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. In August 2019, the state of Jammu & Kashmir was reorganised into the UTs of Jammu & Kashmir (with a legislature) and Ladakh. The new legislature will be constituted after elections are held in the UT.

Legislatures have three primary responsibilities: discussing and passing Bills, scrutinising and approving government finances, and holding the government accountable. This report analyses the working of 30 state legislatures in 2022, focusing on their law-making role.

Data and information on state legislatures is not easily available. 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 13.

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

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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. These functions are carried out when the legislature meets (plenary sittings of the legislature), and in Committees of legislatures. Over the last several years, state legislatures have been meeting for fewer days, which impacts the effectiveness of their work. Most states also do not have well-functioning Committees. Bills are rarely scrutinised before passing, and while expenditure by states is increasing every year, the spending is not discussed in detail before being approved by the legislature. In 2022, state legislatures met for an average of 21 days, with each sitting lasting for an average of five hours. During this time, they passed more than 500 Bills and their respective state budgets.

**Only seven States met for more than 30 days in 2022**

In 2022, 28 state assemblies met for 21 days on average. Karnataka met for the highest number of days (45), followed by West Bengal (42), and Kerala (41). West Bengal and Maharashtra met for more days in 2022 as compared to 2021. In 2021, they met for 19 and 15 days respectively. States which met for fewer days in 2022 as compared to 2021 include Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, and Telangana. 17 states met for less than 20 days, and of these, three met for less than 10 days (Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, and Tripura).

**Figure 1: Number of sitting days of state legislative assemblies in 2022**

Note: Data for Manipur and Uttarakhand 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. Councils are elected by different sections of the population (teachers, graduates, local bodies, and MLAs), and have the power to require reconsideration of Bills, and ask questions. Legislative Councils met for the same or fewer days than the corresponding Assembly in 2022. On average, they met for 25 days.

**61% of sitting days were in Budget Sessions**

In most states, legislatures meet for two or three sessions in a year - a longer budget session, held between January and March, followed by brief monsoon and winter sessions. Twelve states, including five in the North-East Region, met for only two sessions in 2022.

In 2022, 61% of sittings were held during the budget session. Tamil Nadu held more than 90% of its sittings in the budget session. Gujarat and Rajasthan held more than 80% of their sittings in the budget session.

**Each sitting lasted for five hours on average**

In 2022, the average duration of a sitting (across 20 states) was five hours. On average, a sitting in Maharashtra lasted eight hours, while in Sikkim it lasted for two hours. However, there could be significant variation in the duration of sittings in a state. For instance, in Chhattisgarh, while a sitting was seven hours long on average, one sitting (where a no-confidence motion was discussed) lasted longer than 13 hours.

**Figure 3: Average duration of a sitting in 2022 (in hours)**

Note: Data for Manipur and Uttarakhand was not available. Sources: Assembly websites of various states; RTI; PRS.
Over the years, sitting days have declined across most states

Between 2016 and 2022, 24 state assemblies met for an average of 25 days. Kerala had the highest number of average sitting days at 48 days a year, followed by Odisha (41), and Karnataka (35).

Average sitting days have declined steadily from 2016 to 2022, with a dip in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Sitting days reduced the most in Telangana, Madhya Pradesh, and Goa. Three states, Haryana, Punjab, and Tripura, have not met for more than 20 days in any year since 2016.

**Figure 5: Average number of sitting days of state assemblies (2016-2022)**

![Average Sitting Days Chart](chart.png)

Note: The data for Sikkim and Puducherry is the average number of sitting days for 2017-2022; the chart above does not include Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Uttarakhand.

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

The National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution (NCRWC) had recommended that states set a minimum number of sitting days for state legislatures, based on the number of members in the Assembly.\(^1\) States such as Karnataka, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh have mandated a minimum number of sitting days for their legislature. This has been done through the Rules of Procedure of their Assemblies, or through legislation.\(^2\) These limits vary from 35 days in Himachal Pradesh to 90 days in Uttar Pradesh.\(^3,4\) None of these states have met the target since 2016 (from which year data has been collected for these states).

In four states, a session continued for the entire year

An Assembly session begins with a summons by the Governor, and ends when the Governor issues a notice of prorogation. Both the summons and prorogation are issued on the advice of the state cabinet. In 2022, sessions were not prorogued for the entire year in several states. The same session continued throughout the year in Delhi, Rajasthan, Telangana, and West Bengal with long adjournment between sittings. This allowed the Assemblies to convene their sittings without a summons issued by the Governor. Rajasthan did not prorogue its session in 2021 either. Press reports indicate that the Rajasthan Governor had questioned the cabinet recommendation in 2020 to summon the Assembly.\(^5,6\)

States discussed budgets for eight days on average

Article 202 of the Constitution requires state governments to present the budget before the Legislature every year. By discussing and passing the budget, the legislature exercises financial scrutiny over the government. Budgets are discussed in two stages, the general discussion, which immediately follows the budget presentation, and the discussion on Ministry expenditure (see Figure 6). On average, 20 states discussed budgets for eight days in 2022. Tamil Nadu spent 26 days on the entire budget discussion, followed by Karnataka (15), Kerala (14), and Odisha (14). Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, and Punjab discussed their budgets for two days each. Nagaland discussed and passed its budget in a day.

**Figure 6: Process of passing a Budget in state legislatures**

![Budget Process Diagram](diagram.png)

Note: The dotted line, and different colour coding indicates that the Committee stage is not present in all states.
In Parliament, Ministry expenditures are examined by standing committees before being discussed in the House. However, most states do not have committees for this purpose. The discussion on Ministry expenditure begins almost immediately after the general discussion. In 2022, 13 states began their discussion on Ministry expenditure on the same day as the general discussion or the next day. Kerala, Odisha, and Tamil Nadu had a gap of more than five days between the two discussions. Having a gap before discussing Ministry expenditure gives legislators more time to examine the budgetary expenditure of each ministry.

States (like the Centre) do not discuss expenditure demands of all ministries. Some states, like Rajasthan and West Bengal discussed less than 50% of proposed expenditure of government ministries on the floor of the House. Five states, including Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, and Uttar Pradesh passed budgetary demands of all ministries without discussion.
OVERVIEW OF LAW MAKING

In 2022, state legislatures passed more than 500 Bills on various subjects including land, labour, and social justice. This section looks at the legislative work in state legislatures. Appropriation Bills and Finance Bills, which are passed to sanction government expenditure, are not included in this analysis.

Figure 9: The process of passing a Bill in state assemblies

Note: The first arrow is 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.

On average, states passed 21 Bills in 2022

28 states passed 21 Bills on average in 2022. The highest number of Bills were passed by Assam (85), followed by Tamil Nadu (51), and Goa (38). Assam passed 85 Bills in 2022, 51 more than they passed in 2021 (34). 13 other states passed more Bills in 2022 than in 2021. 11 States, including Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, and Odisha passed fewer Bills in 2022 as compared to 2021. Nagaland passed the fewest Bills (3), followed by Puducherry (4). A list of Bills passed by states is given in the Appendix.

Figure 10: Number of Bills passed by state legislatures in 2022

Note: The chart above does not include Manipur and Uttarakhand.
Sources: State Gazettes; Assembly websites of various state assemblies; RTI; PRS.

56% Bills passed within a day of introduction

A Bill becomes law once it is passed by the legislature (and receives assent of the Governor/President). Lawmakers must discuss and scrutinise Bills in detail before passing. However, state legislatures often pass most Bills quickly without much debate and deliberation, which brings into question the quality of such laws. In 2022, 56% of Bills i.e., 322 Bills, were passed on the day of introduction or the very next day. In 2021, this proportion was 44%. In 2022, nine states including Bihar, Gujarat, Punjab, and West Bengal passed all Bills within a day of introduction. These states passed all Bills within a day in 2021 as well.

Four states took more than five days to pass the majority of their Bills. These are Karnataka, Kerala, Meghalaya, and Rajasthan. Rajasthan passed 73% of Bills after at least five days of their introduction in the legislature. The corresponding figure was 67% for Kerala, and 59% for Karnataka.

Figure 11: Time taken by state legislatures to pass Bills in 2022

Note: The chart above does not include Manipur and Uttarakhand. 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 four states having Legislative Councils, except Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (information was not available).
Sources: Assembly websites; E-Gazette of various states; RTI; PRS.
In states, legislative activity tends to be concentrated in a few days. For instance, in July 2022, Goa introduced and passed 26 Bills in the last two days of a ten-day session. Other days saw minimal legislative activity. In Haryana, 15 Bills were introduced in one day in December 2022, and were all passed over the next two days. The Andhra Pradesh legislature passed 13 Bills on one day in September 2022. Of these, six were introduced and passed by both Houses on the same day.

Passing multiple Bills on the same day also implies that state legislatures are spending less time discussing the various provisions of Bills on the floor of the House. For instance, in Himachal Pradesh, a Bill was discussed for 10 minutes on average.

**Around 5% of the Bills were referred to committees for examination**

After a Bill has been introduced in the House, it may be referred to a Committee of the Assembly for detailed examination. Committees work irrespective of whether the legislature is in session, and enable a deeper discussion on every clause of a Bill. They can also seek inputs from stakeholders, sectoral experts, and government functionaries to understand the implications of a Bill. This improves participation in the law-making process and allows for expert feedback on legislative proposals. However, state legislatures rarely refer Bills to Committees. In 2022, across states, less than 30 Bills were referred to Committees for detailed study.

Legislatures may also set up ad-hoc, Select or Joint Committees (in the case of bicameral legislatures) for the specific purpose of examining a Bill. The Haryana Police (Amendment) Bill, 2022 and the Rajasthan Right to Health Bill, 2022 were introduced in 2022 and referred to Select Committees. The Select Committee examining the Rajasthan Right to Health Bill, 2022 presented its report on March 20, 2023, six months after the Bill was referred to it. The Bill was passed the very next day. Two Bills referred to Select Committees in 2021 were passed in 2022 - the Sports University of Haryana Bill, 2021, and the Himachal Pradesh Ceiling on Land Holdings (Amendment) Bill, 2021.

