more than a year after it was introduced.

In states with a bicameral legislature, Bills may be referred to a Joint Committee, comprising members of both Houses. For example, Maharashtra referred six Bills to Joint Committees in 2023, including the Essential Commodities (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2023 and the Insecticides (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2023.

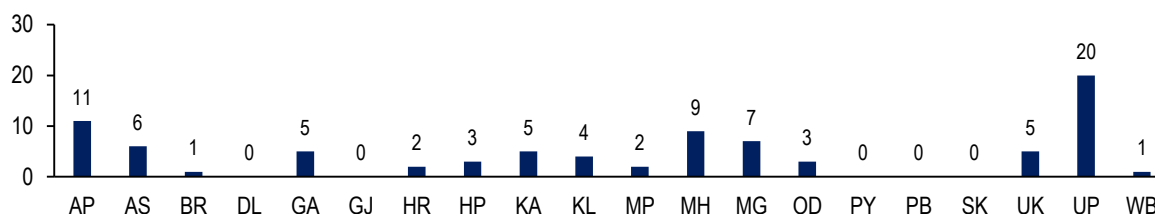
Legislatures may also refer Bills to permanent Subject Committees. 70% of Bills introduced in Kerala in 2023 were referred to Subject Committees. Other states which have constituted Subject Committees are Delhi, Odisha, and West Bengal. However, no Bills were referred to these Committees in 2023.

84 Ordinances were promulgated by 20 states in 2023

The Constitution gives the Executive some powers to make laws in certain emergency situations. Under Article 213 of the Constitution, the Governor of a state may promulgate Ordinances in extraordinary circumstances, which will have the effect of a law.¹³ However, these laws are temporary, and must be approved by the legislature within six weeks of its next meeting.

84 Ordinances were promulgated by 20 states in 2023. The highest number of Ordinances was promulgated by Uttar Pradesh (20), followed by Andhra Pradesh (11), and Maharashtra (9). Kerala promulgated only four Ordinances in 2023, as compared to 15 in 2022, and 144 in 2021. In 2023, Ordinances were promulgated on subjects such as new Universities (Uttar Pradesh), public examinations (Uttarakhand), and ownership of apartments (Maharashtra).

Figure 19: Ordinances promulgated by states in 2023

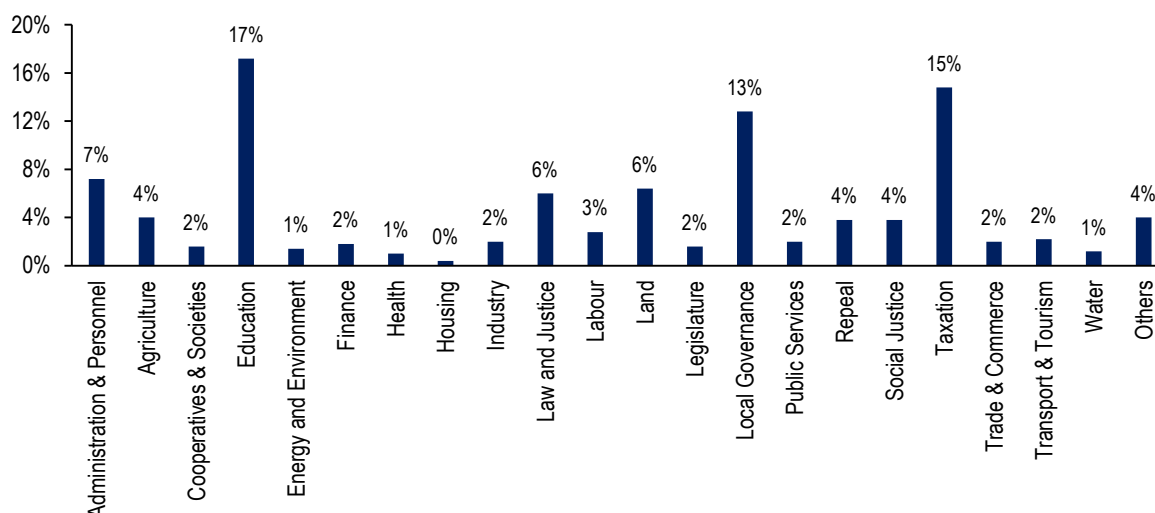


Note: Data for other states was not available, or could not be confirmed.
Sources: State Gazettes, Assembly websites of various states; PRS.

LEGISLATION BY SUBJECTS

State legislatures bear the responsibility for making laws on subjects in the State List and the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India.¹⁴ Key subjects in the State List include public order, local government, agriculture, and health. Concurrent List subjects include criminal and civil procedure, education, contracts, and administration of justice. This section provides an overview of the laws passed by states in 2023, and the subjects these laws covered. Appropriation and Finance Bills are excluded from this analysis.

Figure 20: Subject-wise Bills passed by states in 2023



Note: Others include rural development, religion, and culture.

Education

New Universities set up in states

In 2023, nine states i.e., Assam, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh passed Bills to set up new universities.^{15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25} Laws were also passed to set up private universities in Jharkhand, Karnataka, and Sikkim. Jharkhand and Telangana passed Bills establishing institutes for health sciences.^{26,27} The Jharkhand Bill established a University with Centres of Excellence in Health Sciences. The University will provide professional and technical education and also facilitate training and research in health sciences. The Chief Minister will be the ex-officio Chancellor. The institute established under the Telangana Bill will offer under-graduate and post-graduate medical education in modern medicine and other allied sciences. The Bill also provided that the Chief Minister will be the ex-officio Chairman of the Governing Council. This marks a departure from the earlier practice when the Chancellor of a state university was usually the Governor.^{28,29}

Several states amended their private university laws

Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh amended their private universities laws.^{30,31,32,33,34} Andhra Pradesh's amendment requires greenfield universities to tie-up with top international universities for joint certification of degrees. These universities may not award degrees without such a tie-up. The amendment also provides for reserving 50% of seats in medical, dental, and allied programmes, and 35% of seats in other programmes as the government quota (reservation of seats by the government). This will apply to both greenfield and brownfield universities.

The Goa amendment simplified the conditions that institutes must meet to be established as universities. As per the Act, a body sponsoring a new university would have to own land, building, and infrastructure facilities. The amendment provides that these facilities may also be leased on a long-term basis. The Gujarat Bill required that National Council of Assessment and Accreditation (NAAC) accreditation must be acquired within two years from the date it becomes eligible. The original Act had granted five years to obtain NAAC accreditation, but a subsequent amendment in 2022 removed the time limit.

Haryana will no longer have private aided schools

Haryana amended the Haryana School Education Act, 1995, to end government support for private aided schools.³⁵ Andhra Pradesh passed a law to increase the retirement age for teaching and non-teaching staff in private aided institutions to 62.³⁶

Health

The Rajasthan Right to Health Bill, 2023 provides a right to health and access to healthcare in the state.³⁷ These include: (i) free outdoor and indoor patient department services and medicines, (ii) emergency treatment and care, (iii) information about nature and cause of illness, and (iv) informed consent before tests or treatments. It also provides that the residents of Rajasthan can get free healthcare services from any public health institution, health care establishment and designated health care centres. The Bill also set up Health Authorities at the State and District levels to formulate and implement healthcare.

The Maharashtra Medical Goods Procurement Authority Bill, 2023 was passed in March 2023.³⁸ The Authority is empowered to procure goods for various government departments. It can recommend a procurement policy to the state government, and supervise the planning and execution of the procurement process.

Law and Justice

Haryana and Rajasthan passed bills on preventing organised crime

Both Bills are similar to the Maharashtra Control of Organised Crime Act, 1999 (MCOCA).^{39,40} Organised crime is defined as a continuing unlawful activity by an individual (as a member, or on behalf of a criminal organisation) using violence, threat, intimidation, or coercion. Continuing unlawful activity is: (i) a cognisable offence, punishable with a minimum imprisonment of three years, and (ii) for which two or more charge sheets have been filed in the preceding 10 years.

In the Rajasthan Bill, if an offense results in death, the penalty is death or life imprisonment and a fine of at least one lakh rupees. In other cases, the penalty is imprisonment of at least five years extendable up to life imprisonment, and a minimum fine of one lakh rupees. In the Haryana Bill, in case of death, the penalty is death or life imprisonment and a fine of at least ten lakh rupees. In other cases, the penalty is imprisonment of five or more years, and a fine of at least five lakh rupees.

Gujarat prohibited some protests in public places

The Gujarat Prohibition on Holding Protest in a Public Place Bill, 2023 prohibits protesting and agitating in a public place that may lead to obstruction of the public movement, blockage of roads, or other law and order issues. It also prohibits damage to property. Contravening these provisions would result in imprisonment for up to three months, a fine of up to Rs 20,000, or both.

Rajasthan made a law for prisoners' rights

The Rajasthan Prisons Bill, 2023 provided for rights of prisoners and the management of prisons in the state.⁴¹ Under the Bill, prisoners were given certain rights such as the right to human dignity, basic minimum needs like water and clothing, right to communication, and access to legal remedies. The Bill provided for the setting up of temporary or special prisons under some conditions. It also required prisoners to be separated based on gender, nature of crime, and status of conviction. It also required the state government to appoint a Director General to supervise prisons all over the state.

States passed laws to protect professionals

The Chhattisgarh Protection of Media Persons Act, 2023 provides for the prevention of violence against media persons (including freelance journalists, reporters, cartoonists, writers, and media interns).⁴² The state government will maintain a public register of all eligible journalists. The Act provides for creating the Chhattisgarh Media Freedom, Protection and Promotion Committee to protect media persons. The Committee will also deal with complaints of harassment, violence, or unfair prosecution and arrest of media persons. Private individuals harassing or intimidating media persons will be liable for a penalty up to Rs 25,000. If the offender is a media company, the penalty will be up to Rs 10,000.

Jharkhand Medicare Bill referred to Select Committee⁴³

The Jharkhand Medical Service Personnel, Medical Service Institutions (Prevention of Violence and Property Damage) Bill, 2023 was referred to a Select Committee of the Jharkhand Legislative Assembly on March 22, 2023 and is still pending with the Committee. The Bill prohibits violence against medical service personnel and damage to property in medical service institutions. Offences under this Bill will be punishable with imprisonment up to two years, and a fine up to Rs 50,000. The Bill also requires medical service institutions to take steps to ensure the safety of their personnel, such as installing CCTV cameras and regulating access to their premises.

