

# ANNUAL REVIEW OF STATE LAWS 2025

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The Indian Constitution provides for a legislature in every state. All 28 states and the Union Territories (UTs) of Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir, and Puducherry have legislative assemblies. Six states (Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana, and Uttar Pradesh) also have a second House, the Legislative Council.

Legislatures have three primary responsibilities: discussing and passing Bills, scrutinising and approving government finances, and holding the government accountable. In 2025, state legislatures passed more than 600 Bills and scrutinised their state budgets. This report analyses the working of the legislatures of 27 states and three union territories in 2025. Manipur was under President’s Rule from February 13, 2025 to February 4, 2026, and the legislature did not meet in 2025.

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 23.

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

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

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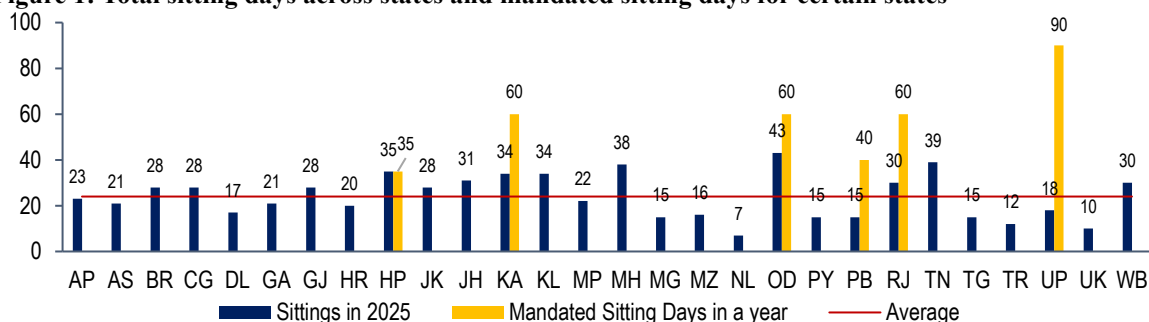
## FUNCTIONING OF STATE LEGISLATURES

The Constitution of India provides for a legislature in every state, as well as in the Union Territories of Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir, and Puducherry. These legislatures are composed of representatives elected by the people and perform three core functions: introduce, scrutinise, and pass Bills that become laws; hold the government accountable through instruments such as questions and motions; and examine public finances, including the discussion and approval of the annual budget. In 2025, State Legislative Assemblies met for an average of 24 days, marking a marginal increase from 21 days in 2024; and 23 days in 2023. During this period, these legislatures collectively passed over 600 Bills.

### In 2025, state assemblies met for 24 days on average

State Assemblies sat for 24 days on average, ranging from Nagaland where the Assembly met for seven days in the year to 43 days in Odisha. Some states have established minimum targets for annual sitting days, either through legislation or the Rules governing their procedures. Barring Himachal Pradesh, no state met its prescribed target.

**Figure 1: Total sitting days across states and mandated sitting days for certain states**



Note: Data for Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim was not available. Manipur was under President’s Rule. Sources: Assembly websites of various states; RTI; PRS.

### Assemblies met just enough to meet Constitutional requirements

The Constitution requires that no more than six months pass between two sittings of a State Assembly. All states met this requirement in 2025. In several cases, this was achieved with states meeting just enough to meet this requirement. For example, Assam convened a one-day session in June, between the March and November sessions. Gujarat, after adjourning in March, met for three days in September. In Rajasthan, the gap between two sessions was five months and eight days, while in Meghalaya, the interval was five months and 26 days. Most sittings occur in the first quarter of the year, when states meet to discuss and pass their budget.

**Table 1: Distribution of sittings across the year**

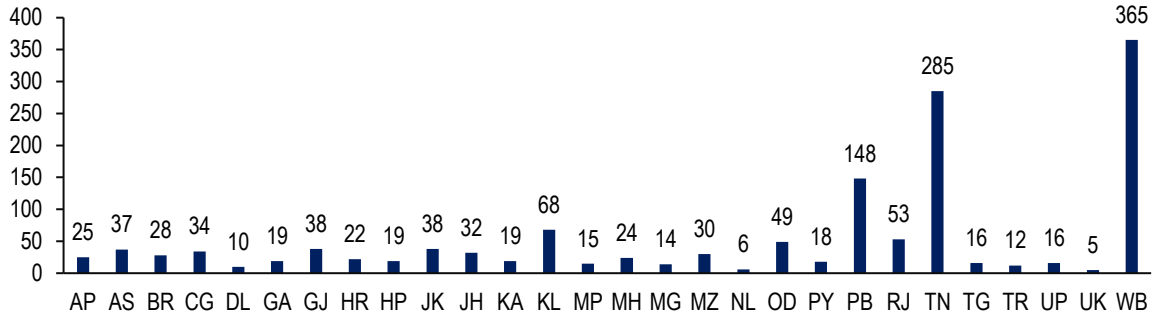
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
AP		2	13						8			
AS		4	11			1					5	
BR		1	17				5					5
CG		4	14				5				1	4
DL		4	6	2				5				
GA		2	3				9	6	1			
GJ		7	18						3			
HR			12					4				4
HP			15					10	2		3	5
JK			18	4						6		
JH		4	16					6				5
KA			15					9				10
KL	5	5	12					7	4	1		
MP			9				4	4				5
MH			16		1	14						7
MG		1	9						5			
MZ		2	12					2				
NL			5						2			
OD		8	16	1					7		3	8
PY		1	13						1			
PB			6		1		4		2		1	1
RJ	1	11	12						6			
TN	5		12	18						4		
TG			11					2	1			1
TR	3		6	1					2			
UP		7	3					4				4
UK		5						2			3	
WB		7	8			12			3			

Note: Data for Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim was not available. Manipur was under President’s Rule. Sources: Assembly websites of various states; RTI; PRS.

### Some states had long sessions, with the House not being prorogued

Parliament, as well as most states usually hold three sessions every year: Budget, Monsoon, and Winter. Each session starts after summons by the Governor, and ends when it is prorogued by the Governor. In both cases the Governor acts on the advice of the Council of Ministers. In some states such as West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Punjab, the sessions lasted a long period (Figure 2). The West Bengal session which started in 2023, continued into 2026. As sessions were not prorogued, this meant that the Speaker could call for a sitting without requiring summons by the Governor.

**Figure 2: Duration of the longest session across Assemblies in 2025**



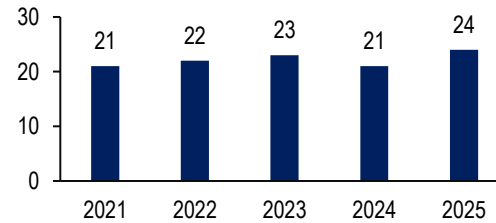
Note: Session length is calculated from the session's start and end dates. In West Bengal, the Assembly session that started in 2023 continued into 2026.

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

### Average number of sitting days improve marginally, yet remain fairly low

The average number of sittings for state assemblies increased from 21 days in 2024 to 24 days in 2025, marking the highest annual average in the past five years. Between 2021 and 2025, Kerala recorded the highest average sitting days at 41, followed by Odisha at 39 and Karnataka at 37. The lowest average number of sittings was recorded by Nagaland at eight days and Tripura at nine days.

**Figure 3: Average Sittings of Assemblies**

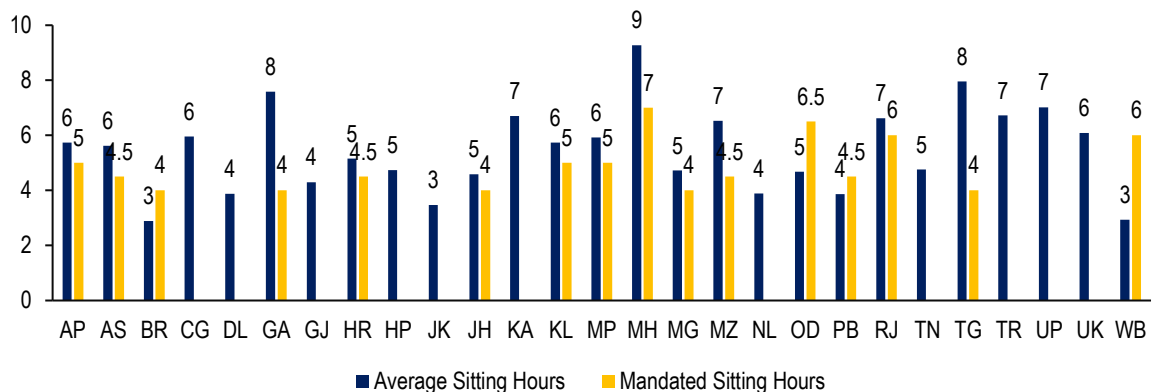


Sources: Assembly websites of various states; RTI; PRS.

### Assemblies met for an average of 133 hours during the year

On average, state assemblies met for 133 hours, and there was a wide variation in sitting duration across states. Maharashtra met for nine hours per sitting while West Bengal met for three hours. Several states have prescribed daily sitting durations in their Rules. While some states like Maharashtra, Telangana and Goa exceeded the prescribed sitting hours, others like Bihar, West Bengal, Odisha, and Punjab fell short.

**Figure 4: Average Duration of Assembly Sittings (Hours per Sitting)**

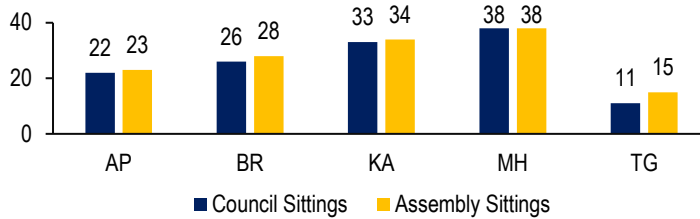


Note: Sitting hours were not available for Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Puducherry. Manipur was under President's Rule.

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

### Legislative Councils met for the same or fewer days as the corresponding Assembly

**Figure 5: Sittings in Assemblies and Councils**



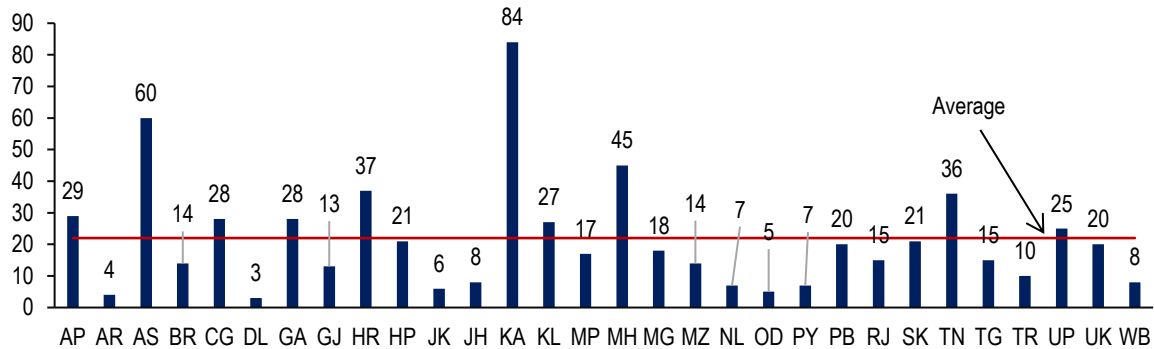
Six states have bicameral legislatures, consisting of a Legislative Assembly and a Legislative Council. In 2025, Legislative Councils met for an average of 26 days, ranging from 11 days in Telangana to 38 days in Maharashtra.

Note: Data not available for Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council.  
Sources: Assembly websites of various states; RTI; PRS.

### States passed 22 Bills on average

State legislatures passed over 600 Bills in 2025, an increase from about 500 Bills passed in 2024. Karnataka passed the highest number of Bills (84) in 34 sitting days. Assam passed 60 Bills in 21 sitting days.

**Figure 6: Number of Bills passed by State Assemblies in 2025**

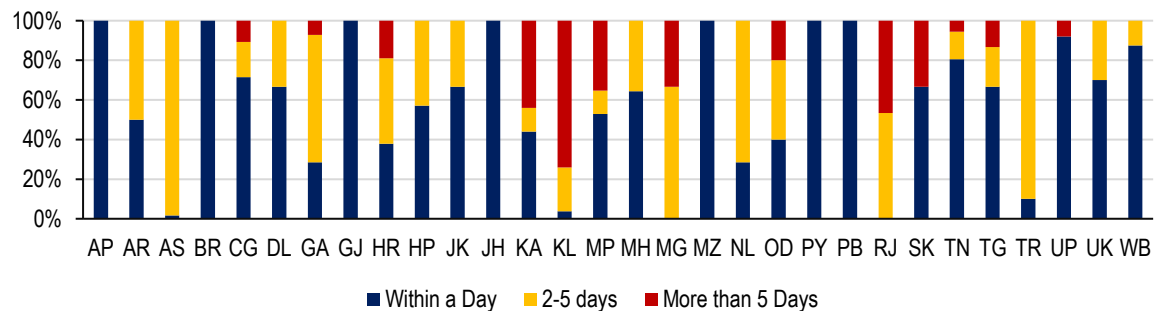


Sources: Assembly websites of various states; RTI; PRS.