Some states, like Kerala, refer Bills to permanent subject Committees. In 2022, 80% of Bills passed by Kerala were examined by Committees. The Kerala Public Health Bill, 2021, was introduced in 2021 and referred to a subject Committee. Public consultations on the Bill were held in cities across the state, and the findings were included in the Committee report.

The Rajasthan Right to Health Bill, 2022 examined by a Select Committee

The Rajasthan Right to Health Bill, 2022 was introduced in the Assembly on September 22, 2022, and was referred to a Select Committee on the next day. The Bill provides people in the state the right to health, and access to healthcare. This includes free health care services at any clinical establishment to residents of the state. It also sets obligations on the state government to ensure this right and maintain public health. The Bill was passed on March 21, 2023, with some recommendations of the Select Committee incorporated in the Bill. These include:

- **Free health service for a state resident**: The original Bill did not mention the specific establishments the citizens could approach to avail free health services. The Committee recommended that public health institutions, health care establishments, and designated healthcare centres be listed in the Bill. The Bill as passed includes the above establishments.

- **Accidental emergency**: The original Bill provided that any resident is entitled to free emergency treatment and care under any emergent circumstances. However, the Bill did not define such emergency situations. The Committee recommended defining such terms clearly. The Bill as passed defines emergencies to include unforeseen, unexpected, or unintentional occurrences which result in the risk of death or injury to any person and include road, rail, water, or air accidents.

- **Grievance redressal mechanism**: The original Bill provided that the District Health Authority would upload Action Taken Reports of complaints on a web portal within 30 days of receiving a complaint. The Committee recommended that this provision be deleted. The Bill as passed removed the provision.

Sources: Assembly website; PRS.
57% of Bills received assent from the Governor within a month

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

In 2022, 57% of Bills received the assent of the respective Governor within a month. States, where the average time for Bills to receive assent was the shortest, include Sikkim (two days), Gujarat (six days), and Mizoram (six days). On average, it took 188 days for a Bill to receive assent in Delhi, the longest among all states and Union Territories. Other states with comparatively longer time for assent are West Bengal (97 days on average) and Chhattisgarh (89 days).

Figure 12: Time taken to give assent to Bills passed in 2022

Note: The chart above only includes Bills that were passed in 2022 and have received assent as of May 4, 2023, in the states shown in Figure 10. Sources: Assembly websites; E-Gazette of various states RTI; PRS.

79 Ordinances issued by 12 states in 2022

While the primary power to make law rests with the legislature, the Constitution also gives the Executive some law-making powers in emergency situations. Under Article 213, the Governor of a state may promulgate an Ordinance in exceptional circumstances, which will have the effect of a law. These are temporary laws which the government can make when the legislature is not in session. If they are not approved by the legislature within six weeks of its next meeting, they lapse. The Supreme Court (1970) has held that the Ordinance route for law making should be used only under exceptional circumstances, and should not substitute the law-making powers of the legislature.

States promulgated 79 Ordinances in 2022. This is much lower than the last two years. States promulgated around 265 Ordinances in 2020, and around 255 in 2021. The high figure is partly due to Kerala issuing 81 Ordinances in 2020 and 144 Ordinances in 2021. In 2022, Kerala promulgated the highest number of Ordinances (15), followed by Maharashtra (13). Meghalaya, which promulgated no Ordinances in 2020, promulgated four in 2021, and ten in 2022.

Figure 13: Number of Ordinances promulgated by states in 2022

Note: No Ordinances were promulgated in Sikkim in 2022. Data was not available or could not be confirmed for other states. 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. 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 2022, and the subjects these laws covered. Appropriation and Finance Bills are excluded from this analysis.

Figure 14: Subject-wise laws passed by states in 2022

Education

University Chancellors: In most states, the Governor serves as the ex-officio Chancellor, or administrative head, of state public universities. They have various powers and responsibilities, including the power to appoint individuals to other administrative positions such as the Vice-Chancellor (VC). In 2022, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal passed Bills that amend the role of the Governor in university administration. Kerala passed two Bills replacing the Governor as the ex-officio Chancellor with Chancellors appointed by the state government. Tamil Nadu passed Bills that shift the power to appoint the VC from the Chancellor to the state government. West Bengal passed laws removing the Governor from administrative roles in universities. These laws replace the Governor with (i) the Chief Minister as the ex-officio Chancellor in public universities, and (ii) the Minister for Higher Education in private universities. A Visitor of a university has powers and responsibilities including annulling decisions of university authorities that contravene legislation establishing them, and inspecting the affairs, records, and facilities of the university. Arunachal Pradesh passed laws appointing the Governor as the Visitor for eight universities.

Setting up new universities: Several Bills passed in 2022 sought to establish new universities. Two Bills established National Law Universities in Tripura and Meghalaya. One established a university in Tamil Nadu for Siddha, Unani, Ayurveda, Naturopathy, and other forms of alternative medicine. Maharashtra introduced a Bill establishing a university focusing on skill development.

Common recruitment body for universities: Telangana passed the Telangana Universities Common Recruitment Board Bill, 2022. The Board will recommend persons for direct recruitment to teaching and non-teaching posts in universities and colleges in Telangana, except for medical universities. Appointments will be made on the basis of such recommendations.

Law and Justice

Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973: Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh introduced amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (CrPC). The Jharkhand amendment allows for trial in absentia for accused who have been released on bail or bond, but fail to appear after service of summons. The Haryana Bill amends Section 306 of CrPC. This Section provides for tender of pardon of a person accused of being an accomplice to a crime, conditional on their disclosure of facts and other persons involved. Under the CrPC, accomplices accepting such tenders of pardon must be detained for the duration of the trial. The Haryana Bill amends this provision to allow them to be released on bail. The Uttar Pradesh amendment expands the list of offences for which anticipatory bail cannot be sought. These include the offences under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, offences punishable by death sentence, and offences of rape and illegal sexual intercourse under the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

Public safety: Gujarat passed the Gujarat Public Safety (Measures) Enforcement Bill, 2022. Under this law, an owner or manager operating an establishment with footfall above a notified limit is required to implement...
measures (such as CCTV) for the safety of persons visiting such establishments. They will also be required to save the video footage for 30 days and provide it when required by a specified authority. The Bill also provides for a Public Safety Committee which will be empowered to inspect the premises and impose penalties upon a manager or owner for failure to implement public safety measures.

Temporary release of prisoners: The Haryana Good Conduct Prisoners (Temporary Release) Act, 2022 provides for the temporary release of prisoners on parole or furlough. Parole refers to temporary release from prison upon application, for emergencies, visitation, or any other purpose to be assessed by specified officers. Furlough refers to temporary release on good behaviour, for a period which may be counted towards service of sentence. The Act specifies the procedure and conditions for temporary release, including offences and sentences which render prisoners ineligible for temporary release.

Religious conversion: Haryana and Karnataka both passed laws prohibiting conversion of another person to any religion through the use of force, misrepresentation, fraud, or coercion. Under these laws, all wilful religious conversions including conversions by marriage require the submission of a declaration to the District Magistrate. The District Magistrate must publicly display such declarations for 30 days to invite objections. Religious conversions performed in violation of these laws will be considered illegal. Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Gujarat had passed similar laws in 2021.

Anti-gambling law: Chhattisgarh introduced the Chhattisgarh Gambling (Prohibition) Bill, 2022. This Bill prohibits and punishes gambling in public places, keeping or being in a gambling house, and online gambling. Tamil Nadu also passed the Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Online Gambling and Regulation of Online Games Bill, 2022. This Bill prohibits online gambling and online games of chance played for money or any other stakes. It also establishes the Tamil Nadu Online Gaming Authority to regulate online game providers, including prohibition of games of chance.

Prohibition of violence against media persons: Goa passed the Goa Media Persons and Media Institutions (Prevention of Violence and Damage or Loss to Property) Bill, 2022. It prohibits and punishes violence against media persons, which include journalists, editors, cartoonists, photojournalists, and individuals in other related professions. Acts of violence against media persons will be non-cognizable, non-bailable offences punishable with up to three years of imprisonment, and/or a fine of up to Rs 50,000.

Regulation of business in urban areas: Haryana passed the Haryana Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 2022, which removes licensing requirements for various business activities under the Haryana Municipal Act, 1973 and the Haryana Municipal Corporation Act, 1994. The Bill removes business activities such as glass cutting and cloth dyeing from those which require licensing. Where the 1994 Act empowered the Commissioner of a Municipal Corporation to determine which activities are dangerous and thus require licensing, the Bill gives this authority to the state government. Further, it shifts the power to decide license fees from the Commissioner to the state government.

Health

In 2022, Bills relating to health were introduced in seven states - Chhattisgarh, Goa, Haryana, Kerala, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal. Of these seven Bills, five were passed.

Public health: Rajasthan introduced the Rajasthan Right to Health Bill, 2022. This Bill provides every person in the state the right to health and access to healthcare, including free healthcare services. The state government will have certain obligations such as making healthcare services available with due consideration of area and population density, and providing safe drinking water and nutritious food. The Bill provides for the creation of health authorities at the state and district levels to plan, implement, and monitor mechanisms to improve healthcare. This Bill was examined by a Select Committee headed by the state Health Minister.

The Goa Public Health (Amendment) Bill, 2022 removes imprisonment as a punishment from various penalties under the Goa Public Health Act, 1985. These include failure to comply with the directions of a Health Officer to abate nuisance, and operating an ambulance without a permit.

The Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994, a central law, was amended in 2011 to keep up with improvements in medical technology. Haryana passed the Transplantation of Human Organs (Haryana Validation) Act, 2022 to validate actions taken by the state under the 2011 amendments, retrospectively from the date the said amendments came into force.

Clinical establishments: Kerala and West Bengal introduced Bills amending their respective Clinical Establishment Acts. The Acts provide for the registration of clinical establishments and standards they must adhere to. Kerala amended its Act twice, to extend periods for provisional registration and for the state government to issue notifications to remove difficulties in implementing the Act. West Bengal passed the West Bengal Clinical Establishments (Registration, Regulation and Transparency) (Amendment) Bill, 2022, to add the Chief Medical Officer of a Health District as the registering and licensing authority.
**Finance**

**Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM):** All states have FRBM laws which set limits on the fiscal deficit, revenue deficit, and outstanding liabilities of the state, ensuring that their borrowing is in check. Prior to 2020-21, states were allowed to borrow up to 3% of their Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). In 2020-21, due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on government finances, the central government allowed states to borrow up to 5% of their GSDP, under certain conditions. This limit was reduced to 4% in 2021-22. For the financial year 2022-23, the central government permitted states to borrow up to 3.5% of their GSDP. States were allowed to borrow an additional 0.5% of their GSDP contingent on undertaking certain power sector reforms. The reforms were related to eliminating revenue gap and reducing the technical and commercial losses of state-owned discoms. In 2022, several states including Assam, Bihar, Kerala, and West Bengal amended their respective FRBM Acts to allow for this additional borrowing space.

Assam increased its outstanding debt targets from 28.5% of GSDP to 32% for the next five years starting from 2022-23. Karnataka set a 3.5% limit for their fiscal deficit for 2022-23. Kerala set a target to reduce their fiscal deficit to 3% by the year 2026. For 2022-23, West Bengal set the maximum fiscal deficit target at 4% of GSDP.

**Taxation:** Assam, Karnataka, and Telangana passed laws related to taxation on motor vehicles. Assam amended the law to introduce a green tax to be paid by all transport vehicles older than 10 years, and all non-transport vehicles older than 15 years. This tax will have to be paid at the time of renewal of fitness certificates, which is required every five years in case of non-transport vehicles. Further, 75% of the motor vehicle tax will have to be paid at the time of vehicle registration, and the remaining within five years. The Karnataka amendment provides for payment of advance tax on motor vehicles within a month from the due date on a quarterly, half yearly or yearly basis. The Act provided for this payment to be done within 15 days. The Telangana Bill defines cost of a vehicle to include the basic manufacturing cost of motor vehicle manufactured in India and excise duty, sales tax or GST on it.

Goa amended the Goa Tax on Infrastructure Act, 2009. The Act provides for levying a tax on construction of infrastructure on residential, commercial, and industrial buildings. It penalises contravention of the provisions of the Act with imprisonment up to one year, and/or a fine twice the amount of tax payable. The amendment removes the provision for imprisonment and retains the fine liability.

**Local Governance**

**Municipal governance:** Tamil Nadu passed several Bills to establish new municipal corporations in cities. The state also passed the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022, which introduced Urban Planning Areas and Urban Development Agencies (UDAs). These Areas will be notified by the state, and UDAs will be responsible for surveying such areas. Their responsibilities also include developing a Master Plan which governs land use in notified Areas, and implementing this plan. UDAs will be comprised of members including a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, three state government officers, one state legislator, the UDA’s chief planner, and local authority representatives.

The state also passed the Tamil Nadu Urban Local Bodies (Amendment) Bill, 2022. This Bill amends the frequency of delimitation of wards for elections to urban local bodies from five years to ten years, in order to coincide with the last census. Under the Bill, chairpersons of Municipal Councils are elected by council members from among themselves, whereas they were earlier elected directly by voters on the electoral roll. The Bill increases the proportion of council seats and offices of mayors and chairpersons reserved for women from one third to half the number of seats. It also gives the state government the power to remove councillors and chairpersons from office, instead of the council itself removing members by voting or resolution.

Assam passed the Assam Municipal Corporation Bill, 2022. Under this Bill, the Governor may declare an area to be a Municipal Corporation based on its population density, the revenue generated for local administration, economic importance, and the percentage of the population employed in agriculture, among other factors. The Bill also provides for the constitution of a Corporation, its functions and regulatory jurisdiction, elections to the Corporation, and taxation powers.

**Transport planning authorities:** Karnataka and Assam passed laws creating authorities to plan and manage urban transport. This objective was set by the National Urban Transport Policy, 2006. The Assam Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority Bill, 2022, establishes a single Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority (UMTA) to plan urban transport in cities in Assam. The UMTA will prepare a Comprehensive Mobility Plan for areas within its jurisdiction and be responsible for approving transport projects. Similarly,
Karnataka passed the Bengaluru Metropolitan Land Transport Authority Bill, 2022. It creates the Bengaluru Metropolitan Land Transport Authority, to perform similar functions for the Bengaluru Metropolitan Area.

**Labour and Employment**

**Labour regulation:** Assam amended its laws regulating building and construction workers, beedi and cigar workers and migrant workmen.\(^{90,91,92}\) The amendment to the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1996 removed provisions for imprisonment for violations under the Act. The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 was amended to increase the fine and imprisonment term.

The Plantations Labour Act, 1951 (central law), which regulates plantation workers and provides for their welfare, penalises obstruction in the work of an inspector with a fine of up to Rs 10,000 and/or imprisonment of up to six months.\(^93\) Assam amended the penalty to a fine between Rs 50,000 and one lakh rupees. Continued contraventions will lead to imprisonment of up to three months and a further increase in penalty, or both.\(^94\)

**Labour welfare fund:** Andhra Pradesh, Goa, and Kerala amended their laws related to labour welfare funds.\(^{95,96,97,98,99,100}\) Goa’s amendment Bill provides for compounding of offences committed by an employer by paying up to 75% of the maximum fine for an offence. Compounding is not applicable to cases where the penalty includes imprisonment, second offences, or if the offence was committed less than five years ago.

Kerala’s amendment to the Kerala Motor Transport Workers’ Welfare Fund Act, 1985 expanded the definition of an employee to include workers such as autorickshaw drivers, electricians, mechanics, carpenters, and motor vehicle maintenance workers in automobile workshops.\(^{101}\) It also amended the Kerala Document Writers’ Scribes’ and Stamp Vendors’ Welfare Fund Act, 2012 to provide for a one-time settlement to revive the membership of members who have defaulted on the payment towards the fund.\(^{102}\)

**Social Justice**

**Welfare of SCs and STs:** Rajasthan enacted the Rajasthan State Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Fund (Planning, Allocation and Utilisation of Financial Resources) Bill, 2022.\(^{103}\) It provides that the state must earmark a certain amount in the annual budget towards the Scheduled Castes (SC) Development Fund and the Scheduled Tribes (ST) Development Fund.

Karnataka passed the Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Reservation of Seats in Educational Institutions and of Appointments or Posts in the Services Under the State) Bill, 2022.\(^{104}\) It provides for reservation of seats in educational institutions and appointments or posts in services to be 17% for SCs and 7% for STs. Services include the government, state legislature, local authorities and corporations or companies owned by the state government.

**Benefits to state residents:** Jharkhand passed the Local People and the Resulting Social, Cultural and Other Benefits Bill, 2022 providing for special provisions to residents of Jharkhand.\(^{105}\) Residents will be beneficiaries of the state’s policies on social security, insurance, and employment. They will also be entitled to special rights and security on land, employment, and loans. Preferential treatment will be given to them for trade and commerce, especially for traditional and cultural enterprises.

**Reservation in public employment:** Jharkhand passed the Jharkhand Reservation in Vacancies of Posts and Services (Amendment) Bill, 2022 which increased the cumulative reservations in public employment and education in the state from 60% to 77%.\(^{106}\) The Bill increased the percentage of reservations for OBCs from 14% to 27%, for SCs from 10 to 12% and for STs from 26 to 28%.\(^{107}\) It also introduced 10% reservation for the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS). This Bill is pending assent from the Governor.

Jharkhand also passed the Jharkhand Extension of Consequential Seniority to Government Servants Promoted on the Basis of Reservation to the Posts in the State Services Bill, 2022.\(^{108}\) The Bill provides that SC/ST officers may be promoted to the non-reserved seats as well, in case of vacancies and on the basis of merit criteria that will be specified.

**Land**

**Land ownership:** Andhra Pradesh passed a law for the establishment, administration, and management of land titles.\(^{109}\) The Bill provides for setting up of the Andhra Pradesh Land Authority which will create a record of all immovable properties in a notified area. Each of these records will contain the record of title (or ownership) over the respective property, and the boundaries of the property. These records will be published by the Title Registration Officer. The Bill also provides for the mechanism to determine titles in case of any disputes.

Assam amended the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation Act, 1886 to incorporate provisions from two other laws, while repealing them.\(^{110}\) These are the Assam Gramdan Act, 1961 and the Assam Bhoodan Act, 1965, which provided for the donation of land by landowners. The Bill states that the rights and liabilities of the
grantees under both the Acts will not be affected and they will be deemed to be the land holder or the settlement holder.

**Land regulation:** Punjab amended the Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Act, 1961, which provides for regulating rights in the shamlat deh areas that include land owned by the village panchayat and used for village community purposes. The Bill added that these will also include lands which were reserved for common purposes under the East Punjab Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act, 1948 and were under the management and control of the Gram Panchayat under the 1961 Act.

The Assam Fixation of Ceiling on Land Holdings (Amendment) Bill, 2022 provides for the use of 5% of total tea garden area to be used for eco-tourism, animal husbandry, green power, and social infrastructure. This is over and above the provisions of the Act that allow the use of land exceeding 50 bighas for various purposes.