Karnataka and Rajasthan passed Bills to prohibit acts of violence and criminal intimidation against advocates.^{44,45} In the Karnataka Bill, offenses are punishable with imprisonment of six months to three years or a fine of up to one lakh rupees, or both. In the Rajasthan Bill, assault of an advocate can result in imprisonment extendable up to two years and a fine of Rs 25,000. In case of grievous hurt to an advocate, imprisonment is extendable up to seven years, and a fine of Rs 50,000 will also be imposed. These offences must be connected with the discharge of duties of the advocate in court premises.

Finance

Andhra Pradesh passed a law to provide guaranteed pension

The Andhra Pradesh Guaranteed Pension System Act, 2023 empowers all government employees recruited on or after September 1, 2004 to opt for a guaranteed pension system.⁴⁶ Since 2004, the central government and most state governments shifted to a defined-contribution pension system, called the National Pension System. The Andhra Pradesh law was introduced in the context of several states switching back to the Old Pension Scheme, which is a defined benefit system. The Andhra Pradesh law guarantees retiring persons a pension of 50% of their last drawn salary. In case of a shortfall from the guaranteed amount, the government will provide a top-up to meet it. In case of the death of a pensioner, the spouse will be guaranteed 60% of the guaranteed pension. To be eligible for guaranteed pension, a person should have completed 10 years of service if retiring on superannuation, or 20 years of service in case of voluntary retirement.

States amended their deficit targets

Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, and Tamil Nadu amended their FRBM laws.^{47,48,49} The Himachal Pradesh law originally provided that debt and deficit targets may be breached in case of a natural calamity or national security. The amendment adds two more conditions for when the targets may be breached: (i) there is an increase in developmental or other unavoidable expenditure, or (ii) the Centre allows an increase in the borrowing limit. It also removes the year 2011-12 as the target to eliminate revenue deficit. It aims to have a fiscal deficit of up to 6% of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) in 2023-24 and 2024-25, and up to 3% after that year.

The Punjab FRBM Act, 2003 specified that revenue deficit will be eliminated from 2014-15, and fiscal deficit will be targeted at 3% of the GSDP from 2020-21. The 2023 Bill changes this to specify that deficit targets will be maintained as recommended by the Central Finance Commission.

States amended their GST laws to tax online gaming

Several states amended their Goods and Services Tax (GST) laws in 2023 to incorporate provisions related to online gaming. These include Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Punjab, and Uttar Pradesh.^{50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60} The amendments insert a new clause to define online gaming and online money gaming. Online gaming is defined as an offering of a game on the internet or an electronic network including money gaming. Online money gaming is defined as online gaming where players pay or deposit money including virtual digital assets. The Centre had amended the Central GST and Integrated GST laws in 2023 to levy CGST on casinos, horse racing, gambling, and online money gaming, and IGST on online money gaming.

Himachal Pradesh made a law to charge water cess

The Himachal Pradesh Water Cess on Hydropower Generation Act, 2023 provides for collection of a water cess on usage of water for hydropower generation.⁶¹ The law establishes the Himachal Pradesh State Commission for Water Cess on Hydropower Generation. The Commission will assess the water drawn by a user for hydropower generation, and compute the cess accordingly. The government will fix rates for the cess. The law also provides for penalties in case of non-payment of water cess. In March 2024, the Himachal Pradesh High Court declared this law as unconstitutional.⁶²

States amended laws to tax professions

Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra amended their laws on taxing professions.^{63,64,65} Karnataka's Act requires persons engaged in a profession to pay a tax. The amendment limits the penalty for non-payment of taxes to 10% of the tax value. The Act required the person to pay a penalty of up to 50% of the tax value.

The Madhya Pradesh amendment removed the punishment for companies and fines levied on employers for non-compliance with the Act. Maharashtra's amendment provides that persons with benchmark disability or parents or guardians of a child with benchmark disability will be exempted from paying profession tax. The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 defines benchmark disability as more than 40% of a specified disability.⁶⁶

Administration and Personnel

States brought in stricter penalties for the use of unfair means in public examinations

Several states passed new laws for preventing unfair means and leakages in public examinations. Rajasthan amended its Public Examination (Measures for Prevention of Unfair Means in Recruitment) Act, 2022 to enhance the penalties.^{67,68,69,70,71,72}

Table 2: Range of penalties under different State Acts

Provision	Gujarat	Jharkhand	Karnataka	Rajasthan	Uttarakhand
Imprisonment	At least three years, and up to 10 years	At least one year to life sentence	Up to 12 years	At least 10 years and up to life sentence	At least three years up to life imprisonment
Fine	Between 10 lakh and one crore rupees	Between five lakh rupees and 10 crore rupees	Between 10 lakh rupees and 10 crore rupees	Between one lakh rupees and 10 crore rupees	At least five lakh rupees
Attachment of property allowed?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Debarment from examination allowed?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Note: The Acts specify varying penalties for examinee, supervisors, administration posted for examination work, management conducting examination, and a third party contravening the Act. This table only illustrates the range for all kinds of penalties, based on the nature, wrongdoer, and frequency of the offences.

Sources: Respective Acts; PRS.

States amended their Lokayukta Laws

The Lokayukta is a state level body to inquire and investigate into allegations of corruption and complaints of grievances against public servants. Maharashtra passed a law to establish the Lokayukta.⁷³ Under the Andhra Pradesh Act, 1983, a sitting District Judge could be appointed as Upa-Lokayukta.⁷⁴ The Act was amended to also allow an advocate with at least 25 years of experience in the High Court to be appointed as Upa-Lokayukta.⁷⁵ The Himachal Pradesh Act, 2014, was amended to specify the salary, allowance, and service conditions of the Lokayukta to be the same as the Chief Justice of a High Court.⁷⁶ The amendment says if a Judge of a High Court is appointed as the Lokayukta, their salary, allowance, and service will align with the Judge of a High Court, instead of the Chief Justice of a High Court.⁷⁷

Under the Sikkim Lokayukta Act, 2012, the Lokayukta is to maintain its accounts for audit by the Accountant General, Sikkim.⁷⁸ The amendment has introduced detailed provisions related to finance accounts and audit.⁷⁹ It allows the state government to make grants to the Lokayukta for paying salaries, allowances, and other administrative expenses. The West Bengal Lokayukta Act, 2003 allowed for the Lokayukta to hold office for three years.⁸⁰ The amendment has added that a Lokayukta can hold office either for three years or till they turn 70, whichever is earlier.⁸¹ It also states that once their tenure is over, the Lokayukta will be ineligible to be appointed under the state government in any capacity. The Lokayukta's term may be extended within two years after the expiry of their term, subject to them attaining the age of 70.

Tamil Nadu mandated knowledge of Tamil for recruitment to government service

The Tamil Nadu Government Servants (Conditions of Service) Act, 2016 regulates the service conditions of government servants.⁸² The Act enabled the appointment of a candidate who does not possess adequate knowledge of Tamil at the time of recruitment subject to them passing a Tamil language examination within two years of appointment. The amendment disallowed this and made it mandatory to pass a Tamil language paper at the time of appointment to be eligible for the position.⁸³

Agriculture

States amended their laws on marketing of agricultural produce

Gujarat, Karnataka, Punjab, and Tamil Nadu amended their Agricultural Produce Marketing laws.^{84,85,86,87} The amendments broadly relate to amending or replacing the existing APMC regulatory mechanism.

In Karnataka, the market committee regulated the sale and purchase of agricultural produce in the market yards and associated locations. Marketing in any other place was an offense. The amendment replaces this to allow the sale and purchase of agricultural produce in non-designated market yards or subyards as well.⁸⁸

The Tamil Nadu amendments add that agricultural produce may be traded on licensed online platforms.⁸⁹ It also provides for the Secretary of the market committee to resolve disputes between licensees of direct marketing, private market yard or sub-yard, and licence holders.

Under the Gujarat Act, trading of agricultural produce is permitted only if a person has a licence issued by the state government. The amendment allows licence holders from other states to purchase agricultural produce as per agreements signed between the two states.⁹⁰ It also prohibits owners, committee members, and Board of Directors of private market yards and their family members from contesting elections to the market committees.

In Uttar Pradesh, under the Krishi Utpadan Mandi Adhiniyam, 1964, a market fee and development cess were levied on specified agricultural produce brought into the state.⁹¹ The Act was amended to add that the state government may exempt this requirement in some cases, such as, (i) establishing processing units, and (ii)

promoting the marketing of agricultural produce to be used as raw material by such units.⁹² Any shortfall in the income of market committees due to these exemptions will be reimbursed by the state government.

States passed laws to protect agricultural land

Goa passed the Goa Restriction on Transfer of Agricultural Land Act, 2023 which defines agricultural land as land used for cultivating paddy.⁹³ It prohibited the transfer of agricultural land to non-agriculturists. Exemptions are provided if: (i) industrial and commercial undertakings need the land for agricultural purposes, (ii) a cooperative farming society needs the land, (iii) the Collector believes that the person receiving the land wants to take up agriculture and is capable. Existing agricultural landowners are prohibited from using such land for other purposes. In case of contravention of the Act, the penalty will be equal to the market value of the land, and the land will have to be forfeited to the government.

The Tamil Nadu Protected Agricultural Zone Development Act, 2020 prohibited projects related to zinc/copper/aluminium smelter, iron ore processing plants, tanneries, processing of animal parts, exploration, drilling, and shipbreaking, in protected agricultural zones.⁹⁴ This Act was amended in 2023. The amendment added animal husbandry and inland fishery to the definition of 'agriculture'. It constituted the Tamil Nadu Protected Agricultural Zone Development Authority, chaired by the Chief Minister, to implement provisions of the Act. It also delineated Mayiladuthurai district as a protected agricultural zone.⁹⁵

Rajasthan set up a Debt Relief Commission for farmers

The Rajasthan State Farmers Debt Relief Commission Act, 2023 established a five-member Debt Relief Commission chaired by a retired High Court Judge.⁹⁶ Functions of the Commission include: (i) declaring distressed crops and areas, (ii) fixing a fair rate of interest due on loans for farmers, (iii) undertaking conciliation for settlement of disputes between framers and creditors and pass awards, (iv) negotiating with creditors for reliefs for the farmers, and (v) recommending government on how to grant debt relief to farmers. The term of the Commission will be three years.