### 30% of the Bills were passed on the day they were introduced

Seven Assemblies, namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Mizoram, Puducherry and Punjab, passed all Bills either on the day of introduction or the very next day. States that passed a higher number of Bills often passed many of them in a single sitting. Karnataka passed 17 Bills in one sitting and 12 in another, while Assam passed 14 Bills in a single sitting.

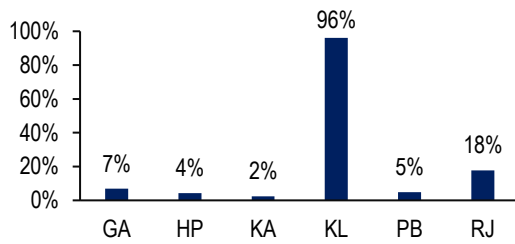
**Figure 7: Time taken by Assemblies to pass Bills**



Note: The time taken for passage has been calculated from the date of introduction to the date of passage in the House where the Bill was introduced. In the case of Maharashtra, nine Bills were introduced in the Legislative Council; the passage time for these Bills has been calculated using the date of passage in the Council and Assembly.  
Sources: Assembly websites of various states; RTI; PRS.

### Few Bills were referred to Committees

**Figure 8: Percentage of Bills referred to Committee**

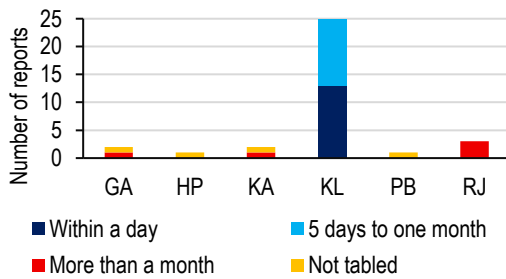


Sources: Assembly websites of various states; RTI; PRS.

State legislatures constitute Committees to enable detailed scrutiny of Bills and oversight of government expenditure. Committees examine provisions of Bills, assess their implications, and may seek inputs from experts and stakeholders before presenting recommendations to the House. Referral of Bills to Committees is not mandatory. In 2025, in the six states for which data was available, only 5% of Bills introduced were referred to committees.

### Of all the Bills referred to Committees, reports for 90% have been tabled so far

**Figure 9: Time taken by Committees to present reports**



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

Kerala referred 25 Bills to subject Committees. All Committee reports were tabled within a month, of which 13 were tabled within a day. In Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, one Bill each was referred to a Select Committee, but neither report has been tabled yet. In Rajasthan, reports on three Bills that were referred to Committees were submitted after over a month. Karnataka and Goa each referred two Bills to Select Committees; in both states, only one report has been presented so far, and each report took more than a month.

#### The role of Committees in legislative process

In 2025, the Goa Legislative Assembly referred the Goa Outdoor Advertisement (Regulation and Control) Bill, 2025 to a Select Committee. The Committee noted that while the Bill's preamble referred only to hoardings, several provisions extended to a broader range of outdoor advertisements. It recommended narrowing the scope of the Bill, revising the illustrative list of devices to focus on hoardings, and clarifying the penal provisions.<sup>1</sup> These recommendations were incorporated, and the legislation was subsequently enacted as the Goa Hoardings (Regulation and Control) Act, 2025.

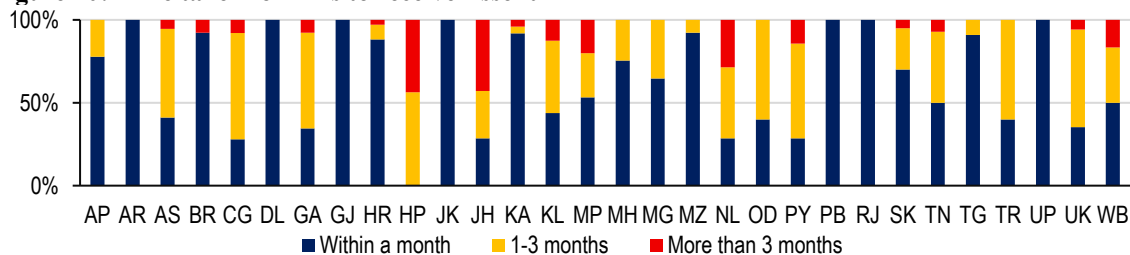
In Rajasthan, three Bills were referred to Select Committees: the Rajasthan Ground Water (Conservation and Management) Authority Bill, 2024, the Rajasthan Land Revenue (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2025, and the Rajasthan Coaching Centres (Control and Regulation) Bill, 2025. In all three cases, the Committees recommended amendments to the Bills.<sup>2,3</sup> The Assembly passed the Bills as reported.

### 66% of the Bills received Governor's assent within a month of passing

For a Bill to become an Act, it must receive the assent of the Governor or the President. In 2025, 66% of Bills received assent within one month of being passed by the state legislature, while around 6% took more than three months to receive assent. In 2024, 60% of Bills received assent within a month.

Seven states, Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, saw all Bills receive assent within one month of passage. About half the Bills in Himachal Pradesh and Jharkhand took more than three months to get assent.

**Figure 10: Time taken for Bills to receive Assent**



Note: For bicameral legislatures, assent time has been calculated from the date of the Bill's final passage, i.e., the date on which it was passed by the second House. As the Council passing dates are not available for Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, assent time for these states has been calculated using the Assembly passing date.

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

**Supreme court prescribes timelines for Governor’s assent to Bills, President seeks clarification**

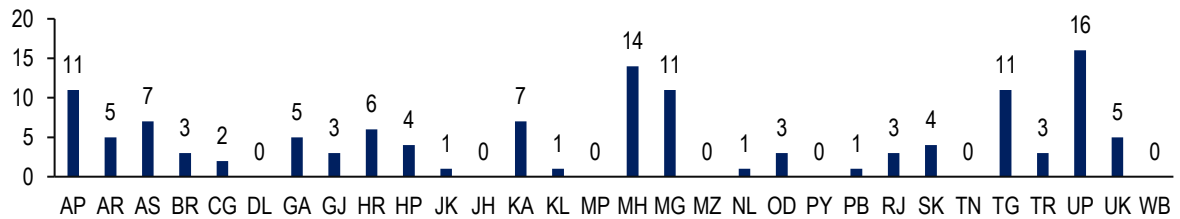
The Constitution gives Governors three options on a Bill: assent, return it, or reserve it for the President, with no prescribed timelines. Between 2022 and 2024, three states - Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and West Bengal- approached courts over Governors not taking any action.<sup>4,5</sup> Tamil Nadu’s case concerned 12 Bills pending since 2020 to 2023. Following a Supreme Court notice, the Governor returned 10 bills; the legislature re-passed them, but the Governor then reserved them for the President.<sup>6</sup> In November 2023, the Supreme Court took up Tamil Nadu’s petition on gubernatorial inaction. In April 2025, the Court ruled that Governors must act on Bills within set timelines, fixing one month for assent or return, and three months for reservation for the President. Invoking Article 142, the Court declared all 10 Tamil Nadu Bills deemed assented as of November, 2023.

The President then referred 14 questions to the Supreme Court under Article 143 in May 2025. The reference asked whether courts could impose timelines on Governors and the President, whether deemed assent was constitutionally valid, and whether courts could intervene before a Bill became law. In November 2025, a five-judge Constitutional Bench delivered its advisory opinion.<sup>7</sup> It held that courts cannot impose timelines on the President or Governors, and that deemed assent is unconstitutional. Gubernatorial and presidential decisions under Articles 200 and 201 are not judicially reviewable before a Bill becomes law. However, the Bench held that indefinite inaction is impermissible. Courts may direct a Governor to act in cases of prolonged, unexplained delay, though they cannot dictate the outcome. The Governor’s three options remain: assent, return with reasons, or reserve for the President. The 10 Tamil Nadu Bills retained their legal validity.

**127 Ordinances were issued, an increase from the previous year**

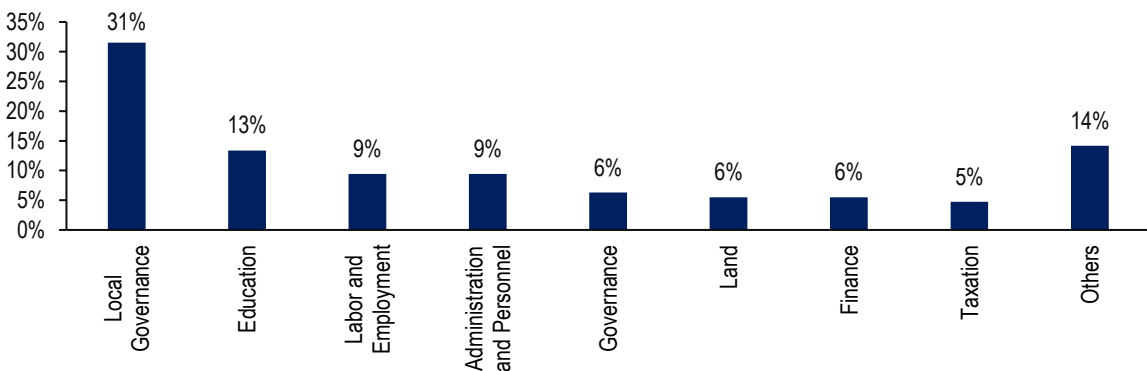
Under Article 213 of the Constitution, the Governor of a state may issue Ordinances when the Assembly is not in session. Ordinances have the force of law but are temporary and must be approved by the legislature within six weeks of its next meeting. In 2025, 127 ordinances were promulgated. This marks an increase from 100 Ordinances issued in 2024. Karnataka and Meghalaya issued more Ordinances than in 2024, while Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra recorded a decline.

**Figure 11: Number of Ordinances issued in 2025**



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

**Figure 12: Themes of Ordinances issued**

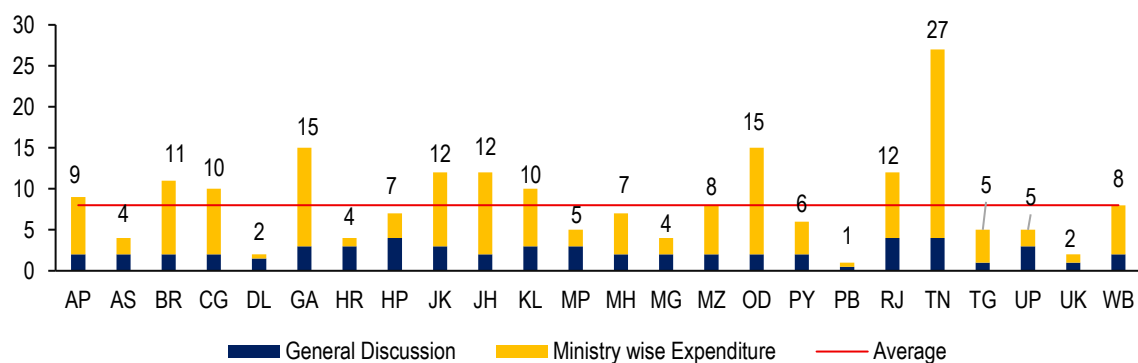


Sources: Assembly websites of various states; RTI; PRS.

31% of these Ordinances related to local governance, with highest numbers from Maharashtra and Telangana. Education follows at 13%, with Uttar Pradesh issuing four Ordinances to regulate private universities. Meghalaya and Karnataka issued Ordinances to regulate medical institutions.

**States on average spent eight days on discussing the annual Budget**

A key function of legislatures is to oversee government finances by discussing and approving the annual budget. This process has two stages: a general discussion on the budget, followed by a detailed discussion and voting on expenditure of each department. On average, states spent eight days on budget discussions. Tamil Nadu was the only state to devote more than 20 days to discuss the budget.

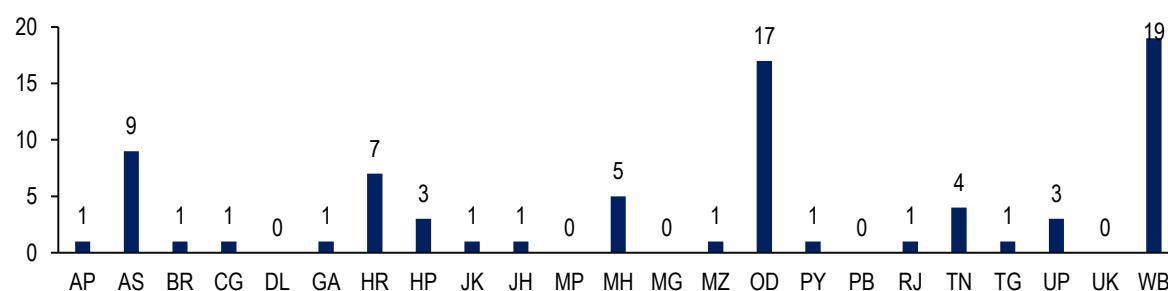
**Figure 13: Number of days spent on Budget discussion**

Note: Data for Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Sikkim and Tripura was not available. Punjab discussed General Budget and Ministry wise Expenditure on the same day.

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

After the general discussion on the Union Budget, Parliament goes into a recess for three to four weeks before discussing the budgets of ministries. During this period the Departmentally-Related Standing Committees examine the detailed expenditure estimates of each ministry, and call on ministry officials to depose before them. These Committees submit their reports on the budgets before the detailed discussions begin. This allows for deeper examination of all ministry budgets, and Members are better informed about issues when discussing the budgets in the House.