**Regularisation of unauthorised development:** Gujarat passed the Gujarat Regularisation of Unauthorised Development Bill, 2022. This law allows owners or occupiers who have been ordered to remove or alter an unauthorised development to apply for regularisation of the property, by paying a fee. Such applications may be refused if unauthorised developments take place on certain types of land, such as government-owned land, or if it contravenes other regulations such as the fire safety law. The Himachal Pradesh Slum Dwellers (Proprietary Rights) Bill, 2022, was also passed in 2022. It confers proprietary rights upon people defined as slum dwellers, who are landless people living in poorly built or temporary settlements with at least 15 households. Eligibility for such rights requires that a slum dweller’s living parents have not been conferred similar rights, and that they are in occupation within the slum area. The Bill entitles each slum dweller to be considered for being granted proprietary rights to up to 75 square meters of land. While these rights are inheritable, they are not transferable by lease, sale, or other means.

**Protecting public utilities:** Haryana passed a Bill that prohibits disturbing or demolishing public utilities on any land to the detriment of public interest or public use. Public utilities include roads, paths, public health works, drains, public institutions, and any facility which is being used or has been used by the public or for public benefit. If a person contravenes such provisions, they may be punished with imprisonment of up to six months, or a fine between Rs 2,000 and Rs 10,000, or both. The cost incurred for restoration of public utilities may be recovered from the violator.

**Land Revenue:** Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Rajasthan, and Tripura amended their land revenue laws. The Himachal Pradesh amendment empowers the Financial Commissioner to examine the record of any land record case pending or instituted before him. The Himachal Pradesh Land Revenue Act, 1954 empowered the Financial Commissioner as well as the Collectors and Commissioners to take up such land record cases.

The Chhattisgarh Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill 2022 creates new posts of District Survey Officer and Deputy Survey Officer. It provides for the exclusion of soil classification from revenue surveys and instead requires field books to be prepared for all. The Bill also requires the tehsildar to provide details regarding land records on the e-namantran portal and inform the interested parties regarding the same. In case of a dispute, the details have to be registered under the e-revenue court from the e-namantran portal.

Karnataka amended the Karnataka Land Revenue Act, 1964 to extend the time to apply for regularisation of unauthorised occupation of government land. The Act empowers the government to form taluk committees to deal with these land grant cases.

**Prohibition of land grabbing:** Gujarat and Karnataka amended their laws on the prohibition of land grabbing. The amendment provides that appeals against orders of the special court will lie with the High Court. It also provides that land types as given in the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 will be excluded from the purview of Land Grabbing Act, 2020.

The Karnataka Bill amends the Karnataka Land Grabbing Prohibition Act, 2011, which prohibits land grabbing and provides for punishment for contravening its provisions. The 2011 Act defines land to include (i) land belonging to the state government and entities managed by it, local authorities, religious authorities, and charitable organisations, and (ii) rights over land, property attached to it, and benefits arising from it. The Bill amends the first part of the definition above to extend this to land within the limits of municipal corporations in Karnataka, including the Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike.

**Administration and personnel**

**Commissions for appointments:** Kerala passed the Kerala Public Enterprises (Selection and Recruitment) Board Bill, 2022, which will prepare a select list for appointment of candidates to various posts other than appointment made through the Kerala Public Service Commission. It will also recommend candidates for the post of Managing Director or Head of the PSUs under the Industries and Commerce Department.
Raising of retirement age: Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, and Telangana passed laws raising retirement ages for various posts. The Andhra Pradesh Public Employment (Regulation of Superannuation) (Amendment) Bill, 2022, for example, raised retirement age for government employees in Andhra Pradesh from 60 to 62.130

Official language: The Andhra Pradesh Official Languages (Amendment) Bill, 2022 adds Urdu as a second official language across Andhra Pradesh.131 The Tamil Nadu Government Servants (Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 2020, in addition to modifying other features of entrance exams conducted by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, adds Tamil as a language for these exams.132 This is in addition to English.

Agriculture

Agricultural produce and marketing: Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Jharkhand, and Telangana amended their laws on agricultural produce and livestock marketing.133,134,135,136 The Andhra Pradesh law enabled additional contribution to their Central Market Fund for building better infrastructure for their agriculture and agriculture marketing activities. Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and Tripura made amendments to their Acts regulating agricultural markets.137,138,139,140 These states regulate their agricultural markets through the Agriculture Produce Marketing Committees (APMCs). The APMCs are used to regulate agriculture produce in states. The Punjab amendment provided that all previously nominated committees will cease to exist and will be reconstituted within one year. Rajasthan’s amendment empowered the market committees to collect user charges for buying/selling non-notified agricultural produce and food products.

Mizoram enacted a new law to regulate their agriculture produce markets.141 It empowers the government to establish/close markets, collect rent for stalls, and regulate the price of meat, vegetables, and fruits. It also provides for penalties if persons contravene the provisions related to market regulation. A person selling agriculture produce above the maximum retail rate, will be punished with a fine extending up to Rs 1,000 or imprisonment of up to three months, or both.

Irrigation: Assam and Goa amended their irrigation laws to decriminalise punishments for offences under these laws, but increased monetary fines.142,143,144,145 The offences include damage or any type of obstruction to irrigation work.

Legislatures

Modification of salaries and other benefits: Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, and Uttar Pradesh passed laws relating to salaries, pensions, and other benefits for legislators and government officers. For example, Maharashtra passed a Bill which gives the state government the power to specify salaries of personal assistants to MLAs, and Ministers in the state government. The amendment provides that these salaries will be determined by an order of the state government instead of legislation.146
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 documents 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 only capture how frequently Assemblies meet and do not give any information about how long they worked on each day. The average duration of a sitting for the legislature has either been compiled from statistical statements, or computed from daily bulletins or complete proceedings. For states not mentioned in Figure 3, 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. For instance, Kerala includes, in the same series, Bills that are published in the gazette but not introduced in the House. Bill numbers were not available for all Assam Bills. This analysis does not consider Appropriation Bills and Finance Bills, and includes only those Bills which were passed by the Legislature in 2022.

The analysis of the time taken for passing a Bill (Figure 11) and the time taken for a Bill to receive the Governor’s assent (Figure 12) 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 passage is the date on which the Bill was passed in the second House. However, this exercise could be performed only for four out of the six states with bicameral legislatures. Since no data was available on the functioning of the Bihar and Uttar Pradesh Legislative Councils, the Assembly introduction and passage dates have been considered for these states.

As with sitting days, the time interval between the introduction and passing of Bills does not reflect the quality of legislative scrutiny. This could be measured using various other indicators such as the actual time taken to discuss a Bill in the House, the details of the debate on a Bill, and the number of Members who participated in the debate. 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.

Data on budgets was obtained from the same sources as above. 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 also not be ascertained for most states. However, 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 all states/UTs. In a few cases, news reports were relied on to address gaps. 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 2022

The list includes state laws enacted in 2022 that are available on state assembly websites and state gazettes.

### Andhra Pradesh
1. The Andhra Pradesh Public Employment (Regulation of Superannuation) (Amendment) Act, 2022
2. The Andhra Pradesh (Regulation of Trade in Indian Made Foreign Liquor, Foreign Liquor) (Amendment) Act, 2022
3. The Andhra Pradesh Value Added Tax (Amendment) Act, 2022
4. The Andhra Pradesh Private Universities (Establishment and Regulation) (Amendment) Act, 2022
6. The Andhra Pradesh Mutually Aided Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Act, 2022
7. The Andhra Pradesh Official Languages (Amendment) Act, 2022
11. The Andhra Pradesh Universities (Amendment) Act, 2022
12. The Rajiv Gandhi University of Knowledge Technologies (Amendment) Act, 2022
14. The Andhra Pradesh Survey and Boundaries (Amendment) Act, 2022
16. The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenancy Repeal Act, 2022
17. The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 2022
18. The Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Act, 2022
20. The Dr. N.T.R. University of Health Sciences (Amendment) Act, 2022
21. The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Pension and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Act, 2022
22. The Andhra Pradesh (Regulation of Appointments to Public Services and Rationalisation of Staff Pattern and Pay Structure) (Amendment) Act, 2022
23. The Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority and the Andhra Pradesh Metropolitan Region and Urban Development Authorities (Amendment) Act, 2022

### Arunachal Pradesh
1. The Arunachal Pradesh (Obsolete and Redundant Regulations) Repeal Act, 2022
2. The Arunachal Pradesh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Act, 2022
3. The Indira Gandhi Technological and Medical Sciences University (Amendment) Act, 2022
4. The Arunachal Pradesh University of Studies (Amendment) Act, 2022
5. The Venkateshwara Open University (Amendment) Act, 2022
6. The Himalayan University, Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh) (Amendment) Act, 2022
7. The Apex Professional University (Amendment) Act, 2022
8. The North East Frontier Technical University (NEFTU) Arunachal Pradesh (Amendment) Act, 2022
9. The Arunodaya University Arunachal Pradesh (Amendment) Act, 2022
10. The Global University Arunachal Pradesh (Amendment) Act, 2022
11. The Arunachal Pradesh Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Act, 2022
12. The Arunachal Pradesh (Re-organisation of Districts) (Amendment) Act, 2022
13. The Arunachal Pradesh Civil Courts (Amendment) Act, 2022
14. The Arunachal Pradesh Goods and Services Tax (First Amendment) Act, 2022
15. The Arunachal Pradesh Tenancy Act, 2022
Assam