States amended Acts related to regulation of the cattle rearing and dairy sector

The Kerala Dairy Farmers' Welfare Fund Act, 2007 constituted a fund for cattle-rearing farmers in the state.⁹⁷ The 2023 amendment provides for implementation of insurance schemes for dairy farmers and their families.⁹⁸ The amendment also includes schemes for the distribution of feed and medicine for their cattle. The Act constituted a Kerala Dairy Farmers' Welfare Fund and a Board to supervise its activities. The amendment increased the number of members from 12 to 15 which includes representatives of milk-producing cooperative societies. The amendment also empowers the government to supersede this Board indefinitely and without any notification if the government is not satisfied with its performance.

Maharashtra passed the Bovine Breeding (Regulation) Act, 2023 to regulate the production and distribution of semen, artificial insemination, and the use of technology in assisted reproduction.⁹⁹ For this, the Act provided for the establishment of the 'Maharashtra Bovine Breeding Regulatory Authority', headed by the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry in the state. Offences under this Act include carrying out bovine breeding activities without registration, failure to maintain standards in breeding activities, and producing semen from uncertified bulls. The penalties for contravening the Act range from a fine of up to two lakh rupees to imprisonment up to six months, or both.

Andhra Pradesh passed the Andhra Pradesh Milk Procurement (protection of farmers) and Enforcement of Safety of Milk Standards Act, 2023.¹⁰⁰ It defines 'adulterant' as any material that can be used to make milk unsafe. It mandates licenses for milk procurement and sets standards and licensing requirements for use of milk analysers (instruments used to determine milk's quality). It provides for appointing a Milk Commissioner, Milk Inspector, and other authorised officers to ensure implementation and compliance with the Act. Any violation of prescribed safety standards and contravention of the Act will result in penalties that range from a fine of up to five lakh rupees or imprisonment of up to two years, or both.

Parliament legislating for States

The Constitution separates the matters on which Parliament and state legislatures can frame laws into three different lists.¹⁰¹ The Union list contains subjects on which only Parliament may legislate, such as defence, railways, and banking. The State list contains subjects on which state legislatures may legislate, like public health, water, and land. However, in some situations, the Constitution also allows Parliament to legislate on matters in the State list. One such situation is if two or more state legislatures believe that Parliament should make a Bill on a subject in the State list, and pass resolutions to that effect.¹⁰² Then, Parliament may pass a Bill related to a matter in the State List.

For example, in February 2024, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Bill, 2024 was passed by Parliament.¹⁰³ This Bill was introduced after the Assemblies of Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan passed resolutions to amend a Central Act, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. The amendment decriminalises violations relating to water pollution. The provisions of the amended Act will apply only to Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan. Other states may also adopt this Act, by passing resolutions in their respective state legislatures.

Land

Andhra Pradesh amended various laws on land rights

Under the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1956, the landlord (inamdar) and tenant share the entitlement to ryotwari patta of the land.^{104,105} A patta is the engagement of the landlord with their tenant in a written agreement. It should contain all terms that bind the parties. In case the tenant did not apply for a claim, the inamdar was entitled to ryotwari patta of the entire land. The amendment provides that if there is no application from a tenant, the unclaimed land will vest with the government instead of the inamdar.¹⁰⁶

Andhra Pradesh also amended the Assigned Lands (Prohibition of Transfers) Act, 1977 which prohibited the transfer of land that had been assigned by the government to the landless poor people for cultivation.¹⁰⁷ The amendment allows such landowners to get full land rights once 20 years of assignment have been completed, implying they can transfer land.¹⁰⁸

The Andhra Pradesh Bhoodan and Gramdan Act, 1965 is aimed at facilitating the acquisition of land donated under the Vinobha Bhave movement and distributing it to the landless poor people for community purposes.¹⁰⁹ Under the Act, the Tahsildar, on an application by the Gram Sabha, was empowered to evict an allottee if they failed to cultivate the land within two years. The amendment allows the Tahsildar to order eviction suo motu.¹¹⁰

Maharashtra and Odisha legislated on apartment ownership and related matters

The Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act, 1970 provides for the redevelopment of apartment buildings. The proposal for redevelopment can be submitted to the Town Planning Authority after receiving consent from a simple majority of owners. The amendment adds that upon approval by the Authority, all apartment owners will have to vacate their apartments to allow redevelopment.¹¹¹ The Association of Apartment Owners or the developer will then provide all apartment owners alternate temporary accommodation or rent in lieu of such accommodation.

Odisha passed a new law relating to ownership of apartments in a building and related matters.¹¹² This Act gives exclusive ownership and possession of apartments with an undivided interest in common areas and facilities to the owner. The Act lays down the responsibilities of promoters. It also gives the owner the rights to sell, mortgage, lease, or gift the apartment including usage of common areas. This is in line with the provisions of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016, passed by Parliament.¹¹³ This Act was brought in to regulate transactions between buyers and promoters of residential real estate projects.

Various states amended land laws to facilitate business

West Bengal amended its Land Reforms Act, 1955 to allow the freehold transfer of government land.¹¹⁴ The Act looked at the reforming of laws relating to land tenures consequent on the vesting of all estates in the state. As per the Act, assigned land could only be used for the purpose for which it was assigned. The amendment permits the assignee to use this land for other purposes such as establishing a commercial hub, power plants, factories, airports, or tourism projects.¹¹⁵

Rajasthan amended the Tenancy Act, 1955 to allow the exchange of government land with any land belonging to a person, company or government entity that is setting up a renewable energy plant.¹¹⁶ The land to be exchanged with the government land should be equivalent or higher in market value.

Tamil Nadu passed the Tamil Nadu Land Consolidation (for Special Projects) Act, 2023 to streamline the process of consolidating government land for 'special projects'.¹¹⁷ These are projects which require at least 100 hectares of land.

Goa allowed relaxations for land development and building construction

The Goa (Regulation of Land Development and Building Construction) Act, 2008 regulates land development and building construction.¹¹⁸ The amendment enables the government to relax any provisions under this Act, for the implementation and furthering of government policies such as affordable housing.¹¹⁹ This includes provisions for land zoning, amalgamation of plots, and procedures to seek permission for development.

Himachal Pradesh amended the law to facilitate gender equality in land rights

The Himachal Pradesh Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1972, limits and regulates the maximum amount of land that can be owned by an individual, family, or entity.¹²⁰ In the Act, to calculate the maximum permissible land ceiling for families, sons were considered as separate units. The amount of land that a family can own was directly proportional to the number of 'units' in a family. Therefore, families with sons could hold more land than families with daughters. The amendment added that married and unmarried daughters will also be considered as separate 'units' for the calculation of land ceilings.¹²¹

Assam removed the ceiling for land holding in certain special cases through an amendment

The Fixation of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1956 was for the imposition of limits on the amount of land a person can hold.¹²² It provided for conditions under which the owner or tenant is permitted to exceed this limit. This included land being used for building factories, roads and bridges, religious institutions, and hospitals. The amendment added eco-friendly tea tourism, cultivation of cash crops and horticultural crops, and infrastructure for green power and nonconventional energy to the list of exemptions. Social infrastructures including wellness centres, schools, and government offices were also added.

Labour and employment

States amended laws providing for the welfare of various categories of employees

Rajasthan passed a law to provide benefits to platform-based gig workers. A gig worker is a person who works and earns from activities outside of traditional employer-employee relationships and on contract. The Act sets up a Welfare Board to register such gig workers and administer social security schemes. A fee will be levied on aggregators for each transaction related to the platform workers, which will be credited to the Rajasthan Platform-Based Gig Workers Social Security and Welfare Fund.¹²³ This Fund will be used for the benefit of the registered platform workers. Its management will be done in a manner prescribed by the government.

Assam enacted a law to establish a State Commission to protect the interests of safai karamcharis (persons engaged in carrying human excreta manually or in any sanitation work).¹²⁴ The Commission will recommend and evaluate programmes to eliminate inequalities in status, facilities, and opportunities for safai karamcharis.

West Bengal amended its Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1974.¹²⁵ The Act excluded people drawing more than Rs 16,000 in wages from its definition of ‘employee’. The amendment reduces this threshold to Rs 10,000. It has also decriminalised all offences under the Act and instead increased the amount of fine payable.

Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand amended the respective Advocates Welfare Fund Acts. Andhra Pradesh amended its Act to increase the fees for admission and membership for advocates.¹²⁶ This fee was last revised in 2006. Jharkhand amended its law to revise the value of welfare stamps from Rs 15 to Rs 30.¹²⁷

Several states amended the Factories Act

The Factories Act, 1948 regulates working conditions for adult factory workers, including work hours, welfare, health, and safety. The Central Act allows states to make certain changes as long as the minimum requirements are adhered to. In 2023, several states amended their respective Factories Acts to change mandated working conditions (Table 3). States also amended other aspects of their respective Factories Acts. Tamil Nadu amended its Act to empower the state government to exempt factories from provisions related to working conditions in the Central Act.¹²⁸

Table 3: Amendments made to State Factories Acts in 2023

Condition	Factories Act, 1948	Jharkhand	Karnataka	Telangana
Maximum daily work hours	9 hours	-	12 hours (subject to weekly limit of 48 hours)	-
Quarterly overtime limit	75 hours	-	144 hours	156 hours
Work hours to be completed before break can be taken	5.5 hours	-	6 hours	-
Conditions for women workers	No woman will be required to work between 7 PM and 6 AM	Women will be permitted to work between 7 PM and 6 AM, subject to adequate safety and security measures.*	Women can now be employed between 7 PM and 6 AM, subject to conditions*	-

Notes: *Conditions include: (i) having at least 10 women in each night shift batch, (ii) provision of proper lighting and CCTV inside and outside the factory, (iii) ensuring at least one-third of supervisors during night shifts are women, and (iv) providing transport facility and security guard to women workers.

Blanks indicate that there were no amendments to that particular state provision last year.

Sources: Factories Acts passed by Parliament and other state legislatures; PRS.