Only a few state legislatures follow such conventions. Subject Committees in Kerala and Haryana submitted reports on budgets of various ministries. Four Assemblies, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Punjab and Uttarakhand started discussing the department budgets immediately after the general budget discussion. Some states give more time to examine the budget proposals. Kerala started the discussion 20 days after the general discussion, West Bengal after 19 days and Odisha after 17 days.

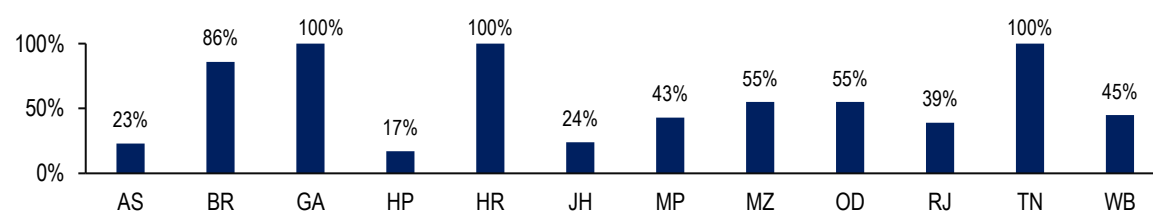
**Figure 14: Days between General Discussion and Ministry wise expenditure discussion**

Note: Data for Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Sikkim and Tripura was not available.

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

### Tamil Nadu discussed budgets of all departments in 23 days, and Haryana in a day

After discussing the expenditure of departments, the entire budget is put to a vote. Each individual department's budget can be voted on individually or all departments' budgets can be clubbed together for voting. In 2025, Haryana, Goa and Tamil Nadu discussed budgets of all departments before voting. While Tamil Nadu spent 23 days discussing these budgets, Haryana finished the discussion in a day. Assam, Himachal Pradesh and Jharkhand passed more than 70% of their budget without discussion.

**Figure 15: Percentage of expenditure discussed**

Note: Data for other states is not available.

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

## Office of Deputy Speaker was vacant in eight Legislative Assemblies

**Table 2: States without a Deputy Speaker**

State	Years without Deputy Speaker
Chhattisgarh	2.4
Himachal Pradesh	0.5
Jammu and Kashmir	1.5
Jharkhand	21.2
Madhya Pradesh	6.1
Rajasthan	7.3
Uttar Pradesh	4.3
Uttarakhand	4.2

Note: Data as of May 2026.

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

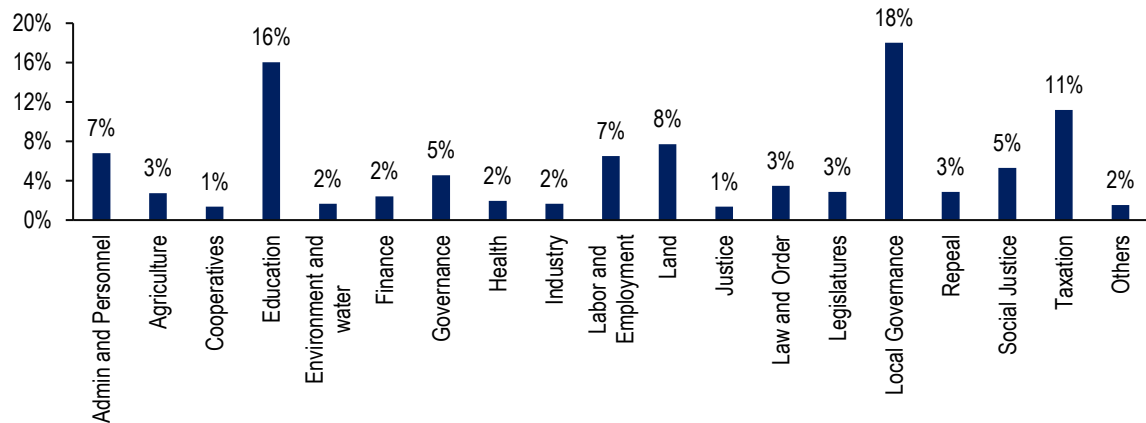
Article 178 of the Constitution requires every Legislative Assembly to elect a Speaker and Deputy Speaker as soon as possible. However, as of May 2026, seven states and UTs did not have a Deputy Speaker. In Jharkhand, the post has remained vacant for over 20 years, while the current Assembly in Uttar Pradesh has not elected one after four years of its term. Incidentally, Lok Sabha has not elected a Deputy Speaker since 2019.

The Deputy Speaker presides over the House in the Speaker's absence and also chairs proceedings on motions to remove the Speaker.

## LEGISLATIONS BY SUBJECT

The Seventh Schedule of Constitution gives states power to legislate on matters such as public order, local governance, agriculture, and health. This section provides an overview of Bills passed in 2025. About 45% of all Bills passed relate to three broad areas: local governance, education, and taxation. Several states also passed Bills on land and admin and personnel. The Bills discussed below are listed in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 and are available on the PRS website, [www.prsindia.org](http://www.prsindia.org).

**Figure 16: Subject-wise Bills passed by state legislatures in 2025**



Note: Others include categories such as culture and tourism, mining, sports, and transport. This does not include Appropriation Bills.

### Law and Order

#### Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra passed Bills related to organised crime

The Himachal Pradesh Organised Crimes (Prevention and Control) Bill, 2025 defines organised crime as a continuing unlawful activity carried out by a group of two or more people using violence, threats, or coercion for financial or material gain. The group must have had more than one chargesheets filed against it in the preceding 10 years. The unlawful activity may include illegal mining, human organ trafficking, food and drug adulteration, and match fixing. If the offence results in a person's death, punishment may extend to death penalty or lifetime imprisonment, along with a minimum fine of ten lakh rupees.

Maharashtra amended the Maharashtra Control of Organised Crime Act, 1999 to expand the definition of organised crime. It now includes offences related to cultivation, production, and manufacture of narcotic drugs in commercial quantity.

#### Tamil Nadu enacted stricter punishment for harassment of women

Tamil Nadu amended the Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Harassment of Woman Act, 1998 to expand the definition of harassment to include indecent behaviour by a man causing threat and fear via digital and electronic means. The Act prescribes a punishment of up to three years in prison, and a maximum fine of Rs 10,000 for harassment. For this offense, the amendment increases maximum imprisonment term to five years, the minimum fine to one lakh rupees. On a second conviction, imprisonment shall extend up to 10 years, with a minimum fine of ten lakh rupees. Harassment with the intention of causing death or bodily harm may lead to life imprisonment.

#### Karnataka passed a Bill to prevent hate speech and hate crimes

The Karnataka Hate Speech and Hate Crimes (Prevention) Bill, 2025 defines hate speech as any expression (written, spoken or communicated electronically) in public with an intention to cause injury, disharmony, or feelings of enmity or ill-will. Such expression must be made against a living or dead person, or a class or community on the grounds such as religion, gender, caste, sexual orientation, residence, or language, among others. Hate crime is defined as communicating, abetting or attempting, such hate speech. Such crimes shall be punished with an imprisonment of up to seven years, along with a fine of Rs 50,000. Repetitive offences shall be penalised with a fine of one lakh rupees. The Act also provides for monetary compensation to victims of hate crime.

#### Karnataka introduced a Bill for crowd management at events

Under the Karnataka Crowd Control Bill, 2025, event organisers must obtain permission from the jurisdictional authority, based on the size of the crowd. For instance, for more than 50,000 people, the Superintendent or Commissioner of police shall grant permission. Application for permission should be filed ten days before the event. Unpermitted events shall be punished with imprisonment of up to seven years, with

a fine of one crore rupees, or both. Organisers are liable to compensate for the loss of human life, or damage to public or private property. The Bill is pending with a Committee for review.

### **Haryana enacted a law to regulate public gambling, betting and match fixing**

The Bill prohibits and provides penalties for gambling, keeping or owning a gambling house, and match fixing. Gambling in a public place shall be punishable with imprisonment up to one year, fine up to Rs 10,000 or both. Keeping or owning a gambling house and match fixing are each punishable with imprisonment up to five years and a fine up to five lakh rupees.

### **Himachal Pradesh passed a Bill to prevent damage to public utilities**

The Himachal Pradesh Prohibition of Change of Public Utilities Bill, 2025 prohibits individuals and companies from disturbing, changing, or demolishing public utilities such as roads, paths, and canals over any land of a private individual or company, to the detriment of public interest.

### **Haryana enacted a law on dignified disposal of dead bodies**

Haryana enacted a law to ensure respectable disposal of dead bodies. The Act prohibits use of dead bodies for protests. Violations are punishable with imprisonment between six months and five years, and a fine of up to one lakh rupees.

### **Chhattisgarh passed a Bill to constitute and regulate industrial forces**

Chhattisgarh passed a Bill providing for the creation of a specialised force to secure industrial establishments across the state. The Act empowers the state government to constitute, deploy, and regulate this force, and sets out the powers, duties, and service conditions of its personnel.

### **Assam established district-level police accountability bodies**

Assam amended the Assam Police Act, 2007 to establish a District Police Accountability Authority in each police district or group of districts. The Authority will receive and examine complaints of misconduct against the district police.

### **Assam passed a Bill prohibiting polygamy**

Assam passed a Bill banning polygamy for all communities, except Scheduled Tribes and residents of Autonomous District areas. A first offence of polygamy carries imprisonment of up to seven years and a fine. The Act also provides for compensation to women who have been victims of polygamy.

### **Punjab introduced a Bill to prohibit sacrilege of holy scriptures**

The Bill penalises acts of sacrilege against holy scriptures with imprisonment of at least ten years, extendable to life imprisonment, and a fine ranging from five lakh rupees to ten lakh rupees. The Bill has been referred to a Select Committee.

## **Justice**

### **A few states passed laws governing prisons and prisoners**

Maharashtra and Jharkhand passed Bills to provide for the administration of prisons in their respective States. The Maharashtra Prisons and Correctional Services Act, 2025 requires the state to establish eight categories of prisons including an open prison for giving more liberty to prisoners outside regular prison, a temporary prison in case of an emergency or overcrowding, and a borstal institution for young offenders. The Act provides for establishment of a Prisons Force, headed by a Director General.

The Jharkhand Prisons and Correctional Services Act, 2025 introduces Artificial Intelligence (AI) analytics to monitor prisons. Separate cells and specialised healthcare will be provided to trans-men and trans-women. Female prisoners are allowed to give births in district hospitals. Children will be provided with nutrition, healthcare, education and can live with their mothers up to age six, or until permitted by the State government.

Punjab amended the Transfer of Prisoners Act, 1950 to allow the transfer of under-trial prisoners to another state, subject to consent of the trial court and both the states. Trial proceedings may be conducted as per provisions of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

### **Assam and Madhya Pradesh passed laws to establish tribunals**

The Assam District Land Tribunal Act, 2025 seeks to establish district land tribunals to oversee matters related to land encroachment and disputes in tribal belts.

Madhya Pradesh amended the Madhya Pradesh Arbitration Tribunal Act, 1983 which governs the arbitration of disputes arising from works contracts with the State government, public undertakings, and corporations. The amendment expands the definition of corporation to include local bodies such as municipal corporation and panchayats. Works contracts may now include ancillary agreements.

### **Nagaland amended a law to establish customary courts**

The state amended the Rules for Administration of Justice and Police in Nagaland Act, 1937. The amendment seeks to establish three customary courts to adjudicate cases where all parties belong to Scheduled Tribes: (i) Village Courts, (ii) Subordinate District Customary Courts, and (iii) District Customary Courts. Village Courts can try civil and criminal matters that fall under village or tribal laws and customs, subject to certain conditions. Civil and criminal cases falling outside the jurisdiction of Village Courts shall be tried by Subordinate District Customary Courts. The District Customary Court will be the appellate Authority against the decisions of the other two Courts.

### **Land**

#### **States passed Bills to formalise property ownership in rural areas**

Haryana and Uttar Pradesh passed Bills to formalise property ownership in rural areas.

Under the Haryana Bill, ownership rights in land occupied as residential plots in rural villages will be deemed to have vested in the occupier retrospectively from March 2019. A formal ownership certificate will be issued after a public display of draft records and disposal of objections.

Under the Uttar Pradesh Bill, a survey will be conducted to prepare a habitation record for each rural plot, with the owner's name, and plot dimensions. Ownership changes arising from succession, sale deeds, wills, or court decrees will be mutated into the record.

Sikkim enacted a law to consolidate laws governing land surveys, land-revenue assessment and collection, maintenance of land records, and the administration of government and community lands.

Kerala passed a Bill to regularise ownership of excess land. Excess land refers to land that falls within the undisputed boundaries of an individually owned, tax-paid plot. It is land that was included when the plot was originally granted but for which no separate title deed exists. Individuals will be allowed to apply for a certificate of title for the excess land, which will be granted after verification of facts.

Odisha amended the Prevention of Land Encroachment Act, 1972 to extend protections to persons owning homestead land less than one-twenty fifth of an acre. Where such persons are in unauthorised occupation of land being used as homestead, the Tahasildar must settle it with them on a heritable but non-transferable basis, up to a ceiling of one-twenty fifth of an acre in total.