1. The Assam Aerial Ropeways Act, 2022
2. The Assam Aid to Industries (Small and Cottage Industries) (Repealing) Act, 2022
3. The Assam Borstal Institution (Repealing) Act, 2022
4. The Assam Children (Repealing) Act, 2022
5. The Assam Classical Institutions (Sanskrit and Pali Prakrit) (Provincialisation) (Repealing) Act, 2022
6. The Assam Consolidation of Holdings (Repealing) Act, 2022
7. The Assam Contingency Fund (Augmentation of Corpus) Act, 2022
8. The Assam Contingency Fund Acts (Repeal) Act, 2022
9. The Assam Direct Recruitment Commissions for Analogous Post in Class III and Class IV (Amendment) Act, 2022
10. The Assam Elementary Education (Provincialisation) (Repealing) Act, 2022
11. The Assam Excise (Amendment) Act, 2022
12. The Assam Famine Relief and Insurance Fund (Repealing) Act, 2022
13. The Assam Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Act, 2022
14. The Assam Fixation of Ceiling on Land Holdings (Amendment) Act, 2022
15. The Assam Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Act, 2022
16. The Assam Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (Amendment) Act, 2022
17. The Assam Land and Revenue Regulation (Amendment) Act, 2022
18. The Assam Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act, 2022
19. The Assam Municipal (Amendment) Act, 2022
20. The Assam Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act 2022
21. The Assam Municipal Corporation Act, 2022
22. The Assam Non-Government Educational Institutions (Regulation Of Fees) (Amendment) Act, 2022
23. The Assam Police (Amendment) Act, 2022
24. The Assam Repealing Act, 2022
25. The Assam Repealing Act, 2022
26. The Assam State Commission for Minorities (Amendment) Act, 2022
27. The Assam State Higher Education Council (Repealing) Act, 2022
28. The Assam State Youth Commission Act, 2022
29. The Assam Taxation (Liquidation of Arrear Dues) (Amendment) Act, 2022
30. The Assam Taxation (On Specified Lands) (Amendment) Act, 2022
31. The Assam Town And Country Planning (Amendment) Act, 2022
32. The Assam Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority Act, 2022
33. The Assam Venture Sanskrit and Pali Educational Institutions (Provincialisation of Services) (Repealing) Act, 2022
34. The Auniati University Act, 2022
35. The Girijananda Chowdhury University, Assam Act, 2022
36. The Guwahati Building Construction (Regulation) (Amendment) Act, 2022
37. The Guwahati Metropolitan Development Authority (Amendment) Act, 2022
38. The Guwahati Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 2022
40. The Pragjyotishpur University Act, 2022
41. The Societies Registration (Assam Amendment) Act, 2022

Bihar

1. The Bihar Taxation Laws (Relaxation of Period of Limitation Provisions) Act, 2022
2. The Bihar Urban Planning and Development (Amendment) Act, 2022
3. The Bihar State University Service Commission (Amendment) Act, 2022
4. The Bihar Agricultural University (Amendment) Act 2022  
5. The Bihar Police (Amendment) Act, 2022  
6. The Bihar Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Act, 2022  
7. The Bihar Municipal (Amendment) Act, 2022  
8. The Bihar Prohibition and Excise (Amendment) Act, 2022  
9. The Bihar Lokayukta (Amendment) Act, 2022  
10. The Bihar Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Act, 2022  
11. The Bihar Technical Services Commission (Amendment) Act, 2022  
12. The Bihar Municipal (Amendment) Act, 2022

Chhattisgarh

1. The Chhattisgarh Regularization of Unauthorized Development (Amendment) Act, 2022  
2. The Chhattisgarh Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Act, 2022  
3. The Chhattisgarh Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Act, 2022  
4. The Chhattisgarh Private Universities (Establishment and Operation) (Amendment) Act, 2022  
5. The Chhattisgarh Protection of Primitive Tribes (Interest in Trees) (Amendment) Act, 2022  
6. The Chhattisgarh Swami Vivekananda Technical University (Amendment) Act, 2022  
7. The Chhattisgarh Electricity Duty (Amendment) Act, 2022  
8. The Chhattisgarh Speaker and Deputy Speaker (Salaries and Allowances) (Amendment) Act, 2022  
9. The Chhattisgarh Legislature Leader of Opposition (Salaries and Allowances) (Amendment) Act, 2022  
10. The Chhattisgarh Members of Legislative Assembly Salary, Allowances and Pension (Amendment) Act, 2022  
11. The Chhattisgarh Ministers (Salaries and Allowances) (Amendment) Act, 2022  
12. The Chhattisgarh Ground Water (Management and Regulation) Act, 2022  
13. The Chhattisgarh Cess (Amendment) Act, 2022

Delhi

1. The Delhi Teacher University Act, 2022  
2. The Ministers of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Salaries and Allowances) (Amendment) Act, 2022  
3. The Members of Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi (Salaries, Allowances, Pension etc.) (Amendment) Act, 2022  
4. The Salary and Allowances of the Chief Whip in the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Act, 2022  
5. The Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Salaries and Allowances) (Amendment) Act, 2022  
6. The Leader of Opposition in the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi (Salaries and Allowances) (Amendment) Act, 2022

Goa

1. The Goa Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Act, 2022  
2. The Goa Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Act, 2022  
3. The Goa Provision of Water Supply (Amendment) Act, 2022  
4. The Goa Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 2022  
5. The City of Panaji Corporation (Amendment) Act, 2022  
6. The Goa Change of Name and Surname (Amendment) Act, 2022  
7. The Goa Succession, Special Notaries and Inventory Proceedings (Amendment) Act, 2022  
8. The Goa Tax on Infrastructure (Amendment) Act, 2022  
9. The Goa Town and Country Planning (Amendment Act), 2022  
10. The Goa (Regulation of Land Development and Building Construction) (Amendment) Act 2022  
11. The Goa Excise Duty (Amendment) Act, 2022  
12. The Goa Education Development Corporation (Amendment) Act, 2022  
13. The Goa State Research Foundation Act, 2022
14. The Goa Co-Operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 2022
16. The Goa Staff Selection Commission (Amendment) Act, 2022
17. The Goa Industrial Development (Amendment) Act, 2022
18. The Goa (Regulation of Film Shooting) (Amendment) Act, 2022
19. The Goa Preservation of Trees (Amendment) Act, 2022
20. The Goa Essential Services Maintenance (Amendment) Act, 2022
21. The Goa Electronic Delivery of Notices Act, 2022
22. The Goa Information Technology Development (Amendment) Act, 2022
23. The Goa Tourist Places (Protection and Maintenance) (Amendment) Act, 2022
24. The Goa Registration of Tourist Trade (Amendment) Act, 2022
26. The Goa School Education (Amendment) Act, 2022
27. The Goa Fruit and Ornamental Plant Nurseries (Regulation) (Amendment) Act 2022
28. The Goa Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) (Amendment) Act 2022
29. The Goa Plant Diseases and Pest (Amendment) Act 2022
30. The Goa Ferries (Amendment) Act, 2022

Gujarat

1. The Gujarat Land Grabbing (Prohibition) (Amendment) Act, 2022
2. The Gujarat Organic Agricultural University (Amendment) Act, 2022
4. The Gujarat Public Safety (Measures) Enforcement Act, 2022
5. The Gujarat Private Universities (Amendment) Act, 2022
7. The Gujarat Control Of Terrorism And Organised Crime (Amendment) Act, 2022
8. The Gujarat National Law University (Amendment) Act, 2022
9. The Gujarat Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 2022
10. The Gujarat Regularization of Unauthorized Development Act, 2022

Haryana

1. The Sports University of Haryana Act, 2021
2. The Haryana Prevention of Unlawful Conversion of Religion Act, 2022
3. The Haryana Laws (Special Provisions) Amendment Act, 2022
4. The Haryana Repealing Act, 2022
5. The Haryana Fire and Emergency Services Act, 2022
6. The Haryana Kisan Kalyan Pradhikaran (Amendment) Act, 2022
7. The Haryana Mechanical Vehicles (Levy of Tolls) Amendment Act, 2022
8. The Haryana Water Resources (Conservation, Regulation and Management) Authority (Amendment) Act, 2022
10. The Transplantation of Human Organs (Haryana Validation) Act, 2022
11. The Haryana Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Act, 2022
12. The Haryana Legislative Assembly (Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members) Amendment Act, 2022
13. The Haryana Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Act, 2022
14. The Haryana Water Resources (Conservation, Regulation and Management) Authority (Second Amendment) Act, 2022
15. The Haryana Urban Immovable Property Tax (Validation of Lists) Repeal Act, 2022
16. The Haryana Small Towns (Tax-Validating) Repeal Act, 2022
17. The Haryana Municipal (Tax-Validating) Repeal Act, 2022
18. The Haryana Panchayati Raj (Amendment) Act, 2022
19. The Haryana Rural Development (Amendment) Act, 2022
20. The Haryana Enterprises Promotion (Amendment) Act, 2022
21. The Haryana Legislative Assembly (Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members) Second Amendment Act, 2022
22. The Faridabad Metropolitan Development Authority (Amendment) Act, 2022
23. The Gurugram Metropolitan Development Authority (Amendment) Act, 2022
24. The Haryana Minor Canals (Repeal) Act, 2022
25. The Haryana State Tube-Well (Repeal) Act, 2022
26. The Haryana Sikh Gurdwaras (Management) Amendment Act, 2022
27. The Haryana Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Act, 2022
28. The Haryana Municipal (Second Amendment) Act, 2022

Himachal Pradesh
1. The Himachal Pradesh Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 2022
2. The Himachal Pradesh Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 2022
3. The Himachal Pradesh Slum Dwellers (Proprietary Rights) Act, 2022
4. The Himachal Pradesh Tenancy and Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 2022
5. The Himachal Pradesh Payment of Income Tax on Salaries and Allowances of Certain Categories Act, 2022
6. The Himachal Pradesh Ground Water (Regulation and Control of Development and Management) Amendment Act, 2022
7. The Himachal Pradesh Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 2022
8. The Himachal Pradesh Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Act, 2022
10. The Himachal Pradesh Courts (Amendment) Act, 2022
11. The Himachal Pradesh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Act, 2022
12. The Himachal Pradesh Freedom of Religion (Amendment) Act, 2022