Rajasthan passed a law to provide minimum guaranteed income

The Rajasthan Minimum Guaranteed Income Act, 2023 provides guaranteed employment through existing state schemes, and makes employment a legal right.¹²⁹ It provides for 25 guaranteed days of work (above the MNREGA entitlement of 100 days) in rural areas and 125 days in urban areas. Wages will be paid as per the existing minimum wage rate. In case the government is not able to provide work within 15 days, an unemployment allowance will be paid.¹³⁰

Social Justice

Several states amended laws related to Commissions for vulnerable sections

Andhra Pradesh decreased the tenure of members of various Commissions, related to social welfare.^{131,132,133,134,135} Tenure of the (i) State Minorities Commission, (ii) Commission for Backward Classes other than the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, (iii) State Commission for Scheduled Tribes, and (iv) State Commission for Scheduled Castes, were reduced from three years to two years. Tenure of the State Women's Commission was reduced from five years to two years.

Assam amended the Assam Backward Classes Commission Act, 1993 to remove the requirement of a social scientist on the Commission.¹³⁶ A provision for a regular 10-year review of the list of backward classes was also deleted. Telangana amended the State Minority Commission Act, 1998 to recognise Jains as a minority.¹³⁷ Other communities recognised as minorities under this Act are (i) Buddhists; (ii) Christians, (iii) Muslims, (iv) Sikhs, and (v) Zoroastrians.

Bihar increased the quantum of reservation in education from 50% to 65%

The Bihar (Admission in Educational Institutions) Reservation (Amendment) Act, 2023 increased the quantum of reservation in educational institutions (Table 4). While doing so, it repealed the reservation for women from all categories. The provisions of this Act apply to admissions at all levels and in all educational Institutions either fully or partially aided by the state government.¹³⁸ A similar amendment was passed to reserve vacancies in government posts in the same ratio as given in Table 4.¹³⁹

Table 4: Changes in quantum of reservations in Bihar

Category	% before amendment	% after amendment
Scheduled Castes	16	20
Scheduled Tribes	1	2
Extremely Backward Classes	18	25
Backward Classes	12	18
Women of all reserved categories	3	-
Total	50	65

Sources: The Bihar (Admission in Educational Institutions) Reservation (Amendment) Act, 2023; PRS.

Himachal Pradesh passed a Bill for childcare and the welfare of children

The Himachal Pradesh Sukhashraya (Care, Protection and Self-reliance of Children of the State) Bill, 2023 provides for setting up childcare institutions for the protection and development of children.¹⁴⁰ The state government will establish and maintain after-care institutions for providing shelter, food, clothing, and care for orphans who have no place to live and are between 18 and 27 years and unemployed. The government will provide higher education, vocational training, skill development and coaching to these children. A Fund, called the Sukhashraya Kosh, will be set up with an initial corpus of Rs 101 crore. The interest on this Fund will be utilised for the welfare and rehabilitation of them children and orphans. A Child Welfare Committee will be constituted in each district to look at the admission and release of orphans from aftercare institutions.

Local Governance

States made laws to regularise unauthorised development; Chhattisgarh passed law for urban homeless

Several states have laws that provide for regularising unauthorised development, within a certain specified time frame. Chhattisgarh, Goa, and Gujarat passed amendments to their laws on regularisation of unauthorised development.^{141,142,143} Goa amended the law thrice in 2023 to extend the time to apply for regularising construction of residential and commercial construction. Two of these amendments have extended the time and start date from which applications for regularisation can be filed. Gujarat's amendment empowered the state government to extend the period to file applications for regularising unauthorised developments by notification. The Act required applications to be filed by February 2023. As Urban Development for Delhi falls within the Union List, Parliament passed a law extending protection for unauthorised development and encroachment until December 2026.¹⁴⁴

The Chhattisgarh Leasehold Rights to the Homeless Persons of Urban Areas Act, 2023 provides for lease rights to homeless persons in urban areas.¹⁴⁵ Such persons will be removed from a place where they occupy public land and will be given lease rights elsewhere. Lease rights imply the rights provided by the government as per the Chhattisgarh Land Revenue Code, 1959. An officer can file a request to the district collector to remove or relocate any house or slum on the grounds of health and safety of the structure. This will apply to persons with a family income of up to Rs 2,50,000 a year, where none of the family members are government employees or have been allotted government land.

Haryana modified reservation for backward classes in their urban local bodies

The Haryana Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 2023 provided for reservations of seats for backward classes in municipal corporations.¹⁴⁶ Under the Haryana Municipal Corporation Act, 1994, two seats in the

corporation were reserved for backward classes. The Bill creates a new criterion ‘backward classes A’, which is a subset of backward classes. In every Municipal Corporation, the reservation for backward class ‘A’ will be half the ratio of the population belonging to the Backward Class ‘A’ to the total population of the corporation. Further, at least one-third seats will be reserved for women belonging to women belonging to backward class ‘A’. This reservation will be based on the Family Information Data repository set up under the Haryana Parivar Pehchan Act, 2021. The Haryana Municipal Corporation Act, 1994 mandated the use of census data for determining reservation. A similar amendment was passed to reserve seats for backward classes in municipalities.¹⁴⁷

Several states made laws to establish Development Authorities

Assam, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, and Rajasthan have made laws regarding to establish Development Authorities for different cities, or areas in the state.^{148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153}

Table 5: Features of Bills related to development authorities passed by various states

State	City/Area covered	Features
Goa	Mopa	Includes the Chief Secretary and Finance Secretary in the Mopa Airport Development Authority. The authority is also obligated to prepare an outline development plan of the areas under its jurisdiction.
Gujarat	Devasthan areas	Provides for the formation of an authority to regulate and develop Devasthan areas. These are areas around specified temple trusts around the state. The authority is empowered to prepare and execute projects for the development of these areas.
Haryana	Sonipat	Establishes the Sonipat Metropolitan Development Authority (SMDA), with the Chief Minister as the Chairperson. The authority will be responsible for infrastructure development, and providing urban amenities. The SMDA will formulate plans for disaster management, mobility management, and sustainable management of the urban environment in the Sonipat area.
Rajasthan	Kota, Udaipur	Establishes Development Authorities for Kota and Udaipur. Functions of these authorities include preparation of a Master Development plan, and formulation and execution of development projects.

Sources: Respective state Bills; PRS.

Bihar amended Act to allow Block Development Officers to be appointed as Panchayat Executive Officers

The Bihar Panchayat Raj Act, 2006 provided that Executive Officers of Panchayat Samitis would be of a rank of Deputy Collector or higher.¹⁵⁴ The 2023 amendment altered this provision, to allow Block Development Officers to be appointed as Executive Officers.

Nagaland made a law for Municipal administration

The law establishes Municipalities, Municipal Councils and Town Councils in Nagaland.¹⁵⁵ It also provides for the election process, conduct of business, appointment and pay for employees, and penalties for certain offences. The Municipalities and Councils must present a budget every year. The law also mandates to create a Municipal Fund to finance all requirements of Municipal Councils and Town Councils. It reserves one-third seats by rotation for women. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee of the Nagaland Legislative Assembly.

Legislatures

States passed laws to enhance benefits for state legislators

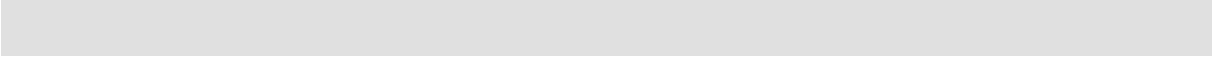
Chhattisgarh and Goa amended their laws to hike the pension and allowances of their legislators.^{156,157} Similarly, Uttar Pradesh increased family pensions for dependents of former members of both houses.¹⁵⁸ Tamil Nadu amended its law to provide a pension of Rs 30,000 per month to everyone who has been a member of the assembly since August 15, 1947.¹⁵⁹ A member of the Meghalaya Legislative Assembly had to serve a minimum of 2 years and 6 months to be eligible for pension. This cap has been deleted in case early elections are held due to which the member is unable to complete their tenure. In such instances, they will be eligible for 50% of their pension.¹⁶⁰

West Bengal amended the Salaries and Allowances Act, 1952.¹⁶¹ The salary of the Deputy Chief Minister has been increased from Rs 11,000 to Rs 51,000.¹⁶² The salary of a Minister and Deputy Minister has been increased from Rs 10,900 to Rs 50,900. The salary of the Speaker has been increased from Rs 16,000 to Rs 56,000. The salary of a Deputy Speaker has been increased from Rs 10,900 to Rs 50,900. The salary of the Leader of the Opposition has been increased from Rs 11,000 to Rs 51,000.

Punjab passed a Bill to bring the government chief whip at par with Cabinet Ministers, by providing them the same salary and allowances.¹⁶³ However, unlike a Cabinet Minister, the state will neither bear the income tax liabilities of the chief whip nor will they be entitled to discretionary grants. A government chief whip is a political appointment in the parliamentary form of government. They are responsible for managing the business

of the government in the House and act as a communication link between the leader of the House and the MLAs of the ruling party.

The Karnataka Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1956 declared holders of certain offices of profit as eligible to be a member of either House of the Karnataka legislature. These include offices of the Chairman, the Speaker, the Minister of State, and the Parliamentary Secretary, among others. This has been amended to include the Office of the Legal Advisor to the Chief Minister, or the Office of the Special Representative of Karnataka State at New Delhi.¹⁶⁴



NOTE ON SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY

Sources

This report is based on data from 28 states and two union territories with legislatures. Data was gathered from six types of sources: (i) Resumes or synopses of Assembly sessions, which are typically published a few weeks after the end of a session, and provide details of all activities carried out during the session; (ii) Sitting-wise Bulletins (summary of business transacted), and Proceedings; (iii) summary statements available on state legislature websites; (iv) responses to Right to Information requests; (v) state gazette publications; and (vi) documents received through direct communication with the state legislature research officials or secretariat. Each data point was verified across multiple sources.

Methodology

‘Sitting days’ is defined as the number of calendar days for which a House sat in one session. If a House sat for two sittings in a day, it is treated as a single sitting day. For the States/UTs which are not included in Figure 5, historical data on sittings was either unavailable or could not be verified.