#### **States amended land laws to ease restrictions on agricultural land use and transfer**

Karnataka amended the Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1961 and the Karnataka Land Revenue Act, 1964. The amendment allows the state government to exempt agricultural land from restrictions such as ceiling on landholdings, and prohibition of transfer of agricultural land. The Deputy Commissioner is empowered to grant exemptions up to half a hectare, which the amendment increases to four hectares. Earlier, companies could sell such land only for the same purpose with government approval. The amendment allows sale or changes in land use after seven years. The amendment also removes agricultural land conversion requirements for setting up new industries for up to two acres, and for renewable energy projects on payment of fees.

Andhra Pradesh amended two laws to transfer the power to levy a fee for conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes to the gram panchayats and municipal bodies. Currently, this is being collected by the revenue department. Andhra Pradesh also amended a law to increase the threshold for classification of non-high rise residential buildings from 18 metres to 24 metres.

Chhattisgarh amended the Chhattisgarh Land Revenue Code, 1959 to prohibit division of agricultural land into plots smaller than 0.05 acres. The amendment also exempts land already reserved for non-agricultural purposes under approved development plans, town development schemes, or industrial policy from requiring separate permission to change land use.

Puducherry amended the Town and Country Planning Act, 1969. The amendment introduces provisions for premium building density rights, tradeable permits that allow developers to build beyond normal limits on a plot, and land pooling. MSMEs may now be established in residential, commercial, and agricultural zones without requiring change-of-land-use approval.

Goa amended several laws to regularise unauthorised construction. The amendments provide opportunity for individuals to apply for regularisation of unauthorised constructions, including houses constructed without approval on comunidade or government land.

Maharashtra amended a law to regularise transfers and partitions of agricultural land made in contravention of the Act until October 2024. All such transfers in municipal areas or areas designated for non-agricultural use under regional plans are deemed regularised without payment of any premium.

Assam amended the Assam Fixation of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1956 to exclude labour line areas in tea estates from the definition of land ancillary to special cultivation. Labour lines are the residential quarters

where tea garden workers live within estate boundaries. As per the amendment, such land is no longer exempt from the ceiling on landholdings and the state government may acquire such lands and settle them with tea garden workers residing in these areas. Settled land will be heritable but non-transferable for twenty years, after which any transfer may only be made in favour of another tea garden worker within the same estate.

Himachal Pradesh introduced a Bill to ease restrictions on land use. Proposed amendments to the Himachal Pradesh Tenancy and Land Reforms Act, 1972 extend the timeline provided to the investors to complete construction of a house or shop in cases of genuine delay, on payment of a prescribed penalty. The Act restricts transfer of land to non-agriculturists. The Bill exempts short-term leases of buildings up to ten years from this requirement. Exemption is also extended to subsequent purchases of land, flats, and completed buildings (including those by private developers) by non-agriculturists. It also permits cooperative societies with only farmer members to acquire agricultural land without prior permission from state government. The Bill has been referred to a Select Committee.

Uttarakhand amended land laws governing transfer, purchase, and leasing of land. The amendment increases the period within which transferred land must be put to its sanctioned use from two to three years. In Haridwar and Udham Singh Nagar districts, the state government may permit transfers beyond the prescribed ceiling for industrial, educational, health, horticulture, processing, and tourism purposes. New permissible purposes for purchases by non-tenure holders include MSMEs, affordable housing, and sports academies. Persons purchasing up to 250 square metres for residential purposes must declare that neither they nor their family have made such a purchase in the state previously. The amendment also permits leasing of agricultural land for up to 30 years.

### **Jammu and Kashmir replaced a law regulating rental housing and tenancy relations**

The Jammu and Kashmir Tenancy Act, 2025 establishes Rent Authorities, Rent Courts, and Rent Tribunals. All rental agreements must be in writing and be reported to the Rent Authority within two months. The Act also provides for rent determination mechanism, rights and obligations of landlords and tenants, eviction, and dispute resolution. The Act is similar to the central Model Tenancy Act, 2021.

### **Bihar amended its land survey and settlement law to extend its scope to municipal areas**

Bihar amended the Bihar Special Survey and Settlement Act, 2011 to extend the land survey and settlement process to municipal areas, which were previously not covered under land surveys. The amendment provides for the constitution of separate survey parties for municipal areas, publication of draft records of rights at the ward level, and the filing and disposal of claims and objections.

### **Goa amended three laws to reduce timelines for permits and licences related to building construction**

Amendments to the Goa Panchayat Raj Act, 1994 reduce the time period for disposal of applications for construction licence from 30 days to 15 days, trade licence from 15 days to 7 days, and occupancy certificate from 45 days to 15 days. Amendments to the City of Panaji Corporation Act, 2002 reduce the time for approval or rejection of building construction notices from 60-120 days to 15 days. Amendments to the Goa Municipalities Act, 1968 similarly reduce timelines for granting completion certificates and permission to occupy or use a building.

### **Goa enacted a law to amend the method of calculating land value for certain suits**

Goa passed the Goa Suits Valuation Bill, 2025 to empower the government to make rules determining the value of land to determine court jurisdiction. Court fees which are calculated as a percentage of the suit value will be based on such determination. It further provides that where a suit relates to land whose value has been determined by government rules, the jurisdictional value of the relief sought shall not exceed the determined land value.

### **Himachal Pradesh amended Land Revenue Act, 1954 to exempt certain land from revenue payment**

The amendment allows the government to exempt certain land from payment of land revenue in public interest. It also creates an environment cess, to be levied on the land revenue, which will be used for environmental protection efforts.

## **Agriculture**

### **Several states enacted laws to regulate animal ownership and reproduction**

Bihar enacted a law to improve livestock productivity by establishing a legal framework to regulate semen stations, embryo transfer labs, and artificial insemination technicians. The Act requires registration of semen

stations, artificial service providers, artificial insemination training centres, and artificial insemination technicians.

Gujarat enacted a law to regulate the use of breeding bulls and assisted reproductive technologies, including semen production, processing, storage, sale, and distribution. The Act establishes an Authority to implement the state's bovine breeding policy, certify breeding bulls, and register semen banks and stations.

Goa enacted a law prohibiting the breeding, import, and ownership of dangerous and violent animal breeds which may pose a danger to humans and other animals. Owners will also be liable to pay compensation if their animal injures any person or another animal.

Assam amended the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 to allow buffalo fight.

Kerala passed a Bill to allow cattle racing with prior permission of the District Collector.

### **States amended central laws to penalise distribution of sub-standard seeds and insecticides**

Haryana amended the Seeds Act, 1966 and the Insecticides Act, 1968 to introduce stricter penalties. Under both laws, production, sale, import, or distribution of sub-standard products is punishable with imprisonment up to three years and a fine up to five lakh rupees.

Punjab amended the Seeds Act, 1966 as well to make sale of sub-standard seeds a cognizable and non-bailable offence. The offence is punishable with imprisonment of up to two years and fine up to ten lakh rupees for producers, and up to one year and five lakh rupees for dealers.

### **Maharashtra amended its agricultural produce marketing law**

The amendment allows traders and other market functionaries to buy and sell agricultural produce across all regulated agricultural markets in the state under a single licence. It also enables the state government to designate large markets receiving produce from at least two other states as “markets of national importance.” Further, it establishes a mechanism to resolve disputes related to the quality, weight, or payment of agricultural produce within thirty days.

### **Gujarat amended an Act to establish an Authority to regulate fishing related activities**

The amendment establishes the Gujarat State Fisheries Harbour and Aquaculture Development Authority, responsible for developing and administering fisheries harbours and related infrastructure. This includes jetties, docks, repair yards, auction halls, and fish markets. The Authority will also promote and regulate aquaculture operations across the state.

### **Karnataka passed a Bill to regulate manufacturing of animal feed**

The Karnataka Animal Feed (Regulation of Manufacture and Quality Control) Bill, 2025 establishes a regulatory framework for licensing, monitoring, and quality control of animal feed manufacturing in the state. It sets standards for production and prohibits the manufacture or sale of adulterated or misbranded feed.

### **Haryana passed a Bill to regulate horticulture nurseries**

All horticulture nurseries will be required to register with the designated authority and obtain a licence. Fruit plant sellers will only be permitted to sell approved varieties. The government may prohibit plant material of unknown pedigree or material infected with pests or diseases.

## **Local governance**

### **Several states passed Bills to establish urban development authorities**

Chhattisgarh enacted a law to establish the Capital Region Development Authority. The Chief Minister will chair the authority, which will include ministers in charge of urban administration, housing and environment, and public works. The Authority will prepare regional development plans, coordinate infrastructure and urban development across the capital region, and regulate land use and construction activities.

Rajasthan enacted laws to establish development authorities in Bharatpur and Bikaner.

Maharashtra established an authority for the Kumbh Mela in Nashik-Trimbakeshwar.

Mizoram enacted a law for urban and regional development. Specified areas will be required to constitute planning committees and prepare development plans.

Karnataka amended seven laws to make amendments to the development boards which plan, develop, manage, and promote a specific region. As per the amendment, the Chairman of a development board may be the Chief Minister, Revenue Minister, or any other minister chosen by the Chief Minister.

Madhya Pradesh enacted a law to establish an authority to develop a metropolitan region, headed by the Chief Minister. There will be a metropolitan planning committee, a unified metropolitan transport authority and a fund will be set up to fund the activities under the Act.

**Haryana passed a Bill to consolidate two laws governing municipalities**

The Haryana Municipal Bill, 2025 seeks to replace the Haryana Municipal Act, 1973 and the Haryana Municipal Corporation Act, 1994, applying to all Municipal Committees, Municipal Councils, and Municipal Corporations. Candidates seeking election as Mayor, President, or member of a municipality must have no arrears on electricity or government accommodation dues, and must not have encroached on government or municipal property. Minimum educational qualifications are also prescribed for such elections. The Bill specifies that property tax must fall within a floor-to-ceiling rate band set by the state government, within which municipalities may vary rates by property type. Municipalities must levy a transfer duty of 1-3% on property transactions, to be collected at registration.

**Assam amended various laws relating to Autonomous Councils**

Assam amended various Autonomous Councils Acts. It increased the number of members in the Tiwa Autonomous Council from 30 to 42, of which 38 will be directly elected. Of the 42 seats, 26 will be reserved for Scheduled Tribes and six for women. Seats have also been increased in the Matak and Moran Autonomous Councils. Further, the Governor may assume the powers of the General Council and Executive Council, and appoint an interim authority, if holding elections within the prescribed term is deemed impracticable.

Assam further amended seven Acts to specify that the state government will not be responsible for any financial transactions and liabilities of the Autonomous Councils, except grants-in-aid.

Assam passed a law to establish an Autonomous Council for Karbi people living outside the Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council area. The Act also provides for de-notification of the existing Karbi Development Council and Amri Karbi Development Council.

**Haryana and Himachal Pradesh amended laws related to rural local bodies**

Haryana amended a law to mandate that at least 40% of Gram Sabha members form the quorum for: (i) approving identified beneficiaries under government schemes, and (ii) preparing a Gram Panchayat Development Plan.

Himachal Pradesh amended the Panchayati Raj Act, 1994. The amendment removes the requirement for Gram Sabha meetings to be public. It increases the jurisdiction of Gram Panchayats to suits valued up to Rs 25,000, from Rs 2,000 earlier. It also introduces electoral reforms, including disqualification for failure to submit election expense accounts and suspension of office bearers held in custody for 14 days or more in certain criminal cases.

**Mizoram replaced 1953 law governing village councils**

The new Act applies to all village councils in the non-Sixth Schedule areas of the state. Membership of Village Councils will depend on population size and one-third of seats will be reserved for women. The councils will also receive a share of state development funds.

**Assam and Tamil Nadu enacted legislation to create fire and emergency services**

Assam and Tamil Nadu enacted laws to enhance fire safety. The laws provide for building inspections, establishment of a fire training institute, and penalties for failure to take safety precautions. The Assam Act also empowers the government to levy a fire tax.

**Mizoram passed a Bill to establish and appoint Ombudsman for local bodies**

The Ombudsman will enquire into corruption and misadministration in the local bodies in the state. A person not below the rank of Secretary will be appointed for the position for a term of three years.

**Goa and Tamil Nadu passed laws to regulate hoardings and digital banners**

Goa enacted a law to regulate outdoor advertising. The Act establishes an Advertisement Regulatory Committee and mandates registration for all individuals and agencies intending to advertise outdoors.

Tamil Nadu amended the Panchayats Act, 1994 to regulate the erection of hoardings, digital banners, and placards in rural areas. Placing of digital banners and placards requires prior permission from the secretary of the village panchayat.

**Karnataka amended a law to extend property tax to all buildings and vacant lands**

The amendment empowers the Grama Panchayaths to collect property tax on all buildings and vacant lands. This includes those built in violation of bye-laws, on unapproved layouts, or lacking occupancy certificates, except those illegally built on government, forest, or statutory body land. For such illegal properties, the tax is doubled in the first year, reverting to normal property tax in subsequent years.