Jharkhand
1. The Jharkhand State Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2022
2. Pandit Raghunath Murmu Tribal University Act, 2022
3. The Jharkhand State University (Amendment) Act, 2022
4. The Jharkhand Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Act, 2022
5. The Kaushal Vidhya Entrepreneurship, Digital and Skill University Act, 2022
6. The Azim Premji University Act, 2022
7. The Jharkhand Contingency Fund (Amendment) Act, 2022
8. The Sona Devi University Act, 2022
9. The Babu Dinesh Singh University, Act 2022
10. The Jharkhand Municipal (Amendment) Act 2022
12. The Jharkhand State Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2022

Karnataka
1. The Karnataka Stamp (Amendment) Act, 2022
2. The Karnataka Stamp (Second Amendment) Act, 2022
3. The Karnataka Civil Services (Validation of Selection and Appointment of 2011 Batch Gazetted Probationers) Act, 2022
4. The Karnataka Ministers Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Act, 2022
5. The Karnataka Legislature Salaries, Pensions and Allowances (Amendment) Act, 2022
6. The Karnataka Prisons (Amendment) Act, 2022
7. The Karnataka Industrial Area Development (Amendment) Act, 2022
8. The Karnataka Fiscal Responsibility (Amendment) Act, 2022
9. The Karnataka Gram Swaraj and Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Act, 2022
10. The Karnataka Motor Vehicle Taxation (Amendment) Act, 2022
11. The Karnataka Protection of Interest of Depositors in Karnataka Financial Institutions (Amendment) Act, 2022
12. The Karnataka Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 2022
13. The Karnataka Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 2022
14. The Karnataka Silkworm, Seed, Cocoon and Silk Yarn (Regulation of Production, Supply, Distribution and Sale) (Amendment) Act, 2022
15. The Karnataka State Universities (Amendment) Act, 2022
16. The Karnataka Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Act, 2022
17. The Karnataka Prohibition of LandGrabbing (Amendment) Act, 2022
18. The Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palya (Amendment) Act, 2022
19. The Karnataka Gram Swaraj and Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Act, 2022
20. The Karnataka Stamp (Third Amendment) Act, 2022
21. The Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board (Amendment) Act, 2022
22. The Karnataka State Civil Services (Regulation of Transfer of Teachers) (Amendment) Act, 2022
23. The Karnataka Land Revenue (Second Amendment) Act, 2022
24. The Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Reservation of seats in Educational Institutions and of Appointments or posts in the services under the State) Act, 2022
25. The Karnataka SpecialInvestment Region Act, 2022
26. The Karnataka Border Area Development Authority (Amendment) Act, 2022
27. The Karnataka Stamp (Fourth Amendment) Act, 2022
28. The Karnataka Private Medical Institutions (Amendment) Act, 2022
29. The Karnataka Land Revenue (Third Amendment) Act, 2022

Kerala

1. The Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 2021
2. The Kerala Plantation Tax (Repeal) Act, 2021
3. The Kerala Protection of River Banks and Regulation of Removal of Sand (Amendment) Act, 2022
4. The Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief (Repeal) Act, 2022
5. The Kerala Abkari Workers’ Welfare Fund (Amendment) Act, 2022
6. The Kerala Khadi and Village Industries Board (Amendment) Act, 2022
7. The Kerala Fiscal Responsibility (Amendment) Act, 2022
9. The Kerala Co-Operative Societies (Second Amendment) Act, 2022
10. The Kerala Maritime Board (Amendment) Act, 2022
11. The Kerala Jewellery Workers’ Welfare Fund (Amendment) Act, 2022
12. The Kerala Public Service Commission (Additional Functions as Respects Certain Corporations and Companies) Amendment Act, 2022
13. The Kerala Industrial Single Window Clearance Boards and Industrial Township Area Development (Amendment) Act, 2022
14. The Kerala Public Enterprises (Selection and Recruitment) Board Act, 2022
15. The Kerala Local Self Government Common Service Act, 2022
16. The Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (Amendment) Act, 2022
17. The Kerala Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Second Amendment Act, 2022
18. The Non-Resident Indians’ (Keralites) Commission Amendment Act, 2022
19. The Kerala General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 2022
20. The Kerala High Court Services (Determination of Retirement Age) Amendment Act, 2022
21. The Kerala Public Service Commission (Additional Functions as Respects the Services under the Waqf Board) Repeal Act, 2022
22. The Kerala Agriculture Income Tax (Repeal) Act, 2021
23. The Kerala Repealing and Saving Act, 2021

Madhya Pradesh

1. The Madhya Pradesh Panchayat Raj and Gram Swaraj (Amendment) Act, 2022
2. The Madhya Pradesh Panchayat Raj and Gram Swaraj (Second Amendment) Act, 2022
3. The Madhya Pradesh University (Amendment) Act, 2022
4. The Madhya Pradesh Civil Court (Amendment) Act, 2022
5. The Madhya Pradesh Vyavsayik Pariksha Mandal (Amendment) Act, 2022
6. The Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Act, 2022
7. The Madhya Pradesh Wood Chiran (Regulation) Amendment Act, 2022
8. The Madhya Pradesh Tendu Leaves (Business Regulation) Amendment Act, 2022
10. The Madhya Pradesh Municipal Law (Second Amendment) Act, 2022
11. The Madhya Pradesh Private Universities (Establishment and Operation) Amendment Act, 2022
12. The Indian Stamp (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Act, 2022
13. The Madhya Pradesh Vat (Amendment) Act, 2022
14. The Madhya Pradesh Ladli Laxmi (Balika Protsahan) Amendment Act, 2022
15. The Madhya Pradesh Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Act, 2022
16. The Madhya Pradesh Municipal Law (Third Amendment) Act, 2022
17. The Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code (Second Amendment) Act, 2022
18. The Madhya Pradesh Private University (Establishment and Operation) Second Amendment Act, 2022
20. The Madhya Pradesh Staff Selection Board (Amendment) Act, 2022
21. The Madhya Pradesh Repeal Act, 2022
22. The Madhya Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 2022
23. The Madhya Pradesh Drinking Water Preservation (Amendment) Act, 2022
24. The Madhya Pradesh Cinemas (Regulation) Amendment Act, 2022
25. The Madhya Pradesh Municipal Law (Fourth Amendment) Act, 2022

Maharashtra

1. The NICMAR University, Pune Act, 2022
2. Dr. P. A. Inamdar University, Pune Act, 2022
3. The Maharashtra Shops and Establishments (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Services) (Amendment) Act, 2022
4. The Mumbai Municipal Corporation, Maharashtra Education and Employment Guarantee (Cess) and Maharashtra (Urban Areas) Protection and Preservation of Trees (Amendment) Act, 2022
5. The Mumbai Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 2022
7. The Maharashtra Village Panchayats and Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Act, 2022
8. The Maharashtra Settlement of Arrears of Tax, Interest, Penalty or Late Fee Act, 2022
9. The Maharashtra Stamp (Amendment) Act, 2022
10. The Maharashtra Local Authorities (Official Languages) Act, 2022
11. The Maharashtra Educational Institutions (Regulation of Fee) (Amendment) Act, 2022
12. The Maharashtra COEP Technological University Act, 2022
13. The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Act, 2022
14. The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Second Amendment) Act, 2022
15. The Maharashtra Village Panchayats (Amendment) Act, 2022
17. The Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Act, 2022
18. The Maharashtra Public Universities (Second Amendment) Act, 2022
19. The Maharashtra Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Act, 2022
20. The Maharashtra Legislative Council (Chairman and Deputy Chairman) and Maharashtra Legislative Assembly (Speaker and Deputy Speaker) Salaries and Allowances, Maharashtra Ministers' Salaries and Allowances, Maharashtra Legislature Members' Salaries and Allowances and Leaders of Opposition in Maharashtra Legislature Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Act, 2022
21. The Maharashtra Creation of Supernumerary Posts and Appointment of Selected Candidates Act, 2022

Meghalaya
1. The Meghalaya Compulsory Registration of Marriage (Amendment) Act, 2022
2. The Meghalaya Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Act, 2022
3. The Contingency Fund of Meghalaya (Amendment) Act 2022
4. The Meghalaya Settlement of Areas under State Taxation (Amendment) Act, 2022
5. The Registration (Meghalaya Amendment) Act, 2022
6. The Meghalaya State Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion and Facilitation) (Amendment) Act, 2022

Mizoram
1. The Mizoram Road Fund (Amendment) Act, 2022
2. The Mizoram Market (Regulation and Facilitation) Act, 2022
3. The Mizoram Ease of Doing Business Act, 2022
4. The Mizoram (Land Revenue) (Amendment) Act, 2022

Nagaland
1. The Nagaland Village and Tribal Councils (Fifth Amendment) Act, 2022

Odisha
1. The Odisha Lokayukta (Amendment) Act, 2022
2. The Odisha Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Act, 2022
3. The Odisha Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Act, 2022
4. The Odisha Fire Service (Amendment) Act, 2022

Punjab
1. The Punjab Rural Development (Amendment) Act, 2022
2. The Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Act, 2022
3. The Punjab State Legislature Members (Pension and Medical Facilities Regulation) Amendment Act, 2022
4. The Punjab Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Act, 2022
5. The Punjab Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Act, 2022

Puducherry
1. The Puducherry Civil Courts (Amendment) Act, 2022
2. The Puducherry Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Act, 2022
3. The Puducherry Settlement (Amendment) Act, 2022
4. The Puducherry Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act, 2022

Rajasthan
1. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Rajasthan Amendment) Act, 2022
2. The Rajasthan Public Examination (Measures for Prevention of Unfair Means in Recruitment) Act, 2022
3. The National Law University, Jodhpur (Amendment) Act, 2022
4. The Rajasthan Public Examination (Prevention of Unfairmeans (Amendment) Act, 2022
6. The Rajasthan Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 2022
7. The Rajasthan Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 2022
8. The Rajasthan Legislative Assembly (Officers and Members Emoluments and Pension) (Amendment) Act, 2022
9. The Rajasthan Co-Operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 2022
10. The Rajasthan Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Act, 2022