Budget sessions have been identified as those in which the annual Budget was presented. Typically, states have one budget session in a year. However, some states passed a Vote on Account (approval of expenditure for part of the financial year) in one session and the full budget in the next. For these states, the session in which the full budget was passed has been considered as the budget session.

Sitting days do not give any information about how long Assemblies worked on each day. The average duration of a sitting for the legislature has been compiled from statistical statements, or computed from daily bulletins or complete proceedings. For states not mentioned in Figures 3 and 4, time spent on sittings could not be computed.

Total number of Bills passed was determined from session resumes and bulletins. Each Bill and Act is numbered chronologically, and this series was used to identify gaps, if any. However, states follow different conventions for numbering Bills and Acts, and Bill and Act copies could not be located for some states. This analysis does not consider Appropriation Bills and Finance Bills, and includes only those Bills which were passed by the Legislature in 2023.

The analysis of the time taken for passing a Bill (Figure 17) and the time taken for a Bill to receive the Governor’s assent (Figure 18) is based on the dates of introduction, passing, and assent of the Bill. For states with Assembly as well as Council, the date of introduction for a Bill is the date on which it was introduced in the first House. The date of passing is the date on which the Bill was passed in the second House. However, this exercise could be performed only for five out of the six states with bicameral legislatures. The Assembly introduction and passing dates were considered for Bills from Uttar Pradesh, as no data was available on the functioning of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council.

The time interval between the introduction and passing of Bills does not reflect the quality of legislative scrutiny. This could be measured using other indicators such as the actual time taken to discuss a Bill in the House, the details of the debate on a Bill, and information on how Committees have scrutinised Bills. However, unlike Parliament, most states do not publish complete proceedings or detailed information on Bill debates. Kerala, in its session resume, releases information on debates, including the number of amendment motions moved. In other states like Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, and Goa, these details can be extracted from the proceedings of the House.

Few states provide information about Committees constituted in their legislature. All Committee-related data in this report has been obtained either through statements on Assembly websites, or through RTIs.

Data on budgets was obtained from the same sources as above. The size of the budget passed was obtained from state budget documents. While dates of the budget presentation and discussion were easily available, the duration of the discussion could not be obtained for most states. The number of demands (Ministry budgets) actually discussed in the House, and the number guillotined (passed without voting) could be ascertained only for a few states. These indicators provide important insights into the functioning of the state legislature.

The primary challenge in the data collection and verification process was the inconsistent manner in which State Assemblies publish data. Some states do not regularly update their websites or the National eVidhan Application (a central initiative to collate information on all legislatures). Data on the indicators chosen here was not available for some states/UTs. Discrepancies between official documents were also found, which lengthened the verification process. The availability of documents only in regional languages in some states increased the difficulty of collecting and verifying the data.

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF ACTS OF STATES IN 2023

The list includes state laws enacted in 2023 that are available on state assembly websites and state gazettes.

Andhra Pradesh

1. [The Andhra Pradesh Value Added Tax \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
2. [The Andhra Pradesh Para Veterinary and Allied Council Act, 2023](#)
3. [The Andhra Pradesh Dotted Lands \(Updation in Re-settlement Register\) \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
4. [The Andhra Pradesh Rights in Land and Pattadar Pass Books \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
5. [The Andhra Pradesh Education \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
6. [The Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
7. [The Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
8. [The Andhra Pradesh State Minorities Commission \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
9. The Registration (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Act, 2023
10. [The Andhra Pradesh Excise \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
11. [The Andhra Pradesh Prohibition \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
12. [The Andhra Pradesh Advocates' Welfare Fund \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
13. [The Andhra Pradesh Commission for Backward Classes other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State of Andhra Pradesh \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
14. [The Andhra Pradesh Milk Procurement \(Protection of Farmers\) and Enforcement of Safety of Milk Standards Act, 2023](#)
15. [The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan \(Planning, Allocation and Utilization of Financial Resources\) \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
16. [The Andhra Pradesh State Commission for Scheduled Castes \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
17. [The Andhra Pradesh Public Services Delivery Guarantee \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
18. [The Andhra Pradesh Municipal Laws \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
19. [The Andhra Pradesh Municipal Laws \(Second Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
20. [The Andhra Pradesh State Commission for Scheduled Tribes \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
21. [The Andhra Pradesh Women's Commission \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
22. [The Andhra Pradesh Inland Waterways Authority Act, 2023](#)
23. [The Andhra Pradesh Grama Sachivalayams and Ward Sachivalayams \(GSWS\) Act, 2023](#)
24. [The Andhra Pradesh Lokayukta \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
25. [The Andhra Pradesh Special Security Group Act, 2023](#)
26. [The Andhra Pradesh Vaidya Vidhana Parishad \(Repeal\) Act, 2023](#)
27. [The Andhra Pradesh Aadhaar \(Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services\) Act, 2023](#)
28. [The Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation \(Absorption of Employees into Government Service\) \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
29. [The Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
30. [The Andhra Pradesh Private Universities \(Establishment and Regulation\) \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
31. [The Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission \(Entrustment of Additional Functions with respect to the Services of Universities\) \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
32. [The Andhra Pradesh Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
33. [The Andhra Pradesh \(Regulation of Appointments to Public Services and Rationalisation of Staff Pattern and Pay Structure\) \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
34. [The Andhra Pradesh Assigned Lands \(Prohibition of Transfers\) \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
35. [The Andhra Pradesh Bhoodan and Gramdan \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
36. [The Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
37. [The Andhra Pradesh Civil Courts \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
38. [The Andhra Pradesh Regularisation of Services of Contract Employees Act, 2023](#)
39. [The Andhra Pradesh Guaranteed Pension System Act, 2023](#)
40. [The Andhra Pradesh Goods and Services Tax \(Second Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)

Arunachal Pradesh

1. [The Assam Frontier \(Administration of Justice\) Regulation \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
2. [The Arunachal Pradesh Protection of Drinking Water Catchment Areas Act, 2023](#)
3. [The Arunachal Pradesh Goods Tax \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
4. [The Arunachal Pradesh Court Fees Act, 2023](#)
5. [The Arunachal Pradesh Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
6. [The Arunachal Pradesh Airport Area Planning and Development Authority Act, 2023](#)

Assam

1. [The Assam College Employees \(Provincialisation\) \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
2. [The Assam Science and Technology University \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
3. [The Assam Public Safety \(Measures\) Enforcement Act, 2023](#)
4. [The Assam Elementary and Secondary School Teachers' \(Regulation of Posting and Transfer\) \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
5. [The Assam Goods & Services Tax \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
6. [The Assam Micro-Finance Institutions \(Regulation of Money Lending\) \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
7. [The Assam Mobility of Employees of State Government and other Establishment \(for Optimum Utilization of Available Manpower for Efficiency\) Act, 2023](#)
8. [The Assam Motor Vehicle Taxation \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
9. [The Assam Panchayat \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
10. [The Assam Public Safety \(Measures\) Enforcement \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
11. [The Madhabdev University \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
12. [The Bongaiqaon University Act, 2023](#)
13. [The Kumar Bhaskar Varma Sanskrit and Ancient Studies University \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
14. [The Sibsagar University Act, 2023](#)
15. [The Gurucharan University Act, 2023](#)
16. [The North Lakhimpur University Act, 2023](#)
17. [The Nagaon University Act, 2023](#)
18. [The Gauhati University \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
19. [The Bodoland University \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
20. [The Assam Women's University \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
21. [The Cotton University \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
22. [The Assam Science and Technology University \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
23. [The Assam Repealing Act, 2023](#)
24. [The Jagannath Barooah University Act, 2023](#)
25. [The Assam Electricity Control \(Emergency Powers\) \(Repealing\) Act, 2023](#)
26. [The Assam Tea Plantations Provident Fund and Pension And Deposit Linked Insurance Fund Scheme \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
27. [The Assam Gratuity \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
28. [The Guwahati Metropolitan Development Authority \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
29. [The Assam Backward Classes Commission \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
30. [The Assam State Commission for Safai Karamcharis Act, 2023](#)

Bihar

1. [The Bihar Ferryghat Settlement and Management Act, 2023](#)
2. [The Bihar State Infrastructure Development Enabling \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
3. [The Bihar Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
4. [The Bihar Secretariat Service \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
5. [The Bihar Goods and Services Tax \(Second Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
6. [The Bihar Panchayat Raj \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)

7. [The Bihar Reservation of Vacancies in Posts and Services \(for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes\) \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
8. [The Bihar \(Admission in Educational Institutions\) Reservation \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)

Chhattisgarh

1. [The Chhattisgarh Gambling \(Prohibition\) Act, 2022](#)
2. [The Chhattisgarh Regularization of Unauthorized Development \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
3. [The Chhattisgarh Municipal \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
4. [The Chhattisgarh Municipal Corporation \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
5. [The Chhattisgarh Legislative Assembly Member Salary, Allowance and Pension \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
6. [The Chhattisgarh Settlement of Arrears of Tax, Interest and Penalty Act, 2023](#)
7. [The Chhattisgarh Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
8. [The Chhattisgarh Leasehold Rights to the Homeless Person of Urban Areas Act, 2023](#)
9. [The Chhattisgarh Protection of Media Persons Act, 2023](#)
10. [The Chhattisgarh Land Revenue Code \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
11. [The Chhattisgarh Private University \(Establishment and Operation\) \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
12. [The Chhattisgarh Legislative Assembly Member Disqualification Prevention \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)

Delhi

1. [The Delhi Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
2. [The Delhi Goods and Services Tax \(Second Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)