### **Maharashtra amended its slum development law**

The amendment reduces the relocation period for occupiers of land under development from 120 days to 60 days. It also vests title to rehabilitated land in the Slum Rehabilitation Authority.

### **Karnataka amended the Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike Act, 2020**

The amendment allows the zonal commissioner to declare any private street that may endanger public safety and health to be a public street. In case the street cannot be declared public, but still requires improvement, the zonal Commissioner may direct the owner to do so within a specified timeline.

## **Governance**

### **States enacted decriminalisation measures in line with the Jan Vishwas Act**

In 2023, Parliament passed the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act. The Act amends 42 central Acts to decriminalise or rationalise offences and penalties. A similar Bill amending 80 central Acts was passed in 2026. In 2025, Assam Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Sikkim and Tripura passed similar laws to decriminalise or rationalise offences. These laws convert criminal fines into penalties, remove imprisonment for certain offences, provide for appeal and adjudication, and omit certain offences.

Karnataka amended the Karnataka Rent Act, 1999 to replace criminal fines and imprisonment with civil penalties in certain cases.

Kerala amended the Coir Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 2008 and the Coir Workers' Welfare Fund Act, 1987 to replace criminal fines with penalties and allow compounding of offences.

Tamil Nadu amended six laws, including the Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 and the Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001, to replace imprisonment and fines with civil penalties.

#### **Principles to guide decriminalisation**

The Select Committee of Lok Sabha on the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Bill, 2025 (Chair: Mr. Tejasvi Surya) outlined certain principles to guide decriminalisation of laws. These include: (i) ensuring that fines and penalties are proportionate to the gravity of the offence and the profile of the offender, (ii) specifying minimum and maximum penalties in the Act itself instead of Rules, (iii) introducing a tiered compliance framework in certain cases where first or second offences attract civil penalty, and subsequent offences are punishable with stricter fines, (iv) a simplified compounding procedure for minor offences, and (v) clearly elaborating adjudication and appellate processes within each Act.

### **Kerala enacted a law to make Malayalam the sole official language**

The Act establishes Malayalam as the sole official language of Kerala, covering all administrative, judicial, and commercial functions. It also makes Malayalam a compulsory first language in schools up to Class 10 and requires its use in official and digital communications.

### **Kerala replaced two laws governing registration of societies**

The new Act applies uniformly across the state, replacing the Travancore-Cochin Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies Registration Act, 1955 (which covered the Travancore-Cochin area) and the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (which applied to the Malabar area). It expands the categories of registrable societies to include sports bodies and societies for conservation of natural resources, along with the earlier categories of literary, scientific, and charitable societies. Societies failing to file annual returns for five consecutive years may have their registration cancelled.

## **Administration and Personnel**

### **Kerala and Uttar Pradesh passed Bills to regulate public records**

Kerala and Uttar Pradesh enacted laws to regulate the management and preservation of public records, including manuscripts, microfilms, and computer-generated records. Both laws provide for the appointment of a Director of Archives, along with records officers in every government department. Records officers will be responsible for maintaining and preserving public records within their departments. Public records cannot be taken out of the State boundaries or destroyed, without the prior approval of the state government. Contravention is punishable with imprisonment of up to five years, or a fine of up to Rs 25,000 in Kerala and Rs 50,000 in Uttar Pradesh, or both.

### **Kerala passed a Bill regarding right to public services**

The Kerala Right to Public Service Bill, 2025 gives every person a legal right to receive notified government services within the stipulated time. Every head of department is mandated to notify the services they offer and the time limit within which the service is to be provided. They shall also designate officers for services at different levels such as Village, Taluk, District etc. Aggrieved individuals may raise their grievances via a

three-tier redressal system. The Kerala State Right to Service Commission shall be established to oversee delivery of public service and address failure in their timely rendition.

### **Himachal Pradesh enacted a law to curb unfair means in public examinations**

Examinees indulging in unfair means shall be punished with an imprisonment of up to five years, and a fine of ten lakh rupees. Service providers including any agency/ person responsible for the conduct of examination shall be fined up to one crore rupees, and be exempt from examination responsibility for four years. Management of the service provider firm may be jailed for up to ten years and fined up to one crore rupees.

### **Assam passed a law to bring municipal board employees under the state government**

The Assam Municipal Employees (Provincialisation) Bill, 2025 seeks to grant government employee status to employees of the Assam Municipal Board who were recruited on or before September 4, 2013. The state government will take over responsibility for their salaries, allowances and other financial benefits, at par with government employees of equivalent rank.

### **Uttar Pradesh clarified pension eligibility for provident fund subscribers**

Uttar Pradesh passed the Uttar Pradesh Entitlement to Pension and Validation Act, 2025. The Act defines substantive appointee as a person appointed in accordance with prescribed rules to a post in a permanent State Government establishment. It clarifies that any person who: (i) is not a substantive employee, and (ii) contributes to a provident fund, is not entitled to pension.

### **States passed laws to establish temple trusts**

Uttar Pradesh enacted a law to provide for the establishment of the Shri Bankey Bihar Ji Temple Trust. The board of trustees will be appointed by the state government.

Bihar amended the Bihar Hindu Religious Trust (Amendment) Act, 2013 to provide for the development and management of Punauradham Mandir.

Karnataka established an Authority to develop and maintain the Chandraguthi Shree Renukamba temple, chaired by the Minister in charge of Hindu Religious Institutions and Charitable Endowments Department.

### **Maharashtra amended the public trusts law**

Maharashtra amended the Maharashtra Public Trusts Act, 1950. The Act regulates state-aided public trusts which run exclusively for medical purposes, and maintain a hospital, dispensary, nursing home etc. The amendment expands the ambit of state-aided public trusts to also include trusts that have received exemption from payment of annual contribution to the Public Trusts Administration Fund, and monetary concessions in payment of electricity and water charges, municipal or local body taxes.

### **Tamil Nadu passed a Bill to expand the authority of the trustee to incur additional expenditures**

Amendments to the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959 expand the authority of the trustee to incur expenditure out of the trust to include: (i) establishing training schools for Archakas, Isai Kalaigars, Othuvans, Adhyapakas, Vedaparayanikas, (ii) developing and protecting immovable properties belonging to the religious institutions, (iii) constructing buildings and educational institutions for devotees of the religious institutions.

## **Education**

### **Thirteen states passed Bills to establish universities**

Assam and Bihar established universities to provide skill-based education, while West Bengal and Uttarakhand passed legislation to create universities focused on sports education. Karnataka passed a Bill to establish an agricultural university, and Mizoram passed a Bill to establish a state university by clustering existing colleges and educational institutions. Uttar Pradesh made five amendments to the Uttar Pradesh Private Universities Act, 2019 to establish private universities.

Goa introduced the Goa Public Universities Bill, 2025 to establish public universities in the state. The Bill provides that the state government may establish a public university by notification. A public university will comprise a cluster of colleges as agreed by the management of such colleges. The Governor of the state will be the Chancellor of the university and will head the governing body. The executive council will be the principal executive body and will be headed by the Vice-Chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor will be appointed by the Chancellor in consultation with the state government. The Bill has been referred to a Select Committee.

Kerala and Sikkim enacted laws providing a uniform mechanism for establishing private universities. The Kerala law mandates 40% reservation for local students and provides scholarships and fee waivers for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. Assam reserves 25% of seats in private universities for students from the state.

### **Several states passed Bills to regulate private coaching institutions**

Assam, Jharkhand, and Rajasthan passed Bills requiring all private coaching institutions to register with a district-level regulatory authority. Coaching centres are prohibited from publishing misleading advertisements or providing false information. The Bills specify minimum infrastructure requirements for registration, including at least one square metre of floor space per student, fire and building safety certificates, separate toilets, drinking water, first-aid facilities, and complaint boxes. Assam and Rajasthan additionally restrict classes to a maximum of five hours daily and prohibit coaching during school hours.

### **States enacted laws to regulate fees in educational institutes**

Delhi passed a Bill to regulate fees in private unaided schools. The Act lists factors to be considered when increasing fees, including infrastructure costs, student and teacher numbers, and government assistance received. The Act establishes school-level Fee Regulation Committees, a Revision Committee, and District Fee Appellate Committees to adjudicate fee-related disputes.

Assam passed a Bill mandating that private educational institutions providing education up to higher secondary level in rural panchayat areas offer a 25% discount on admission fees.

Jharkhand passed a Bill to establish a Committee to regulate fees for professional education courses, taking into account the location of the institution, the nature of the course, and available infrastructure.

### **Assam amended several university laws to change appointment of Vice-Chancellor**

Previously, Vice-Chancellors were appointed by the Chancellor on the recommendation of an advisory board. The amendments provide that the first Vice-Chancellor will be appointed by the state government. Subsequent appointments will be made by the Chancellor on the recommendation of a three-member Advisory Board. One member each will be nominated by the Chancellor, the Executive Council, and the state government. The Chancellor will designate one member as Chairman of the Advisory Board.

### **Sikkim passed a Bill to establish model schools**

Sikkim passed a Bill to establish government-aided model schools. A school will be established in Gangtok. The Bill creates a Sikkim Model School Board, chaired by the Chief Secretary, as the governing body. An Executive Committee, led by the Director-cum-Principal, will handle day-to-day affairs of the schools.

### **Andhra Pradesh passed a Bill to regulate transfer of teachers in schools**

The Act requires appointing authorities to fill vacancies in rural areas first when considering appointments and promotions. Teachers may also be periodically redistributed across states to maintain the prescribed teacher-pupil ratio.

### **Assam amended laws to prohibit certain activities in universities**

Assam amended the Srimanta Sankaradeva University of Health Sciences Act, 2007 to prohibit activities that may pose a threat to state or national security. It also amended two university laws to prohibit activities related to religious conversion within universities.

## **Finance and Taxation**

### **States passed Bills to amend fiscal rules**

Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal amended their respective Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Acts following the Centre's relaxation allowing 0.5% of GSDP borrowing for power sector reforms. Meghalaya amended the Act to decrease the fiscal deficit limit from 4% during 2023-24 to 3.5% of GSDP in 2024-25. Uttar Pradesh amended it to provide for an additional borrowing space of 0.5% of GSDP, subject to the energy sector's performance. West Bengal amended its law to provide that: (i) maximum debt of 38% of GSDP be maintained till 2029-2030, (ii) fiscal deficit shall not exceed 3% of GSDP till 2029-30, and (iii) maximum fiscal deficit will be 3.5% in 2024-25 only.

Meghalaya also passed a Bill prescribing ceilings for government guarantees. These are: (i) 10% of GSDP for total outstanding government guarantees at the beginning of the financial year, and (ii) 5% of revenue receipts or 0.5% of GSDP, whichever is less, for fresh guarantees issued in a financial year.

### **Chhattisgarh passed Bills to establish new funds**

Chhattisgarh passed Bills to establish two funds: an economic and fiscal sustainability fund, and a pension fund under the public account. The economic fund will be funded by 1%-5% of previous year's revenue receipts from mineral resources. It seeks to manage revenue fluctuations and provide a cushion during economic downturns. If pension payments grow more than 20% in a financial year, excess payment above this threshold may be met through the pension fund. If required, 10% of the fund's investment income earned in the previous year may be used towards pension payments.

Chhattisgarh also increased its Contingency Fund corpus from Rs 100 crore to Rs 1,000 crore. Meghalaya had issued an Ordinance to temporarily increase the corpus from Rs 505 crore to Rs 1,005 crore, from February 7, 2025 to March 31, 2025.

### **States amended their respective Goods and Services Tax**

Twenty-seven states and union territories amended their GST laws to align with the amendments made to the Central Good and Services Tax Act, 2017 through the Finance Act, 2025. As Manipur was under President's Rule, Parliament passed similar laws for the state. These amendments were based on the recommendations of the GST Council.<sup>8</sup>

Key changes include: (i) introduction of a non-removable unique identification mark for tracing specified goods, (ii) allow claim of input tax credit on plants and machinery (earlier it was either one), (iii) a clearer framework for determining tax dues in cases of non-payment, short-payment, incorrect refunds, or incorrectly claimed input tax credits, and (iv) expansion of Input Service Distributors, units within a company that distribute taxes across branches, to cover distribution of input tax credit in inter-state supplies and reverse charge transactions.

### **States amended taxation laws related to motor vehicles**

Maharashtra introduced a one-time tax (7%) on registration of: (i) motor vehicles used for construction such as cranes, compressors, projectors or excavators, and (ii) light goods vehicles carrying goods or materials not exceeding 7,500 kgs.

Uttar Pradesh implemented a one-time tax system on transport vehicles not exceeding 7,500 kgs and used for hire and reward. Public service vehicles, vehicles weighing more than 7,500 kgs, tractors used for non-agricultural purposes, and motor vehicles used for training of drivers will be subject to a quarterly or annual tax system.

Madhya Pradesh amended its taxation laws to increase penalties under the Act. Chhattisgarh introduced a tax on transfer of ownership of non-transport (1%) and transport (0.5%) vehicles. Andhra Pradesh introduced revised taxes on transport vehicles carrying goods: (i) Rs 1,500 per annum if the age of the vehicle is between seven to 12 years, (ii) Rs 3,000 per annum for age exceeding 12 years.