Sikkim
1. The Sikkim Police (Amendment) Act, 2022
2. The Sikkim (Re-Organization of Districts) (Amendment) Act, 2022
3. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Sikkim Amendment) Act, 2022
4. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose University of Excellence Act, 2022
5. The Capital University Act, 2022
6. The Sikkim Board of Indigenous Languages (SBIL), Sikkim Act, 2022
7. The Sikkim Public Demands Recovery (Amendment) Act, 2022
8. The Sikkim (Re-organization of Districts) (Amendment) Act, 2022
9. The Sikkim Police (Amendment) Act, 2022
10. The Sikkim Public Services Delivery (Right to Service) Act, 2022
11. The Sikkim Official Languages (Amendment) Act, 2022
12. The Sikkim Casino Games (Regulation) (Amendment) Act, 2022
13. The Sikkim Online Gaming & Sports Gaming (Regulation) (Amendment) Act, 2022
14. The Sikkim Shops and Commercial Establishments (Amendment) Act, 2022
15. The Sikkim Labour (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) (Amendment) Act, 2022
16. The Mahatma Gandhi University Sikkim Act, 2022
17. The Sikkim Registration and Licensing of Tourist Trade Act, 2022
18. The Sikkim Allotment of House Sites and Construction of Building (Regulation and Control) (Amendment) Act, 2022

Tamil Nadu
1. The Cuddalore City Municipal Corporation Act, 2022
2. The Kancheepuram City Municipal Corporation Act, 2022
3. The Sivakasi City Municipal Corporation Act, 2022
4. The Karur City Municipal Corporation Act, 2022
5. The Tambaram City Municipal Corporation Act, 2022
6. The Kumbakonam City Municipal Corporation Act, 2022
7. The Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act, 2022
8. The Chennai City Police (Extension to the cities of Avadi and Tambaram) Act, 2022
9. The Tamil Nadu Municipal Laws (Amendment) Act, 2022
10. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 2022
11. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Amendment Act, 2022
12. The Tamil Nadu National Law University (Amendment) Act, 2022
13. The Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission (Additional Functions) Act, 2022
14. The Tamil Nadu Regulation of Rights and Responsibilities of Landlords and Tenants (Amendment) Act, 2022
15. The Tamil Nadu Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Amendment Act, 2022
17. The Tamil Nadu Non-Resident Tamils Welfare (Amendment) Act, 2022
18. The Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning (Second Amendment) Act, 2022
19. The Tamil Nadu State Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Amendment) Act, 2022
20. The Tamil Nadu Value Added Tax (Amendment) Act, 2022
21. The Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries (Amendment) Act, 2022
22. The Tamil University (Amendment) Act, 2022
23. The Tamil Nadu Apartment Ownership Act, 2022
24. The Tamil Nadu Municipal Laws and the Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage (Amendment) Act, 2022
25. The Tamil Nadu Urban Local Bodies (Amendment) Act, 2022
26. The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board (Amendment) Act, 2022
27. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Third Amendment) Act, 2022
28. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Fourth Amendment) Act, 2022
30. The Tamil Nadu Repealing Act, 2022
31. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Amendment) Act, 2022
32. The Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Development (Amendment) Act, 2022
33. The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Amendment), Act, 2022
34. The Tamil Nadu Universities Laws (Third Amendment) Act, 2022
35. The Tamil Nadu Business Facilitation (Amendment) Act, 2022
36. The Tamil Nadu Transparency in Tenders (Amendment) Act, 2022
37. The Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Online Gambling and Regulation of Online Games Act, 2022
38. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Fifth Amendment) Act, 2022
39. The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 2022

Telangana
1. The Telangana Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Act, 2022
2. The Telangana (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets (Amendment) Act, 2022
3. The Telangana Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Act, 2022

Tripura
1. The Tripura Repealing and Savings Act, 2022
2. The Salaries, Allowances, Pension and other benefit of the Minister, Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Leader of Opposition, Govt. Chief Whip and Members of the Legislative Assembly (Tripura) (Seventh Amendment) Act, 2022
3. National Law University, Tripura Act, 2022
4. The Tripura Police (Second Amendment) Act, 2022
5. The Tripura Municipal (8th Amendment) Act, 2022
6. The Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms (13th Amendment) Act, 2022
7. The Factories (Tripura Amendment) Act, 2022
8. The Tripura Fire and Emergency Services Act, 2022
10. The Tripura State Goods and Services Tax (5th Amendment) Act, 2022
11. The Tripura Agricultural Produce Markets (5th Amendment) Act, 2022
12. The Dhamma Dipa International Buddhist University Act, 2022

Uttar Pradesh
1. The Bhatkhande Sanskriti Vishwa Vidyalaya Act, 2022
2. The Uttar Pradesh Private Universities (Amendment) Act, 2022
3. The Uttar Pradesh Industrial Area Development (Amendment) Act, 2022
4. The Uttar Pradesh Private Universities (Second Amendment) Act, 2022
5. The Uttar Pradesh State Universities (Amendment) Act, 2022
6. The Intermediate Education (Amendment) Act, 2022
7. The Intermediate Education (Second Amendment) Act, 2022
8. The Uttar Pradesh Fire and Emergency Services Act, 2022
9. The Uttar Pradesh Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Act, 2022
APPENDIX 2: LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY STATES IN 2022

The list includes state bills which were passed in 2022 and had not received assent as on May 4, 2023.

Andhra Pradesh
1. The Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 2022
2. The Andhra Pradesh Road Development Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2022
3. The Andhra Pradesh Civil Services (Disciplinary Proceedings Tribunal) (Repeal) Bill, 2022
4. The Indian Stamp (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2022
5. The Andhra Pradesh Land Titling Bill, 2022

Assam
1. The Assam (Temporarily Settled Areas) Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 2022
2. The Assam Cinema (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2022
3. The Assam Darrang and Lakhimpur Districts (Assimilation of Laws on State Subjects) (Repealing) Bill, 2022
4. The Assam Evacuee Property (Repealing) Bill, 2022
5. The Assam Farmers (Group Irrigation) (Repealing) Bill, 2022
6. The Assam Fixation of Ceiling on Land Holdings (Amendment) Bill, 2022
7. The Assam Irrigation Water Users (Amendment) Bill, 2022
11. The Assam Jute (Control of Prices) (Repealing) Bill, 2022
12. The Assam Land (Requisition and Acquisition) (Amendment) Bill, 2022
13. The Assam Land and Revenue Regulation (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022
14. The Assam Local Authorities Grants (Charged) (Repealing) Bill, 2022
15. The Assam Lokayukta and Upa-Lokayukta (Amendment) Bill, 2022
16. The Assam Maintenance of Public Order (Autonomous Districts) (Amendment) Bill, 2022
17. The Assam Money Lenders’ (Amendment) Bill, 2022
18. The Assam Prevention of Begging (Amendment) Bill, 2022
19. The Assam Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2022
20. The Assam Protection of Interest of Depositors (In Financial Establishments) (Repealing) Bill, 2022
21. The Assam Regulated and Licensed Warehouses (Amendment) Bill, 2022
22. The Assam Rural Development Cess (Repealing) Bill, 2022
23. The Assam Shops and Establishment Bill, 2022
24. The Assam Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) (Amendment) Bill, 2022
25. The Assam State Transport Corporation (Prevention of Unauthorized Travel) (Amendment) Bill, 2022
26. The Assam State Youth Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2022
27. The Assam Taxation (Procedure for Rounding Off) (Repealing) Bill, 2022
28. The Assam Taxation (Transfer of Reference Application) (Repealing) Bill, 2022
29. The Assam Taxation Law Validation (Repealing) Bill, 2022
30. The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2022
31. The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2022
32. The Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2022
33. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2022
34. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2022
35. The Equal Remuneration (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2022
36. The Factories (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2022
37. The Industrial Disputes (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2022
38. The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Services) (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2022
39. The Minimum Wages (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2022
40. The Payment of Gratuity (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2022
41. The Plantations Labour (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2022
42. The Public Gambling (Extension to Mizo District) (Repealing) Bill, 2022
43. The Registration (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2022
44. The Tinsukia and Dibrugarh Electricity Supply Undertakings (Acquisition) (Repealing) Bill, 2022

Bihar
1. The Bihar Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) (Amendment) Bill, 2022
2. The Bihar Chhoa (Control) Amendment Bill, 2022
3. The Bihar Special Court (Amendment) Bill, 2022

Chhattisgarh
1. The Chhattisgarh Co-operative Society (Amendment) Bill, 2022
2. The Chhattisgarh Public Service (Reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes) (Amendment) Bill, 2022
3. The Chhattisgarh Educational Institution (Reservation in Admission) (Amendment) Bill, 2022
Delhi
1. The Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras (Amendment) Bill, 2022
2. The Delhi Electricity Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 2022

Goa
1. The Registration (Goa Amendment) Bill, 2022
2. The Goa Irrigation (Amendment) Bill, 2022
3. The Goa Command Area Development (Amendment) Bill, 2022
4. The Goa Tillari Irrigation Development Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2022
5. The Goa Ground Water Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2022
6. The Goa Building (Lease, Rent and Eviction) Control (Amendment) Bill, 2022
7. The Goa Media Persons and Media Institutions (Prevention of Violence and Damage or Loss to Property) Bill, 2022
8. The Goa Public Health (Amendment) Bill, 2022

Gujarat
1. The Gujarat Cattle Control (Keeping and Moving) In Urban Areas Bill, 2022
2. The Gujarat Electricity Industry (Reorganisation and Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2022