Goa

1. [The Goa Town and Country Planning \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
2. [The Goa \(Regulation of Land Development and Building Construction\) \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
3. [The Goa Municipalities \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
4. [The Goa Private Universities \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
5. [The Goa Panchayat Raj \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
6. [The Goa Value Added Tax \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
7. [The Goa Land Revenue Code \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
8. [The Indian Stamp \(Goa Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
9. [The Goa Regularization of Unauthorized Construction \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
10. [The Goa \(Mopa Airport Development Authority\) \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
11. [The Goa Co-operative Societies \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
12. [The Goa Regularisation of Unauthorized Construction \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
13. The Goa Legislative Diploma No 2070 dated 15-4-1961 (Amendment) Act, 2023
14. [The Goa Restriction on Transfer of Agricultural Land Act, 2023](#)
15. [The Goa Municipalities \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
16. [The Goa Town and Country Planning \(Second Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
17. [The Goa Succession Special Notaries & Inventory Proceeding \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
18. [The Goa Co-operative Societies \(Second Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
19. [The Goa Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
20. [The Goa Value Added Tax \(Second Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
21. [The Goa \(Recovery of Arrears of Tax, Interest, Penalty, Other Dues through Settlement\) Act, 2023](#)
22. [The Indian Stamp \(Goa Second Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
23. [The Goa Staff Selection Commission \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
24. [The Goa Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes Category \(Regulation of Issuance and Verification of Caste Certificate\) Act, 2023](#)
25. [The Goa Regularisation of Unauthorized Construction \(Third Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
26. [The Goa Public Premises \(Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants\) \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)

27. [The Goa Public Records Act, 2023](#)
28. [The Goa Ancient and Historical Records, Acquisition and Preservation Act, 2023](#)
29. [The Goa Non-Biodegradable Garbage \(Control\) \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
30. [The Goa Waste Management \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
31. [The Goa Information Technology Development \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
32. [The Goa Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of the Legislative Assembly \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)

Gujarat

1. [The Gujarat Public Examination \(Prevention of Unfair Means\) Act, 2023](#)
2. [The Gujarat Regularisation of Unauthorised Development \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
3. [The Gujarat Compulsory Teaching and Learning of Gujarati Language Act, 2023](#)
4. [The Gujarat Private Universities \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
5. [The Gujarat Taxation Laws \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
6. [The Gujarat Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
7. [The Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park World Heritage Area Management Authority \(Repeal\) Act, 2023](#)
8. [The Children's University \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
9. [The Gujarat Private Universities \(Second Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
10. [The Gujarat Local Authorities Laws \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
11. [The Gujarat Natural Farming and Organic Agricultural University \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
12. [The Gujarat Public Universities Act, 2023](#)
13. [The Gujarat Agricultural Produce and Marketing \(Promotion and Facilitation\) \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)

Haryana

1. [Pandit Lakshmi Chand State University of Performing and Visual Arts, Rohtak \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
2. [The Haryana Development and Regulation of Urban Areas \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
3. [The Haryana School Education \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
4. [The Sonapat Metropolitan Development Authority Act, 2023](#)
5. [The Haryana Municipal \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
6. [The Haryana Municipal Corporation \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
7. [The Haryana Development and Regulation of Urban Areas \(Second Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
8. [The Haryana Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
9. [The Haryana Instruments \(Control of Noises\) Repeal Act, 2023](#)
10. [The Haryana Juvenile Smoking Repeal Act, 2023](#)
11. [The Haryana Settlement of Outstanding Dues \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
12. [The Haryana Private Universities \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)

Himachal Pradesh

1. [The Himachal Pradesh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
2. [The Himachal Pradesh Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
3. [The Himachal Pradesh Water Cess on Hydropower Generation Act, 2023](#)
4. [The Himachal Pradesh Municipal Corporation \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
5. [The Himachal Pradesh Ground Water \(Regulation and Control of Development and Management\) Amendment Act, 2023](#)
6. [The Himachal Pradesh Repealing Act, 2023](#)
7. [The Himachal Pradesh Lokayukta \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
8. [The Himachal Pradesh \(Taxation on Carriage of Certain Goods Carried by Road\) Amendment Act, 2023](#)
9. [The Himachal Pradesh Municipal Services \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
10. [The Himachal Pradesh Goods and Services Tax \(2nd Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
11. [The Indian Stamp \(Himachal Pradesh Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
12. [The Himachal Pradesh Land Revenue \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)

13. [The Himachal Pradesh Tourism Development and Registration \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
14. [The Himachal Pradesh Water Cess on Hydropower Generation \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
15. [The Himachal Pradesh Non-Biodegradable Garbage \(Control\) Amendment Act, 2023](#)

Jharkhand

1. [The Durga Soren University Act, 2023](#)
2. [The Itki Tuberculosis Sanatorium \(Regulation of Building\) \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
3. [The Jharkhand Advocates' Welfare Fund \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
4. [The Jharkhand Competitive Examination \(Measures for Control and Prevention of Unfair Means in Recruitment\) Act, 2023](#)
5. [The Jharkhand Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
6. The Pragyani International University (Repeal) Act, 2023

Karnataka

1. [The Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
2. The Factories (Karnataka Amendment) Act, 2023
3. [The BMS University Act, 2023](#)
4. [The Karnataka Tax on Profession, Trades, Callings and Employments \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
5. [The Karnataka Legislature \(Prevention of Disqualification\) \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
6. [The Karnataka Fire Force \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
7. [The Karnataka Transparency in Public Procurements \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
8. [The Karnataka Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
9. [The Karnataka State Road Safety Authority \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
10. [The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
11. [The Karnataka Land Revenue \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
12. [The Karnataka Co-operative Societies \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
13. [The Code of Civil Procedure \(Karnataka Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
14. [The Karnataka Conduct of Government Litigation Act, 2023](#)
15. [The Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes \(Prohibition of Transfer of Certain Lands\) \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
16. [The Karnataka Gram Swaraj and Panchayat Raj \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
17. [The Karnataka Compulsory Service by Candidates Completed Medical Courses \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
18. [The Karnataka Goods and Services Tax \(Second Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
19. [The Karnataka Stamp \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
20. [The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation \(Second Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
21. [Shree Renuka Yellamma Kshetra Tourism Development Board Act, 2023](#)
22. [The Karnataka Scheduled Castes sub-allocation and Tribal sub-allocation \(Planning, Allocation and Utilization of Financial Resources\) \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)

Kerala

1. [The Kerala Municipality \(Amendment\) Act, 2022](#)
2. [The Kerala Panchayat Raj \(Amendment\) Act, 2022](#)
3. [The Kerala Private Forests \(Vesting and Assignment\) Amendment Act, 2023](#)
4. [The Kerala Medical Education \(Regulation and Control of Admission to Private Medical Educational Institutions\) Amendment Act, 2023](#)
5. [The Indian Partnership \(Kerala Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
6. [The Kerala Healthcare Service Persons and Healthcare Service Institutions \(Prevention of Violence and Damage to Property\) Amendment Act, 2023](#)
7. [The Kerala Public Service Commission \(Additional Functions As Respects Certain Corporations And Companies\) Second Amendment Act, 2023](#)
8. [The Kerala Taxation Laws \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
9. [The Sree Pandaravaka Lands \(Vesting and Enfranchisement\) Amendment Act, 2023](#)
10. [The Kerala Motor Transport Workers' Payment of Fair Wages \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
11. [The Kerala Livestock Feed, Poultry Feed and Mineral Compounds \(Manufacturing, Storage, Distribution, Sale, Control and Quality Assurance\) Act, 2023](#)

12. [The Kerala Public Health Act, 2021](#)

Madhya Pradesh

1. [The Madhya Pradesh Municipality Laws \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
2. [The Madhya Pradesh Landless Persons of Madhya Pradesh Urban Areas \(Grant of Leasehold Rights\) Amendment Act, 2023](#)
3. [The Madhya Pradesh Establishment and Operation of Industries Simplification Act, 2023](#)
4. [The Gwalior Trade Fair Authority \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
5. [Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products \(Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution\) Madhya Pradesh Amendment Act, 2023](#)
6. [The Madhya Pradesh Profession Tax \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
7. [The Madhya Pradesh Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
8. [The Madhya Pradesh Investment Facilitation \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
9. [The Madhya Pradesh Medical University \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
10. [The Madhya Pradesh Private University \(Establishment and Operation\) Amendment Act, 2023](#)

Maharashtra

1. [The Mumbai Municipal Corporation and Maharashtra Municipal Corporations \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
2. [The Maharashtra Village Panchayats \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
3. [Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Technological University and Maharashtra COEP Technological University \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
4. [The Maharashtra Medical Goods Procurement Authority Act, 2023](#)
5. [The Maharashtra Police \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
6. [The Maharashtra Essential Services Maintenance Act, 2023](#)
7. [The Pandharpur Temples \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
8. [The Maharashtra Fire Prevention and Life Safety Measures \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
9. [The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
10. [The Maharashtra Settlement of Arrears of Tax, Interest, Penalty or Late Fee Act, 2023](#)
11. [The Maharashtra State Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
12. [The Maharashtra Unaided Private Professional Educational Institutions \(Regulation of Admissions and Fees\) \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
13. [The Maharashtra State Board of Technical Education \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
14. [The Maharashtra Goseva Ayog Act, 2023](#)
15. [The Maharashtra Village Panchayats and the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
16. [The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
17. [The Maharashtra Industry, Trade and Investment Facilitation Act, 2023](#)
18. [The Maharashtra Temporary Extension of Period for Submitting Validity Certificate \(for certain elections to Village Panchayats, Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis\) Act, 2023](#)
19. [The Maharashtra Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
20. [The Maharashtra Animal and Fishery Sciences University \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
21. [The Maharashtra Payment of Compensation for Loss, Injury or Damage Caused by Wild Animals Act, 2023](#)
22. [The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies \(Third Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
23. [The Maharashtra Municipal Corporation of the City of Pune Taxation \(Enactment and Amendment of Taxation Rules with retrospective effect and Validation\) Act, 2023](#)
24. [The Maharashtra \(Urban Areas\) Protection and Preservation of Trees \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
25. [The Maharashtra Slum Areas \(Improvement, Clearance and Redevelopment\) \(Amendment, Re-enactment of Rules and Notification of Apex and other Grievance Redressal Committees and Validation\) Act, 2023](#)
26. [The Bombay City Civil Court \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
27. [The Laxminarayan Innovation Technological \(LIT\) University, Nagpur Act, 2023](#)
28. [The Maharashtra Casinos \(Control and Tax\) \(Repeal\) Act, 2023](#)
29. [The Maharashtra Public Universities \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
30. [The Maharashtra Apartment Ownership \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
31. [The Maharashtra Goods and Services Tax \(Second Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
32. [The Maharashtra Bovine Breeding \(Regulation\) Act, 2023](#)