### **States amended their respective Stamp Acts**

Nine states amended the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 which mandates stamp duty on legal documents including bonds, debentures, and mortgage deeds.

Assam, Maharashtra and Karnataka passed Bills to validate e-stamps.

Several states revised rates for certain transactions. Maharashtra increased stamp duty on supplementary documents from one hundred rupees to five hundred rupees. Goa amended the Act to decrease mortgage stamp duty to one thousand rupees, which was earlier linked to property value.

States also introduced stamp duty on certain transactions. Himachal Pradesh prescribed a 12% stamp duty on property transfers requiring government permission. Chhattisgarh imposed a capped stamp duty of 0.25% on bank guarantees.

### **Karnataka passed a few Bills to prevent exorbitant interest rates**

Karnataka passed four Bills to mandate stricter rules for various money lending authorities. For example, the Karnataka Micro Loan and Small Loan (Prevention of Coercive Actions) Bill, 2025 requires every microfinance institution or money lending organisation to register with the District Registration Authority. The Bill prescribes guidelines for loan pricing. It also requires lenders to provide borrowers with a loan card, detailing the interest rate and terms of conditions, among other disclosures.

Tamil Nadu passed a similar Bill in June 2025.

### **Kerala passed a Bill for the protection of single dwellings**

The Kerala Single Dwelling Protection Bill, 2025 seeks to provide protection to families losing their sole residential property due to default on secured loans. It empowers the state government to assume full or partial repayment of such loans, subject to certain criteria including: (i) loan amount shall not exceed five lakh rupees, (ii) total repayment amount including interest and other expenses shall not exceed ten lakh rupees, and (iii) annual gross income of debtor and family shall not exceed three lakh rupees.

**Nagaland passed a Bill to establish State Finance Commission**

The Nagaland State Finance Commission Act, 2025 establishes a State Finance Commission for all local bodies. Nagaland had established a State Finance Commission in 2024 under the Nagaland Municipal Act, 2023, with a specific focus on urban local bodies.

**Industry and Commerce****States passed laws for ease of doing business**

The Jharkhand Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Special Concession) Act, 2025 seeks to ease the establishment of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) by providing concessions related to approvals and inspections. A Single Window Clearance Committee shall act as the nodal agency at the state level. To start an enterprise, MSMEs must submit a declaration of intent on the Committee's website. Enterprises will receive an acknowledgement certificate valid for three years, during which inspections are prohibited, except in cases of threat to life and safety.

The Puducherry Ease of Doing Business (Service Delivery) Act, 2025 provides for delivery of clearances required for setting up or expanding industrial, service, or business enterprises in the Union Territory. The Designated Authority must dispose of the application and make the final order available online for the applicant. The Act prescribes timelines for granting each clearance, ranging from two to 71 days. Failure to provide a service within the stipulated time may result in a penalty of Rs 250 per day, subject to a maximum of Rs 25,000.

Kerala amended the Kerala Industrial Single Window Clearance Boards and Industrial Township Area Development Act, 1999 which provides for speedy clearances required for setting up enterprises and for the constitution of Industrial Township Area Development Authorities. The amendment establishes a Kerala State Investment Promotion Board, with the Chief Minister as Chairperson. The Board shall form decisions regarding industrial policy. The Act also establishes the Kerala State Investment Promotion Monitoring Committee to implement the decisions taken by the Board.

**Maharashtra enacted a law for settlement of arrears**

The Maharashtra Settlement of Arrears of Tax, Interest, Penalty or Late Fee (Payable by Public Sector Undertaking Companies) Act, 2025 enables companies, banks, corporations, departments etc. in the public sector to settle arrears under the old tax regime. Disputed tax arrears between April 1, 2005 and June 30, 2017 can be settled at 50%, while interest and penalties are fully waived. Disputed tax arrears pre-2005 can be settled at 30%. Undisputed tax arrears are not eligible for waiver. Pending court appeals must be withdrawn, with payment window for settlement closing on December 31, 2025.

**Bihar passed a law to regulate wood-based industries**

Bihar passed the Bihar Wood-Based Industries (Establishment and Regulation) Bill, 2025 to regulate industries which process wood as a raw material. A state-level Committee will assess the availability of timber in the state. Based on the assessment, the state government shall fix the number of types of wood-based industries that can operate in the state, and the number/type of machinery used by them. Such industries should operate beyond ten kilometres from the boundary of the nearest forest or as notified by the designated Authority, whichever is lesser. Contravention of the Act will result in imprisonment up to one year, or a fine up to one lakh rupees, or both.

**Punjab mandated registration of crusher units**

The Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, and Stockists and Retailers Act, 2025 regulates crusher units processing minor minerals, and stockists and retailers engaged in their sale and purchases. Every crusher unit must register with the Department of Mines and Geology. Activities such as illegal mining, failure to file returns or non-payment of dues may result in termination of registration, barring re-registration for three years. Every stockist and retailer must obtain a license before commencing operations. Crusher units must pay fee to compensate for damage caused to infrastructure and environment. Units certified as non-polluting by the Punjab Pollution Control Board are exempt.

**Haryana mandates registration of travel agents**

Haryana has enacted a law requiring all travel agents to register with the state. The term "travel agent" covers firms and individuals who process passport or visa applications, as well as those providing visa consultancy for tourism, education, or religious purposes. Unregistered agents face imprisonment up to seven years and a fine of up to five lakh rupees.

## **West Bengal passed a Bill to revoke incentive schemes**

The Bill revokes all schemes and grants that had been provided for industries since 1993, with retrospective effect. Industrial units are no longer entitled to any past or future claims under the revoked schemes.

## **Labour and Employment**

### **Several states amended laws regulating work hours in shops and establishments**

Thirteen states including Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Odisha amended their Shops and Establishment Acts, which regulate working conditions in commercial establishments. Key amendments include allowing night shifts for women workers, and raising quarterly limits for overtime working hours.

Bihar, Goa, and Jammu and Kashmir passed new Shops and Establishments Acts. Provisions of the Bihar Act include: (i) every shop employing 10 or more workers shall register for a Labour Identification Number, (ii) women workers shall be allowed to work between 9 pm to 6 am, subject to their consent, and adequate working conditions, (iii) a weekly cap of 48 hours, and (iv) any work beyond 48 hours in a week to be treated as overtime, with a quarterly cap of 144 hours.

### **Several states amended laws related to factories to increase allowed work hours**

Nine states including Goa, Rajasthan and Tripura amended the Factories Act, 1948. The Act allows workers to work for a maximum of nine hours in a day, and 48 hours in a week. Daily working hour limits have been raised across most of these states, while the weekly cap of 48 hours remains. Andhra and Goa passed Bills to permit workers to work a maximum of 10 hours a day, whereas Bihar, Gujarat and Tripura amendments permit a maximum of 12 hours a day. Jharkhand amended its Act to allow women workers to work between 7 pm to 6 am, subject to their consent and adequate safety conditions.

### **Several states passed laws to regulate gig work**

Bihar, Jharkhand and Karnataka passed Bills to regulate social security benefits for gig workers. These laws provide for mandatory registration of gig workers, and establishment of a Board to monitor schemes. They require setting up of a welfare fund, which would be funded by aggregators, gig workers, central and state governments. These welfare funds will fund the social security benefits for gig workers. Rajasthan had passed a similar law in 2023.

### **Punjab and Karnataka amended their labour welfare fund laws**

Punjab amended the Punjab Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1965. The amendment expands the definition of an employee to include persons employed directly or through contractors. It revises the procedure for claiming unpaid wages and other dues. Under the original Act, employers were required to publish public notices inviting employee claims for unpaid dues. The amendment removes this procedure and allows employers to deposit unpaid dues with the Board within one year of last payment to the employee. Employees may claim such dues from the Board within two years. Employer and employee contributions to the Fund have been increased from five and twenty rupees to ten and forty rupees respectively.

Karnataka amended the Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1965. The amendment extends the Act's applicability to societies and trusts employing more than 10 persons, from 50 persons earlier. It also introduces e-banking and online banking in the procedure of contribution to the Board.

### **Two states passed laws to regulate private placement agencies**

The Maharashtra Private Placement Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2025 requires private placement agencies to register themselves to carry out placement activities. Agencies are required to fulfil duties including: (i) furnish all placement details (within or outside Maharashtra) to the Registration Authority within 60 days from placement, (ii) ensure minimum age of employment before placement, (iii) maintain a register of placement of job seekers including name, address, nature of work, and (iv) not disclose any information about the job seekers to any third parties other than the employer or government. The Act does not apply to placement activities of educational institutes. Mizoram also passed a Bill with similar provisions.

### **Goa amended a law related to notification of vacancies**

The State amended the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959. The amendment mandates employers to notify information including jobs likely to be created in next six months, and details of employees recruited against notified vacancies, to the local employment exchanges.

## **Welfare**

### **States passed laws reserving seats for disadvantaged groups**

Chhattisgarh amended the Chhattisgarh Panchayat Raj (Sanshodhan) Adhiniyam, 1993 Act to provide reservation for backward classes in districts where the Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST)

population is below 50%. The reservation will be proportional to their population in the district, subject to a ceiling of 50% of the seats.

Telangana passed a Bill to reserve 42% seats in education, employment, and local bodies for backward classes. It also specified the reservation for SCs (15%) and STs (10%).

Uttarakhand amended the Uttarakhand Panchayati Raj Act, 2016 to provide that reservation for backward classes in urban local bodies will be decided by the state government, based on the recommendations of a dedicated Commission. Earlier, seats were linked to the population of backward classes in the area. Reservation for SCs and STs continues to be linked to their population. The amendment caps total reservation at 50%, and provides that if SC and ST reservation exceeds this limit, reservation will not be provided to backward classes.

Karnataka amended three laws to expand reservation across multiple domains. It introduced reservation for backward classes in construction procurement work, mandated reservation in notary appointment for SCs, STs, OBCs, women and persons with disabilities, and reserved seats for STs and women in the Karnataka State Commission.

Tamil Nadu amended its urban and rural local body laws to provide reservation for persons with disabilities in town and village governing bodies.

### **States passed laws to establish welfare commissions**

Assam passed a Bill to establish a commission for protection and maintenance of the cultural heritage of Satras. Maharashtra passed Bills to establish a state commission each for SCs and STs.

Kerala established an elderly commission for welfare and protection of the elderly, and Mizoram established a state commission for youth welfare and upliftment.

### **Karnataka enacted a law to prohibit social boycott**

The Karnataka Social Boycott (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2025 prohibits social boycott against members of any community on the orders of the community's caste panchayat. Boycott could include refusing such persons work or business opportunities, or not allow them to marry, or cut off social ties with them. Social boycott is punishable with imprisonment of up to three years, a fine of one lakh rupees, or both. Organising a gathering for imposing social boycott shall be punishable with a fine of one lakh rupees.

### **States passed bills to sub-classify scheduled castes**

States enacted laws to sub-classify Scheduled Castes into categories, to distribute existing reservations within their respective states. Andhra Pradesh and Telangana each enacted laws to sub-classify 59 SCs into three categories, apportioning the 15% reservation in public employment and educational institutions among them. Karnataka passed a similar bill sub-classifying 101 SCs into three categories, with 17% reservation distributed amongst them.

### **Karnataka replaced law concerning Devadasis**

The Act identifies all women dedicated to the service of any deity, idol, or object of worship as Devadasis. It prohibits dedicating a woman as a devadasi, whether before or after the commencement of the law, and regardless of her consent. The child of a devadasi woman will have the right to claim paternal identity, maintenance, and property. Devadasi women shall be entitled to a state sponsored health check-up.

### **Karnataka enacted a law for the welfare of traditional migratory shepherds**

The Act provides for the registration of migratory shepherds and the issuance of identity cards to members of the community. The state government will also frame welfare schemes covering affordable housing, healthcare, education, skill upgradation, and food security. The Act further lists offences against the community, including: (i) denying the right to access public property, (ii) denying the right of passage, (iii) insulting or verbally abusing a migratory shepherd, and (iv) causing bodily harm or death.

### **Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand passed Bills to provide pensions for freedom fighters**

Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand passed Bills to provide for pensions to persons detained under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971 or Defence of India Rules, 1971. Widows are entitled to half the pension of deceased fighters under the Chhattisgarh Democracy Fighter Samman Act, 2025. The Uttarakhand Democracy Fighters Honour Bill, 2025 provides the full pension amount to widows/widowers. Additionally, democracy fighters or their widow/widower will be provided with other benefits such as free travel in state buses, and free medical facilities under the Ayushman Bharat scheme.

### **Mizoram prohibited beggary**

Mizoram passed a Bill to prohibit beggary. It prescribes establishment of receiving centres for temporary retention of beggars, and relief centres for detention and rehabilitation purposes.

### **States passed amendments to remove discriminatory words from state laws**

Andhra Pradesh amended the Andhra Pradesh Universities Act, 1985 and the Andhra Pradesh Prevention of Begging Act, 1977 to remove discriminatory phrases used towards persons affected with leprosy, such as “leper”, “leper asylum” and, “lunatic”.

Maharashtra amended the Maharashtra Prevention of Begging Act, 1960 similarly to remove references to leprosy affected persons.