Haryana
1. The Haryana Prohibition of Change of Public Utilities Bill, 2022
2. The Haryana Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 2022
3. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 2022
4. The Haryana Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2022
5. The Haryana Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 2022
6. The Haryana Shree Mata Bhimeshwari Devi Mandir (Ashram), Beri Shrine Bill, 2022

Himachal Pradesh
1. The Himachal Pradesh Ceiling on Land Holdings (Amendment) Bill, 2021

Jharkhand
1. The Jharkhand Extension of Consequential Seniority to Government Servants Promoted on the Basis of Reservation to the Posts in the State Services Bill, 2022
2. The Jharkhand Settlement of Arrears Taxation Bill, 2022
3. The Jharkhand Excise (Amendment) Bill, 2022
4. The Jharkhand Reservation in Vacancies of Posts and Services (Amendment) Bill, 2022
5. The Jharkhand Local People and the resulting Social, Cultural and other Benefits Bill, 2022
6. The Court Fees (Jharkhand Amendment) Bill, 2022

Kerala
1. The Kerala Motor Transport Workers’ Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2022
2. The Kerala Co-Operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2022
3. The University Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2022
4. The Kerala Lok Ayukta (Amendment) Bill, 2022
5. The Kerala Cashew Factories (Acquisition) (Amendment) Bill, 2022
6. The University Laws (Amendment) (No.2) Bill, 2022
7. The University Laws (Amendment No.3) Bill, 2022

Maharashtra
1. The Maharashtra Public University (Reform) Bill, 2022
### Mizoram
1. The Mizoram Fisheries (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022
2. The Mizo Language Development Board Bill, 2022
3. The Mizoram Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2022

### Nagaland
1. The Nagaland Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Fifth Amendment) Bill, 2022
2. The Nagaland Groundwater (Regulation & Control of Development and Management) Bill, 2020

### Odisha
1. The DRIEMS University, Odisha Bill, 2022
2. The C.V. Raman Global University, Odisha (Amendment) Bill, 2022
3. The Gandhi Institute of Engineering and Technology University, Odisha (Amendment) Bill, 2022
4. The Odisha District Planning Committees (Amendment) Bill, 2022

### Punjab
1. The Punjab State Vigilance Commission (Repeal) Bill, 2022
2. The Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2022

### Rajasthan
1. The Vyas Vidhya Peeth University, Jodhpur Bill, 2022
2. The Haridev Joshi University of Journalism and Mass Communication, Jaipur (Amendment) Bill, 2022
3. The Saurabh University, Hindaun City (Karauli) Bill, 2022
4. The Dunes University, Jodhpur Bill, 2022
5. The Rajasthan Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Bill, 2022

### Tamil Nadu
1. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022
2. The Chikkaiah Naicker College, Erode (Transfer and Vesting) Bill, 2022
3. The Tamil Nadu Universities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2022
4. The Chennai University (Amendment) Bill, 2022
5. The Tamil Nadu Siddha Medical University Bill, 2022
6. The Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University (Amendment) Bill, 2022
7. The Tamil Nadu Dr.M.G.R. Medical University, Chennai (Amendment) Bill, 2022
8. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (Amendment) Bill, 2022
9. The Tamil Nadu Universities Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022
10. The Tamil Nadu Private Colleges (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2022
11. The Tamil University (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022
12. The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Tamil Nadu Amendment Bill, 2022

### Telangana
1. The Azamabad Industrial Area (Termination and Regulation of Leases) (Amendment) Bill, 2022
2. The Telangana Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2022
3. The Telangana Public Employment (Regulation of Age of Superannuation) (Amendment) Bill, 2022
4. The University of Forestry Telangana Bill, 2022
5. The Telangana Universities Common Recruitment Board Bill, 2022
6. The Telangana Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2022
7. The Telangana State Private University (Establishment and Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2022
Tripura
1. The Tripura Fiscal Responsibility And Budget Management (5th Amendment) Bill, 2022

Uttar Pradesh
1. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2022

West Bengal
1. The West Bengal University Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2022
2. The West Bengal Private University Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2022
3. The West Bengal Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022
4. The West Bengal University of Animal and Fishery Sciences (Amendment) Bill, 2022
5. The West Bengal Taxation Tribunal (Amendment) Bill, 2022
6. The West Bengal University of Health Sciences (Amendment) Bill, 2022
7. The Aliah University (Amendment) Bill, 2022
8. The Kolkata Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2022
9. The Bengal Juvenile Smoking (Repealing) Bill, 2022
10. The West Bengal Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2022

APPENDIX 3: LIST OF ORDINANCES ISSUED BY STATES IN 2022

Bihar
1. The Bihar Municipal (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
2. The Bihar Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022

Goa
1. The Goa Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
2. The Goa Staff Selection Commission (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
3. The Goa Municipalities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022

Gujarat
1. The Gujarat Land Grabbing (Prohibition) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
2. The Gujarat Control of Terrorism and Organised Crime (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022

Himachal Pradesh
1. The Himachal Pradesh Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
2. The Himachal Pradesh Payment of Income Tax on Salaries and Allowances of Certain Categories Ordinance, 2022
3. The Himachal Pradesh Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
4. The Himachal Pradesh Urban Rent Control (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022

Karnataka
1. The Karnataka Protection of Interest of Depositors in Financial Establishments (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
2. The Karnataka Protection of Right to Freedom of Religion Ordinance, 2022
3. The Karnataka Municipalities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
4. The Karnataka Land Revenue (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
5. The Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
6. The Karnataka Gram Swaraj and Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
7. The Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Reservation of Seats in Educational Institutions and of Appointments or posts in the Services under the State) Ordinance, 2022

Kerala

1. The Kerala Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
2. The Kerala Maritime Board (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
3. The Kerala Lok Ayukta (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
4. The Kerala Jewellery Workers Welfare Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
5. The Kerala Local Self Government Common Service Ordinance, 2022
6. The Kerala Industrial Single Window Clearance Boards and Industrial Township Area Development (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
7. The Kerala Private Forest (Vesting and Assignment) Amendment Ordinance, 2022
8. The Kerala Lok Ayukta (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
9. The Kerala Maritime Board (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
10. The Kerala Livestock and Poultry Feed and Mineral Mixture (Regulation Of Manufacture and Sale ) Ordinance, 2022
11. The Kerala Co-Operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
12. The Kerala Public Health Ordinance, 2022
13. The Kerala Public Service Commission (Additional Functions as Respects Certain Corporations and Companies) Amendment Ordinance, 2022
14. The Kerala Public Enterprises Selection and Recruitment Board Ordinance, 2022
15. The Kerala Public Health Ordinance, 2022

Madhya Pradesh

1. The Madhya Pradesh Private University (Establishment and Operation) Amendment Ordinance, 2022
2. The Madhya Pradesh Private University (Establishment and Operation) Second Amendment Ordinance, 2022
3. The Madhya Pradesh Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
4. The Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
5. The Madhya Pradesh Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
6. The Madhya Pradesh Municipal Law (Amendment) Ordinance 2022

Maharashtra

1. The Mumbai Municipal Corporation, Maharashtra Education and Employment Guarantee (Cess) and Maharashtra (Urban Areas) Protection and Preservation of Trees (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
2. The Mumbai Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
3. The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
4. The Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
5. The Maharashtra Village Panchayats (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
6. The Maharashtra Public Universities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
8. The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
9. The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
10. The Maharashtra Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
11. The Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
12. The Mumbai Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
13. The Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University, Kavi Kulaguru Kalidas Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya (University) and Maharashtra Public Universities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
Meghalaya
1. The Meghalaya Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
2. The Meghalaya Compulsory Registration of Marriage (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
3. The Meghalaya Settlement of Arrears (Under the State Taxation Acts) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
4. The Contingency Fund of Meghalaya (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
5. The Meghalaya Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
6. The National Law University of Meghalaya Ordinance, 2022
7. The Meghalaya Professions, Trades, Callings and Employment Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
8. The Meghalaya Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
9. The Meghalaya Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
10. The Contingency Fund of Meghalaya (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022

Odisha
1. The Odisha Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
2. Shri Jagannath Temple (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022

Tamil Nadu
1. The Chennai City Police (Extension to the cities of Avadi and Tambaram) Ordinance, 2021
2. The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
3. The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
4. The Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Online Gambling and Regulation of Online Games Ordinance, 2022
5. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Second Amendment Ordinance, 2022

Uttar Pradesh
1. The Bhatkhande State Sanskriti University Ordinance 2022
2. The Uttar Pradesh State Universities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
3. The Uttar Pradesh Industrial Area Development (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
4. The Uttar Pradesh Private Universities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
5. The Uttar Pradesh Maharishi University of Information Technology (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
7. The Intermediate Education (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
8. The Uttar Pradesh Kshettra Panchayats and Zila Panchayats (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
9. The Intermediate Education (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2022
10. The Uttar Pradesh Fire and Emergency Services Ordinance, 2022


10 Rule 310ZG, Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly.


13 Article 200, Constitution of India.

14 Article 213, Constitution of India.


The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Amendment Act, 2022,

The Rajasthan Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Bill, 2022,

The Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Bill, 2022,

The Telangana (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets (Amendment) Act, 2022,

The Jharkhand State Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion and Facilitation) Bill, 2022,

The Goa Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) (Amendment) Bill 2022,

The Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Live Stock) Markets (Amendment) Bill, 2022,

The Tamil Nadu Government Servants (Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 2016,

The Mizoram (Land Revenue) (Amendment) Act, 2022,

The Assam Land and Revenue Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2022,

The Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2022,

The Assam Fixation on Ceiling on Land Holdings (Amendment) Bill, 2022,

The Assam Fixation on Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1956,

The Himachal Pradesh Slum Dwellers (Proprietary Rights) Bill, 2022,

The Haryana Prohibition of Change of Public Utilities Bill, 2022,

The Chhattisgarh Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill, 2022,

The Himachal Pradesh Land Revenue Act, 1964,

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