33. [The Maharashtra Agricultural Lands \(Ceiling on Holdings\) \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
34. [The Maharashtra International Sports University \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
35. [The Maharashtra Private Universities \(Establishment and Regulation\) Act, 2023](#)
36. [The G. H. Rasoni International Skill Tech University, Pune Act, 2023](#)
37. [The G. H. Rasoni Skill Tech University, Nagpur Act, 2023](#)
38. [The Maharashtra Marathi Bhasha Vidyapeeth Act, 2023](#)
40. [The Maharashtra State Board of Art Education Act, 2023](#)
41. [The Maharashtra Electricity Duty \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
42. [The Universal Skilltech University, Vasai Act, 2023](#)
43. [The Maharashtra Slum Areas \(Improvement, Clearance and Redevelopment\) \(Second Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
44. [The MIT Vishwaprayag University, Solapur, Act, 2023](#)
45. [The DES Pune University, Pune Act, 2023](#)

Meghalaya

1. [The Contingency Fund of Meghalaya \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
2. [The Meghalaya Regulation of Gaming \(Repeal\) Act, 2023](#)
3. [The Meghalaya Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
4. [The Meghalaya Lokayukta \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
5. [The Legislative Assembly of Meghalaya \(Member's Pension\) \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
6. [The Rajitlal University \(Repealing\) Act, 2023](#)
7. [The Meghalaya Medical Council \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
8. [The National Law University of Meghalaya \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
9. [The Captain Williamson Sangma Technical University \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)

Mizoram

1. [The Mizoram \(Restriction on use of Transferred Lands\) \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
2. [Indian Stamp \(Mizoram Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
3. [The Mizoram Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes \(Regulation of Issuance and Verification of\) Community Certificates \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
4. [The Sinlung Hills Council \(Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)
5. The Mizoram Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Act, 2023
6. The Mizoram Shops & Establishment (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) (Amendment) Act, 2023
7. The Mizoram Compulsory Registration of Marriages (Amendment) Act, 2023
8. [The Mizoram \(Protection of Rivers\) Act, 2023](#)
9. The Mizoram Ground Water (Control and Regulation) Act, 2023
10. The Mizoram Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 2023

Nagaland

1. [The Nagaland Goods And Services Tax \(Sixth Amendment\) Act, 2022](#)
2. [The Nagaland Fire & Emergency Services Act, 2021](#)
3. [The Nagaland Municipal Act, 2023](#)
4. [North East Christian University \(Second Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
5. [The Nagaland Passengers & Goods Taxation \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
6. [The Nagaland Motor Vehicles Taxation \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
7. [The Nagaland Goods And Services Tax \(Seventh Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)

Odisha

1. [The Odisha Municipal Laws \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
2. The Odisha Pani Panchayat (Amendment) Act, 2023
3. The Silicon University, Odisha Act, 2023
4. The NIST University, Odisha Act, 2023

5. [The Odisha Land Reforms \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
6. The Odisha Reservation of Vacancies in Posts and Services (For Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes)(Amendment) Act, 2023
7. [The Odisha Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
8. The Odisha Consolidation of Holdings and Prevention of Fragmentation of Land (Amendment) Act, 2023
9. The Odisha State Commission for Backward Classes (Amendment) Act, 2023
10. [The Odisha Apartment \(Ownership and Management\) Act, 2023](#)
11. [The Odisha Land Reforms \(Second Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)

Punjab

1. [The Punjab State Commission for Scheduled Castes \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
2. [The Salaries and Allowances of Chief Whip in Punjab Legislative Assembly Act, 2023](#)
3. [The Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
4. [The Punjab Affiliated Colleges \(Security of Service\) Amendment Act, 2023](#)
5. [The Punjab Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
6. [The Punjab Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
7. [The Indian Stamp \(Punjab Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
8. [The Punjab Canal and Drainage Act, 2023](#)

Puducherry

1. [The Puducherry Members of the Legislative Assembly \(Prevention of Disqualification\) Amendment Act, 2023](#)
2. [The Puducherry Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)

Rajasthan

1. [The Baba Amte Divyang University, Jaipur Act, 2023](#)
2. [The Rajasthan Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises \(Facilitation of Establishment and Operation\) \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
3. [The Jai Minesh Adivasi University, Ranpur \(Kota\) Act, 2023](#)
4. [The Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Governance and Social Sciences Act, 2023](#)
5. [The Rajiv Gandhi Fintech Digital Institute Act, 2023](#)
6. The Rajasthan Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 2023
7. [The Rajasthan Universities' Teachers \(Absorption of Temporary Teachers\) \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
8. [The Rajasthan Laws Repealing Act, 2023](#)
9. [The Rajasthan Public Examination \(Measures for Prevention of Unfair Means in Recruitment\) \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
10. [The Rajasthan Honour of Dead Body Act, 2023](#)
11. [The Rajasthan Cinemas \(Regulation\) \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
12. [The Rajasthan ILD Skills University, Jaipur \(Change of Name and Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
13. [The Kota Development Authority Act, 2023](#)
14. [The Udaipur Development Authority Act, 2023](#)
15. [The Marwar Medical University Act, 2023](#)
16. [The Rajasthan Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
17. [The Rajasthan Minimum Guaranteed Income Act, 2023](#)
18. [The Rajasthan University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences \(Jobner\) Jaipur Act, 2023](#)
19. [The Gandhi Vatika Trust, Jaipur Act, 2023](#)
20. [The Rajasthan Platform Based Gig Workers \(Registration and Welfare\) Act, 2023](#)
21. [The Rajasthan Tenancy \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
22. [The Rajasthan State Farmers Debt Relief Commission Act, 2023](#)
23. [The Mahatma Gandhi Divyang University, Jodhpur Act, 2023](#)
24. [The Nathdwara Temple \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
25. [Shri Sanwaliaji Temple \(Amendment\) Act, 2022](#)
26. [The Rajasthan Right to Health Act, 2022](#)

Sikkim

1. [The Sikkim Lokayukta \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
2. [The Sikkim Fire and Emergency Services, Act 2023](#)
3. [The Sikkim Non-Biodegradable Garbage \(Control\) \(Repealing\) Act, 2023](#)
4. [The Sikkim Law University \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
5. [The Sikkim Global Technical University Act, 2023](#)
6. [The Sikkim Organic Agriculture University Act, 2023](#)

Tamil Nadu

1. [The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Marketing \(Regulation\) Amendment Act, 2023](#)
2. [The Tamil Nadu Repealing Act, 2023](#)
3. [The Tamil Nadu Building and Construction Workers \(Conditions of Employment and Miscellaneous Provisions\) Repeal Act, 2023](#)
4. [The Tamil Nadu Government Servants \(Conditions of Service\) Amendment Act, 2023](#)
5. [The Chennai City Police \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
6. [The Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
7. [The Indian Stamp \(Tamil Nadu Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
8. [The Tamil Nadu Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Amendment Act, 2023](#)
9. [The Tamil Nadu Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
10. [The Tamil Nadu Repealing \(Second\) Act, 2023](#)
11. [The Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning \(Third Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
12. [The Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments \(Amendment\) Amendment Act, 2023](#)
13. [The Tamil Nadu Urban Local Bodies \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
14. [The Tamil Nadu Fiscal Responsibility \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
15. [The Tamil Nadu Transparency in Tenders \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
16. [The Tamil Nadu Land Consolidation \(for Special Projects\) Act, 2023](#)
17. [The Tamil Nadu Repealing \(Third\) Act, 2023](#)
18. [The Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
19. [The Tamil Nadu Prohibition \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
20. [The Tamil Nadu Taxes \(Settlement of Arrears\) Act, 2023](#)
21. [The Tamil Nadu Goods and Services Tax \(Second Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
22. [The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Marketing \(Regulation\) Second Amendment Act, 2023](#)
23. [The Tamil Nadu Protected Agricultural Zone Development \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
24. [The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)

Telangana

1. [The Professor Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
2. [The Telangana Municipalities \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
3. [The Telangana State Road Transport Corporation \(Absorption of Employees into Government Service\) Act, 2023](#)

Uttar Pradesh

1. [The Uttar Pradesh Molasses Control \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
2. [The Uttar Pradesh State Legislature \(Members' Emoluments and Pension\) \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
3. [The Uttar Pradesh Criminal Law \(Composition of Offences and Abatement of Trials\) \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
4. [The Uttar Pradesh Municipal Local Self Government Laws \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
5. [The Uttar Pradesh Municipalities \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
6. [The Uttar Pradesh Agricultural Produce Market \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
7. [The Uttar Pradesh Private Universities \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
8. [The Uttar Pradesh Private Universities \(Second Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
9. [The Uttar Pradesh Private Universities \(Third Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)

10. [The Uttar Pradesh National Law University Prayagraj \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
11. [The Uttar Pradesh Urban Planning and Development \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
12. [The Uttar Pradesh Jagadguru Rambhadracharya Divyang State University Act, 2023](#)
13. [The Uttar Pradesh Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
14. [The Uttar Pradesh Education Service Selection Commission Act, 2023](#)
15. [The Uttar Pradesh Agriculture and Technology University \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
16. [The Uttar Pradesh Sheera Niyamtran \(Second Sanshodhan\) Act, 2023](#)
17. [The Uttar Pradesh Goods and Services Tax \(Second Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
18. [The Uttar Pradesh Private Universities \(Fourth Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
19. [The Uttar Pradesh State Universities \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
20. [The Uttar Pradesh Inland Waterways Authority Act, 2023](#)
21. [The Uttar Pradesh Shree Ayodhya Jee Teerth Vikas Parishad Act, 2023](#)
22. [The Uttar Pradesh Shree Devipatan Dham Teerth Vikas Parishad Act, 2023](#)
23. [The Uttar Pradesh Shree Shuk Teerth Vikas Parishad Act, 2023](#)