Haryana amended five laws relating to shrines and temples to remove the disqualification of deaf and mute persons, and persons suffering from contagious leprosy or other diseases, from being nominated as members of respective boards.

## **Health**

### **States amended laws to regulate clinical establishments**

Goa passed a Bill to extend registration deadlines for clinical establishments, reviving all lapsed or subsisting provisional registrations and deeming them valid for one year from commencement. The amendment also allows establishments that had not yet obtained any registration to apply for permanent registration within the same period.

Gujarat amended the Gujarat Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2021 twice to progressively extend registration deadlines. The first Bill extended the deadline for existing establishments from one year to three years from the date of commencement of the Act. It also broadened representation on the State Council for Clinical Establishments to include one member each from the Dental, Homoeopathy, and Ayurveda councils. The second Bill replaced the three-year window with a deadline of 30 April 2026 for all existing establishments. For establishments set up after commencement of the Act, registration is required within six months of establishment or by 30 April 2026.

West Bengal passed a Bill to require clinical establishments to strictly adhere to fixed package rates for investigations, bed charges, and operation theatre procedures. The Bill prohibits levying additional charges for intensive care, ventilation, implants, and consultation over and above those rates. For treatments not covered by package rates, establishments must provide upfront estimates to patients, with final bills capped at a government-specified percentage above those estimates. Establishments are also required to implement e-prescription, maintain electronic medical records, and provide patients with a complete set of records and a discharge summary at the time of discharge.

### **Karnataka amended the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 to provide stricter penalties**

The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 prohibits manufacturing and sale of drugs in contravention of the Act. Karnataka has increased the maximum imprisonment term for repeat offences from ten years to life imprisonment. All offences under the Act have been made cognizable. The person from whose possession the drug or cosmetic was seized must prove that such drug or cosmetic is not misbranded or adulterated.

### **Karnataka amended a law requiring compulsory service for medical students**

The Act requires MBBS and postgraduate medical candidates to undergo one year of compulsory service in government hospitals. As per the amendment, rural vacancies must be filled on priority. If surplus candidates remain after filling rural vacancies, urban postings will be made. Local students will be prioritised over other candidates for service postings. Candidates pursuing higher studies may obtain a conditional No Objection Certificate to complete their service post-graduation, failing which, penalties apply.

### **Himachal Pradesh passed a Bill to regulate drug abuse and provide rehabilitation**

Himachal Pradesh passed a Bill to prevent drug abuse and provide for the rehabilitation of addicts. The Act prohibits the sale, possession, or transport of controlled substances without a valid licence. Penalties are calibrated to the quantity of substance involved, ranging from two years to fourteen years of rigorous imprisonment, with corresponding fines. Higher penalties apply for selling drugs to minors and for offenses committed within 500 metres of an educational institution, where imprisonment may extend to life.

The Act also establishes a fund for de-addiction, rehabilitation, preventive education, and livelihood support, and empowers the state government to set up de-addiction and rehabilitation centres.

## **Environment and Water**

### **Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland enacted laws to regulate the zoning of floodplains**

Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland enacted laws empowering state governments to declare areas as flood plain zones and prohibit activities within them to ensure public safety. Persons who sustain losses due to such restrictions will be entitled to compensation.

**States enacted and amended water-related laws**

Karnataka amended its groundwater law to exempt certain users from obtaining permission for the extraction and use of groundwater. These include: (i) individual domestic consumers, (ii) rural drinking water supply schemes, (iii) certain defence and police establishments, (iv) agricultural activities, (v) industries and mining projects using up to five cubic metres of water per day, and (vi) specified residential apartments.

Sikkim enacted a law to regulate and manage water supply, sewerage, and sanitation services across the state. The law empowers the state government to establish authorities responsible for planning, developing, operating, and maintaining water infrastructure, including supply systems and sewerage networks. It also sets out provisions for water charges, licensing, and penalties for misuse or non-compliance.

Goa amended a law to prohibit dumping garbage in public places, including water bodies and sewage systems. The amendment mandates safe disposal of collected waste by individuals and bulk-waste generators, and prescribes penalties for violations.

**Kerala amended forest and wildlife related laws**

Kerala amended the Forest Act, 1961 to allow private landowners to cut and sell sandalwood on their own property through the Forest Department. The amendment also expanded the definition of Forest Officer to include beat forest officers, and permitted compounding for several offences under the Act.

Kerala also amended the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to allow the Chief Wildlife Warden to order the killing, tranquilising, capture, or translocation of wild animals that cause harm to humans or are found in public gathering spaces or residential areas. The state government has been empowered to declare any animal as vermin.

**Tamil Nadu allows compensatory afforestation land to be declared reserved forest**

Compensatory afforestation refers to the planting of trees on non-forest land to replace forest land that has been diverted for non-forest purposes. The amendment allows the state government to declare any land being used for compensatory afforestation as a reserved forest.

**Legislature****Various Assemblies increased salaries of their members**

Several Assemblies passed amendments to increase salaries, allowances and financial benefits of Members of Legislative Assemblies (MLAs), Ministers, and Speakers. These states include Karnataka, Tripura, Uttarakhand, and Uttar Pradesh. Himachal Pradesh also specified that the salaries of the MLAs, Ministers and Speakers will be increased every five years on basis of a Cost Inflation Index.

**Haryana extended certain facilities to its MLAs**

Haryana amended multiple Acts to provide facilities to MLAs. Medical facilities will be given to MLAs and their family members. In case of death of an MLA, the recipient of family pension shall be entitled to such benefits. The state will provide a maximum loan of one crore rupees to all MLAs for housing or a motor car, or both. In addition, MLAs can also avail ten lakh rupees advance for house alteration and repair.

Earlier, Haryana provided MLAs with travel allowance of up to Rs 10,000 with a total monthly cap of one lakh rupees. The monthly cap has now been removed.

## NOTE ON SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY

### Sources

This report is based on data from 27 states and three union territories with legislatures. The Manipur Legislative Assembly did not meet during the year as the state was under President's Rule from February 13, 2025. Data was gathered from six types of sources: (i) Resumes or synopses of Assembly sessions, which are typically published a few weeks after the end of a session, and provide details of all activities carried out during the session; (ii) Sitting-wise Bulletins (summary of business transacted), and Proceedings; (iii) summary statements available on state legislature websites; (iv) responses to Right to Information requests; (v) state gazette publications; and (vi) documents received through direct communication with state legislature research officials or secretariat staff. 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 states/UTs not included in Figure 1 and Figure 5, data on sittings was either unavailable or could not be verified. In case of average sitting days across years the data is considered only for those states where it was consistently available for the last five years (Figure 3).

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

The 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 any gaps. However, states follow different conventions for numbering Bills and Acts, and copies of Bills and Acts could not be located for some states. This analysis does not consider Appropriation Bills and Finance Bills, and includes only those Bills passed by the Legislature in 2025. The analysis of time taken to pass a Bill (Figure 7) is based on the dates of introduction and passing in the Legislative Assembly, even in states with a Bicameral Legislature. Where the Bill is introduced in Council, the time taken to pass a Bill is taken from the date of passing in the Council. The time taken for a Bill to receive the Governor's assent (Figure 10) is based on the passing date from the legislative assembly and the assent date. In case of Bicameral legislature, the Assent date is taken from the date on which the Bill was passed in the second house.

The time interval between the introduction and passing of Bills does not reflect the quality of legislative scrutiny. This could be measured using other indicators such as the actual time taken to discuss a Bill in the House, the details of debate on a Bill, and information on how Committees have scrutinised Bills. However, unlike Parliament, most states do not publish complete proceedings or detailed information on Bill debates. Kerala, in its session resume, releases information on debates, including the number of amendment motions moved. In other states like Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, and Goa, these details can be extracted from the proceedings of the House. Few states provide information about Committees constituted in their legislature. All Committee-related data in this report has been obtained either through statements on Assembly websites or through RTIs.

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

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

## APPENDIX 1: LIST OF BILLS PASSED IN 2025, WHICH HAVE RECEIVED ASSENT

The list includes state Bills passed in 2025 that are available on state legislature websites and state gazettes.

### Andhra Pradesh

1. [The Andhra Pradesh Lifts and Escalators Bill, 2025](#)
2. [The Andhra Pradesh Rights in Land and Pattadar Pass Books \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
3. [The Andhra Pradesh \(Andhra Area\) Ayurvedic and Homeopathic Medical Practitioners Registration \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
4. [The Andhra Pradesh Metropolitan Region and Urban Development Authorities \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
5. [The Andhra Pradesh Private Universities \(Establishment and Regulation\) \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
6. [The Andhra Pradesh State Teachers Transfers Regulation Bill, 2025](#)
7. [The Andhra Pradesh Private Universities \(Establishment and Regulation\) \(Second Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
8. [The Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
9. [The Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
10. [The Andhra Pradesh State Commission for Scheduled Tribes \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
11. [The Andhra Pradesh Prevention of Begging \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
12. [The Andhra Pradesh Excise \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
13. [The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes \(Sub-Classification\) Bill, 2025](#)
14. [The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Raj \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
15. [The Andhra Pradesh Grama Sachivalayams and Ward Sachivalayams \(GSWS\) \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
16. [The Andhra Pradesh State Aquaculture Development Authority \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
17. [The Andhra Pradesh Municipal Laws \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
18. [The Andhra Pradesh Municipal Laws \(Second Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
19. [The Andhra Pradesh Municipal Laws \(Third Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
20. [The Andhra Pradesh Municipal Laws \(Fourth Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
21. [The Andhra Pradesh Municipalities \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
22. [The India International University of Legal Education and Research of the Bar Council of India Trust at Andhra Pradesh Bill, 2025](#)
23. [The Andhra Pradesh Private Universities \(Establishment and Regulation\) \(Third Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
24. [The Andhra Pradesh Universities \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
25. [The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Land \(Conversion for Non-Agricultural Purposes\) \(Repeal\) Bill, 2025](#)
26. [The Andhra Pradesh \(Regulation of Appointments to Public Services and Rationalisation of Staff Pattern and Pay Structure\) \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
27. [The Andhra Pradesh Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)

### Arunachal Pradesh

1. [The Arunachal Pradesh Public Premises \(Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants\) \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
2. [The Arunachal Pradesh Flood Plain Zoning Bill, 2025](#)
3. [The Arunachal Pradesh Goods and Services \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
4. [The Arunachal Pradesh Arun Parivar Patra Authority Bill, 2025](#)

### Assam

1. [The Assam Right to Public Services \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
2. [The Tiwa Autonomous Council \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
3. [The Assam Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
4. [The Rabha Hasong Autonomous Council \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
5. [The Sonowal Kachari Autonomous Council \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
6. [The Deori Autonomous Council \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
7. [The Thengal Kachari Autonomous Council \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
8. [The Bodo Kachari Welfare Autonomous Council \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
9. [The Mising Autonomous Council \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
10. [The Assam Municipal Employees \(Provincialisation\) Bill, 2025](#)
11. [The Assam Panchayat \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
12. [The Assam Cattle Preservation \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
13. [The Srimanta Sankaradeva University of Health Sciences \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
14. [The Bongaigaon University \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
15. [The Gurucharan University \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
16. [The Jagannath Barooah University \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
17. [The Nagaon University \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
18. [The North Lakhimpur University \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
19. [The Sibsagar University \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
20. [The Swahid Kanaklata Barua State University \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
21. [The Kokrajhar University \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)

22. [The Assam Private Universities \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
23. [The Maa Kamakhya University Bill, 2025](#)
24. [The Edtech Skills University Bill, 2025](#)
25. [The Swami Vivekanand University Bill, 2025](#)
26. [The Assam Coaching Institutes \(Control and Regulation\) Bill, 2025](#)
27. [The Assam Veterinary and Fishery University \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
28. [The Assam Police \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
29. [The Assam Goods and Services Tax \(Second Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
30. [The Matak Autonomous Council \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
31. [The Moran Autonomous Council \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
32. [The Assam Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing \(Promotion and Facilitation\) \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
33. [The Assam Satra Preservation and Development Commission Bill, 2025](#)
34. [The Rabindranath Tagore University \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
35. [The Su-Ka-Pha University Bill, 2025](#)
36. [The Assam Taxation \(Liquidation of Arrear Dues\) \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
37. [The Assam Shops and Establishments \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
38. [The Assam District Land Tribunal Bill, 2025](#)
39. [The Assam Fixation of Ceiling of Land Holding \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
40. [The Assam Co-operative Societies \(Amendment\) Bill 2025](#)
41. [The Assam Fire and Emergency Services Bill, 2025](#)
42. [The North Eastern Regional Institute of Management \(NERIM\) University Bill, 2025](#)
43. [The Azim Premji \(Assam\) University Bill, 2025](#)
44. [The Mising Autonomous Council \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
45. [The Rabha Hasong Autonomous Council \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
46. [The Tiwa Autonomous Council \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
47. [The Deori Autonomous Council \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
48. [The Sonowal Kachari Autonomous Council \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
49. [The Thengal Kachari Autonomous Council \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
50. [The Bodo Kachari Welfare Autonomous Council \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
51. [The Assam Non-Government Educational Institutions \(Regulation of Fees\) \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
52. [The Karbi Welfare Autonomous Council Bill, 2025](#)
53. [The Assam Elementary and Secondary School Teachers \(Regulation of Posting and Transfer\) \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
54. [The Assam Education \(Provincialisation of Services of Teachers and Reorganisation of Educational Institutions\) \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
55. [The Assam Education \(Provincialisation of Services of Non-Teaching Staff of Venture Educational Institutions\) \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
56. [The Assam Jan Vishwas \(Amendment of Provisions\) Bill, 2025](#)