Uttarakhand

1. [The Uttarakhand \(Uttar Pradesh Municipal Corporation Act, 1959\) \(Amendment\) Act, 2022](#)
2. [The Uttarakhand \(Uttar Pradesh Land Revenue Act, 1901\) \(Amendment\) Act, 2022](#)
3. [The Uttarakhand Fisheries Act \(Amendment\) Act, 2022](#)
4. [The Uttarakhand \(Uttar Pradesh Municipality Act, 1916\) \(Amendment\) Act, 2022](#)
5. [The Uttarakhand Co-operative Society \(Amendment\) Act, 2022](#)
6. [The Uttarakhand Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
7. [The Uttarakhand Right to Service \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
8. [The Uttarakhand \(Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Settlement Act, 1950\) \(Amendment\) Act, 2022](#)
9. [The Government Grants Act, 1895 \(Uttarakhand Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
10. [The Uttarakhand Competitive Examination \(Measures for Control and Prevention of Unfair Means in Recruitment\) Act, 2023](#)
11. [The University of Engineering and Technology Roorkee \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
12. [The Uttarakhand Qualifying Service for Pension and Validation Act, 2022](#)
13. [The Haridwar University Act, 2022](#)
14. The Uttarakhand (Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950) (Amendment) Act, 2023
15. The Uttarakhand Martyr Dependent Ex-gratia Grant (Amendment) Act, 2023
16. The Uttarakhand Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Act, 2023
17. The Uttarakhand (United Provinces Rakshak Dal Act, 1948) (Amendment) Act, 2023
18. The Uttarakhand Road Infrastructure Protection (Amendment) Act, 2023
19. The Uttarakhand (Uttar Pradesh Advocates Welfare Fund Act, 1974) (Amendment) Act, 2023
20. [The Veer Madho Singh Bhandari Uttarakhand Technical University \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
21. The Uttarakhand Investment and Infrastructure (Development and Regulation) Act, 2023
22. The Uttarakhand Repeal Act, 2023

West Bengal

1. [The West Bengal Agricultural Income-tax \(Notices\) \(Repealing\) Act, 2023](#)
2. The West Bengal Lokayukta (Amendment) Act, 2023
3. The West Bengal Maintenance of Public Order (Amendment) Act, 2023
4. [The West Bengal Land Reforms \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
5. [The West Bengal Land Laws \(Repealing\) Act, 2023](#)
6. [The Bengal Orphanages and Widows' Homes \(Repealing\) Act, 2023](#)
7. [The West Bengal Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
8. [The West Bengal Labour Welfare Fund \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
9. [The West Bengal Land Laws \(Second Repealing\) Act, 2023](#)

10. [The Bengal Alluvial Lands \(Repealing\) Act, 2023](#)
11. [The Kolkata Municipal Corporation \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
12. [The Bengal Legislative Assembly \(Members' Emoluments\) \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
13. [The West Bengal Salaries and Allowances \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)
14. [The West Bengal Goods and Services Tax \(Second Amendment\) Act, 2023](#)

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY STATES IN 2023 AND NOT ASSENTED

The list includes Bills passed by states in 2023 that are have not received assent (as on March 31, 2024).

Andhra Pradesh

1. [The Andhra Pradesh \(Andhra Area\) Inams \(Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari\) \(Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)
2. [The Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation \(Second Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)

Assam

1. [The Indian Partnership \(Assam Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)

Chhattisgarh

1. [The Indian Stamp \(Chhattisgarh Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)

Goa

1. [The Goa Highways Law \(Revival of Operation, Amendment and Validation\) Bill, 2023](#)
2. [The Societies Registration \(Goa Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)

Haryana

1. [The Haryana Control of Organised Crime Bill, 2023](#)
2. [The Haryana Backward Classes \(Reservation in Services and Admission in Educational Institutions\) Amendment Bill, 2023](#)

Himachal Pradesh

1. [The Himachal Pradesh Democracy Sentinel Honour \(Repealing\) Bill, 2023](#)
2. [The Himachal Pradesh Land Holding Ceiling \(Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)
3. [The Himachal Pradesh Sukhashraya \(Care, Protection and Self-Reliance of Children of the State\) Bill, 2023](#)
4. [The Himachal Pradesh Universities of Agriculture, Horticulture and Forestry \(Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)
5. [The Indian Stamp \(Himachal Pradesh Second Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)

Jharkhand

1. [The Jain University Bill, 2023](#)
2. [The Jharkhand Factories \(Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)
3. [C. V. Raman Global University Bill, 2023](#)
4. [The Arogyam International University Bill, 2023](#)
5. [The Jharkhand University of Health Sciences Bill, 2023](#)
6. The Jharkhand Reservation in Posts and Services Vacancies (Amendment) Bill, 2023
7. The Shine National University Bill, 2023

Karnataka

1. [The Registration \(Karnataka Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)
2. [The Karavali Development Board Bill, 2023](#)
3. [The Karnataka Public Examination \(Measures for Prevention of Corruption and Unfair Means in Recruitment\) Bill, 2023](#)
4. [The Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Paliike and Certain Other Law \(Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)
5. [The Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority \(Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)
6. [The Karnataka Prohibition of Violence Against Advocates Bill, 2023](#)

7. [The Karnataka High Court \(Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)
8. [The Karnataka Civil Courts \(Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)
9. [The Karnataka Hindu Religious Institutions and Charitable Endowments \(Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)
10. [The Karnataka Transparency in Public Procurements \(Second Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)

Kerala

1. [The Kerala Dairy Farmers' Welfare Fund \(Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)
2. [The Kerala Abkari \(Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)
3. [The Kerala Building Tax \(Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)
4. [The Kerala Conservation of Paddy Land and Wetland \(Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)
5. [The Kerala Government Land Assignment \(Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)
6. [The Kerala Co-Operative Societies \(Third Amendment\) Bill, 2022](#)

Maharashtra

1. [The Maharashtra Labour Laws \(Amendment\) Bill, 2022](#)
2. [The Maharashtra Lokayukta Bill, 2022](#)
3. [The Registration \(Maharashtra Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)
4. [The Chit Funds \(Maharashtra Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)

Meghalaya

1. [The Captain Williamson Sangma Technical University \(Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)

Mizoram

1. [The Mizoram Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains \(Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)

Nagaland

1. [The Nagaland Anatomy Bill, 2023](#)

Odisha

1. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Odisha Amendment) Bill, 2023

Punjab

1. [The Punjab Police \(Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)
2. [The Punjab Gurdwaras \(Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)
3. [The Punjab Universities Laws \(Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)
4. [The Transfer of Property \(Punjab Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)
5. [The Registration \(Punjab Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)

Rajasthan

1. [The Rajasthan Prisons Bill, 2023](#)
2. [The Rajasthan Control of Organized Crime Bill, 2023](#)
3. [The Rajasthan Advocates Protection Bill, 2023](#)
4. [The Rajasthan State Mela Authority Bill, 2023](#)
5. [The Rajasthan Co-Operative Societies \(Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)
6. [The Rajasthan Electricity \(Duty\) Bill, 2023](#)
7. [The Nathdwara Temple \(Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)

Sikkim

1. The Sikkim Aerial Ropeways Bill, 2023
2. The Sikkim Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2023
3. The Sikkim Guru Padmasambhava University Bill, 2023

4. The Sikkim Sardar Patel University Bill, 2023
5. The EdTech Skills University, Sikkim Bill, 2023
6. The National Council for Skill Education, Sikkim Bill, 2023

Tamil Nadu

1. [The Factories \(Tamil Nadu Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)
2. [The Tamil Nadu Fisheries University \(Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)
3. [The Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University \(Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)
4. [The Tamil Nadu Private Universities \(Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)
5. [The Tamil Nadu Silkworm Seed \(Production, Supply and Distribution\) Amendment Bill, 2023](#)
6. [The Chit Funds \(Tamil Nadu Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)

Telangana

1. [The Telangana Panchayat Raj \(Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)
2. [The Telangana Institute of Medical Sciences Bill, 2023](#)
3. [The Factories \(Telangana Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)
4. [The Telangana State Minorities Commission \(Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)
5. [The Telangana Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)
6. [The Telangana Panchayat Raj \(Second Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)
7. [The Telangana Municipalities \(Second Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)
8. [The Telangana Panchayat Raj \(Third Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)

West Bengal

1. [The West Bengal Town and Country \(Planning and Development\) \(Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)
2. [The West Bengal University Laws \(Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)

APPENDIX 3: LIST OF ORDINANCES ISSUED BY STATES IN 2023

Andhra Pradesh

1. [The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan \(Planning, Allocation and Utilization of Financial Resources\) \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2023](#)
2. [The Andhra Pradesh Rights in Land and Pattadar Pass Books \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2023](#)
3. [The Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2023](#)
4. [The Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation \(Absorption of Employees into Government Service\) \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2023](#)
5. [The Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2023](#)
6. [The Andhra Pradesh Aadhaar \(Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services\) Ordinance, 2023](#)
7. [The Andhra Pradesh Vaidya Vidhana Parishad \(Repeal\) Ordinance, 2023](#)
8. [The Andhra Pradesh Private Universities \(Establishment and Regulation\) \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2023](#)
9. [The Andhra Pradesh Assigned Lands \(Prohibition of Transfers\) \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2023](#)
10. [The Andhra Pradesh Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2023](#)
11. [The Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission \(Entrustment of Additional Functions with respect to the Services of Universities\) \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2023](#)

Assam

1. [The Assam Mobility of Employees of State Government and Other Establishment \(For Optimum Utilization of Available Manpower for Efficiency\) Ordinance, 2023](#)
2. [The Assam Right to Public Service \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2023](#)
3. [The Assam Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2023](#)
4. [The Assam Motor Vehicle Taxation \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2023](#)

5. [The Contingency Fund \(Augmentation of Corpus\) Ordinance, 2023](#)
6. [The Assam Public Examination \(Measures for Prevention of Unfair Means in Recruitment\) Ordinance, 2023](#)

Bihar

1. [The Bihar Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2023](#)

Goa

1. [The Goa Regularisation of Unauthorized Construction \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2023](#)
2. [The Goa Staff Selection Commission \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2023](#)
3. [The Goa Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2023](#)
4. [The Goa Staff Selection Commission \(Second Amendment\) Ordinance, 2023](#)
5. [The Goa Motor Vehicles Tax \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2023](#)

Haryana

1. [The Haryana Municipal \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2023](#)
2. [The Haryana Municipal Corporation \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2023](#)

Himachal Pradesh

1. [The Himachal Pradesh Municipal Corporation \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2023](#)
2. [The Himachal Pradesh Water Cess on Hydro Power Generation Ordinance, 2023](#)
3. [Himachal Pradesh Municipal Services \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2023](#)

Karnataka

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**PRS Legislative Research
Institute for Policy Research Studies
3rd Floor, Gandharva Mahavidyalaya,
212, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Marg, New Delhi-110002
Tel: (011) 2323 4801, 4343 4035
www.prsindia.org**