## Bihar

1. [The Bihar Wood-Based Industries \(Establishment and Regulation\) Bill, 2025](#)
2. [The Bihar Co-operative Societies \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
3. [The Bihar Goods And Services Tax \(First Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
4. [The Bihar Hindu Religious Trust \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
5. [The Bihar Municipal \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
6. [The Bihar Special Survey and Settlement \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
7. [The Bihar Agricultural Land \(Conversion for Non-agricultural Purposes\) \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
8. [The Bihar Underground Pipe Line \(Acquisition of user's Right in Land\) \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
9. [The Bihar Animal Breeding Regulation Bill, 2025](#)
10. [Jannayak Karpuri Thakur Skill University Bill, 2025](#)
11. [The Bihar Platform Based Gig Workers \(Registration, Safety and Welfare\) Bill, 2025](#)
12. [The Bihar Shops and Establishments \(Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service\) Bill, 2025](#)
13. [The Factories \(Bihar Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)

## Chhattisgarh

1. [The Chhattisgarh Panchayat Raj \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
2. [The Chhattisgarh Legislative Assembly Member Salary, Allowance and Pension \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
3. [The Chhattisgarh Democracy Fighter Samman Bill, 2025](#)
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7. [The Nagaland State Finance Commission Bill, 2025](#)

### Odisha

1. [The Odisha State Highways Authority Bill, 2025](#)
2. [The Odisha Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
3. [The Odisha Universities \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
4. [The Odisha Shops and Commercial Establishments \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
5. [The Odisha Jan Vishwas Bill, 2025](#)

### Puducherry

1. [The Puducherry Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
2. [The Puducherry Motor Vehicles Taxation \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
3. [The Puducherry Ease of Doing Business \(Service Delivery\) Bill, 2025](#)
4. [The Puducherry Goods and Services Tax \(Second Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
5. [The Puducherry Municipalities \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
6. [The Puducherry Village and Commune Panchayats \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
7. [The Puducherry Town and Country Planning \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)

### Punjab

1. [The Punjab Water Resources \(Management and Regulation\) Amendment Act, 2025](#)
2. [The Indian Stamp \(Punjab Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
3. [The Transfer of Prisoners \(Punjab Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
4. [The Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, and Stockists and Retailers Bill, 2025](#)
5. [The Punjab Law Officers \(Engagement\) Amendment Bill, 2025](#)
6. [The Rayat Bahra Professional University, Hoshiarpur Bill, 2025](#)
7. [The C.G.C. University, Mohali Bill, 2025](#)
8. [The Punjab Shops and Commercial Establishments \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)

9. [The Punjab State Development Tax \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
10. [The Punjab Right to Business \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
11. [The Punjab Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
12. [The Punjab Apartment and Property Regulation \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
13. [The Punjab Co-operative Societies \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
14. [The Punjab Town Improvement \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
15. [The Indian Stamp \(Punjab Second Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
16. [The Punjab Abadi Deh \(Record of Rights\) Amendment Bill, 2025](#)
17. [The Punjab Land Revenue \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)

### Rajasthan

1. [The Rajasthan Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
2. [The Rajasthan Finance Bill, 2025](#)
3. [The Rajasthan Universities' Laws \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
4. [The Rajasthan Land Revenue \(Amendment and Validaiton\) Bill, 2025](#)
5. [The Bharatpur Development Authority Bill, 2025](#)
6. [The Bikaner Development Authority Bill, 2025](#)
7. [The Rajasthan Laws \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
8. [The Rajasthan Coaching Centres \(Control and Regulation\) Bill, 2025](#)
9. [The Rajasthan Laws Repealing Bill, 2025](#)
10. [The Rajasthan University of Health Sciences \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
11. [The Rajasthan Goods and Services Tax \(Second Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
12. [The Rajasthan Fisheries \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
13. [The Rajasthan Institute of Medical Sciences, Jaipur Bill, 2025](#)
14. [The Rajasthan Prohibition of Unlawful Conversion of Religion Bill, 2025](#)

### Sikkim

1. [The Sikkim Motor Vehicles Taxation \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
2. [The Trident University of Applied Sciences Sikkim Bill, 2025](#)
3. [The Sri Venkateshwara University Bill, 2025](#)
4. [The Sikkim Model Schools Bill, 2025](#)
5. [The Sikkim Public Demands Recovery \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
6. [The Sikkim Municipalities \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
7. [The Mahatma Gandhi University Sikkim \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
8. [The Capital University \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
9. [The Atal Bihari Vajpayee Skill University Sikkim Bill, 2025](#)
10. [The Sengol International University Sikkim Bill, 2025](#)
11. [The Fusion University Sikkim Bill, 2025](#)
12. [The Sikkim Lokayukta \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
13. [The Sikkim Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
14. [The Sikkim Land Revenue Bill, 2025](#)
15. [The Sikkim Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Bill, 2025](#)
16. [The Sikkim Water Supply and Water Charges Bill, 2025](#)
17. [The Jan Vishwas \(Amendment of Provisions\) Sikkim Bill, 2025](#)
18. [The Sikkim Motor Vehicles \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
19. [The Sikkim Town and Country Planning \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
20. [The Sikkim Private Universities \(Establishment and Regulation\) Bill, 2025](#)

### Tamil Nadu

1. [The Tamil Nadu Borstal Schools \(Repeal\) Bill, 2025](#)
2. [The Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Harassment of Woman \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
3. [The Tamil Nadu Panchayats \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
4. [The Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
5. [The Tamil Nadu Forest \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
6. [The Tamil Nadu Urban Local Bodies \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
7. [The Tamil Nadu Panchayats \(Second Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
8. [The Tamil Nadu Money Lending Entities \(Prevention of Coercive Actions\) Bill, 2025](#)
9. [The Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Cyber law offenders, Drug offenders, Forest offenders, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders, Sand-offenders, Sexual-offenders, Slum-grabbers and Video Pirates \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
10. [The Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services Bill, 2025](#)
11. [The Tamil Nadu Urban Local Bodies \(Second Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
12. [The Tamil Nadu Panchayats \(Third Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
13. [The Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
14. [The Tamil Nadu Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)

15. [The Registration \(Tamil Nadu Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
16. [The Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
17. [The Tamil Nadu Lifts and Escalators \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
18. [The Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
19. [The Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
20. [The Tamil Nadu Repealing Bill, 2025](#)
21. [The Tamil Nadu Repealing \(Second\) Bill, 2025](#)
22. [The Tamil Nadu Panchayats \(Fourth Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
23. [The Tamil Nadu Panchayats \(Fifth Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
24. [The Tamil Nadu Highways \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
25. [The Tamil Nadu Maritime Board \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
26. [The Tamil Nadu Tax on Consumption or Sale of Electricity \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
27. [The Tamil Nadu Admission in Professional Educational Institutions \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
28. [The Tamil Nadu Private Colleges \(Regulation\) Amendment Bill, 2025](#)

### Telangana

1. [The Potti Sreeramulu Telugu University \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
2. [The Telangana Scheduled Castes \(Rationalisation of Reservations\) Bill, 2025](#)
3. [The Telangana Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
4. [The Telangana Advocates Welfare Fund \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
5. [The Telangana Advocates Clerks Welfare Fund \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
6. [The Telangana Municipalities \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
7. [The Telangana Panchayat Raj \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
8. [The Telangana Transplantation of Human Organs \(Repeal\) Bill, 2025](#)
9. [The Telangana Allopathic Private Medical Care Establishments \(Registration and Regulation\) \(Repeal\) Bill, 2025](#)
10. [The Telangana Municipalities \(Second Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
11. [The Telangana Panchayat Raj \(Second Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)

### Tripura

1. [The Tripura Shops and Establishments \(Sixth Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
2. [The Salaries, Allowances, Pension and Other Benefits of The Ministers, Speaker, Dy. Speaker, LoP, Govt Chief Whip and the MLAs \(Tripura\) \(Ninth Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
3. [The Societies Registration \(Tripura Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
4. [The Tripura Co-operative Societies \(Fifth Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
5. [The Tripura Excise \(Fifth Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
6. [The Tripura Municipal \(Ninth Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
7. [The Tripura State Goods and Services Tax \(Ninth Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
8. [The Tripura Jan Vishwas \(Amendment of Provisions\) Bill, 2025](#)
9. [The Factories \(Tripura Second Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
10. [The Tripura Shops and Establishments \(Seventh Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)

### Uttar Pradesh

1. [The Uttar Pradesh Town Planning and Development \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
2. [The Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
3. [The Uttar Pradesh Shri Banke Bihari Ji Temple Trust Bill, 2025](#)
4. [The Uttar Pradesh Repeal Bill, 2025](#)
5. [The Uttar Pradesh State Public Service Commission \(Regulation of Procedure\) \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
6. [The Uttar Pradesh Private Universities \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
7. [The Uttar Pradesh Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
8. [The Uttar Pradesh Private Universities \(Second Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
9. [The Uttar Pradesh Motor Vehicle Taxation \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
10. [The Uttar Pradesh Public Records Bill, 2025](#)
11. [The Uttar Pradesh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
12. [The Uttar Pradesh State Legislature Members and Ministers Amenities Law \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
13. [The Uttar Pradesh Rural Population Records Bill, 2025](#)
14. [The Uttar Pradesh Education Service Selection Commission \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
15. [The Uttar Pradesh Private Universities \(Third Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
16. [The Uttar Pradesh Private Universities \(Fourth Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
17. [The Uttar Pradesh Private Universities \(Fifth Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
18. [The Uttar Pradesh Entitlement to Pension and Validation Bill, 2025](#)
19. [The Uttar Pradesh Municipal Corporation \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
20. [The Uttar Pradesh Sugarcane Cess \(Repeal\) Bill, 2025](#)
21. [The King George's Medical University, Uttar Pradesh \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
22. [The Uttar Pradesh Facilitative Trade \(Amendment of Provisions\) Bill, 2025](#)

23. [The Uttar Pradesh Shops and Commercial Establishments \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)

### **Uttarakhand**

1. [The Uttarakhand Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
2. [The Uttarakhand Repealing Bill, 2025](#)
3. [The Uttarakhand State Legislative Assembly \(Emoluments and Pension of Members\) \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
4. [The Uttarakhand Special Provisions for Urban Bodies and Authorities \(Amendment\) Act, 2025](#)
5. [The Uttarakhand \(Uttar Pradesh Municipal Corporation Act, 1959\) \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
6. [The Uttarakhand Depositor's Interest Protection \(in Financial Establishments\) \(Repeal\) Bill, 2025](#)
7. [The Uttarakhand Town and Country Planning and Development \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
8. [The Uttarakhand \(Uttar Pradesh Public Service \(Reservation for Physically Handicapped, Dependents of Freedom Fighters and Ex-Servicemen\) Act, 1993\) \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
9. [The Uttarakhand Public Service \(Horizontal Reservation for Skilled Sportspersons\) \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
10. [The Uttarakhand \(Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950\) \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
11. [The Uttarakhand State Sports University Bill, 2025](#)
12. [The Uttarakhand Private University \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
13. [The Uttarakhand \(Uttar Pradesh Shri Badrinath and Shri Kedarnath Temples Act, 1939\) \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
14. [The Uttarakhand Democracy Fighters' Honour Bill, 2025](#)
15. [The Uttarakhand Witness Protection \(Repeal\) Bill, 2025](#)
16. [The Uttarakhand Minority Education Bill, 2025](#)
17. [The Uttarakhand Panchayati Raj \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)

### **West Bengal**

1. [The West Bengal Finance Bill, 2025](#)
2. [The West Bengal Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
3. [The Revocation of West Bengal Incentive Schemes and Obligations in the Nature of Grants and Incentives Bill, 2025](#)
4. [The West Bengal Minorities' Commission \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
5. [The West Bengal Clinical Establishments \(Registration, Regulation and Transparency\) \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
6. [The West Bengal Sales Tax \(Settlement of Dispute\) \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)

## APPENDIX 2: LIST OF BILLS PASSED IN 2025, WHICH HAVE NOT RECEIVED ASSENT

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The list includes Bills passed by states in 2025 that have not received assent (as on May 25, 2026).

### Andhra Pradesh

1. [The Factories \(Andhra Pradesh Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
2. [The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita \(Andhra Pradesh Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)

### Assam

1. [The Assam Prohibition of Polygamy Bill, 2025](#)
2. [The Indian Stamp Act \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
3. [The Registration \(Assam Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
4. [The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals \(Assam Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)

### Bihar

1. [The Bihar Agricultural University \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)

### Chhattisgarh

1. [The Registration \(Chhattisgarh Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
2. [The Chhattisgarh Private University \(Establishment and Operation\) \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
3. [The Chhattisgarh Shops and Establishments \(Regulation of Employment and Service Conditions\) \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)

### Goa

1. [The Employment Exchanges \(Compulsory Notification of Vacancies\) \(Goa Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
2. [The Factories \(Goa Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)

### Gujarat

1. [The Gujarat Factories \(Gujarat Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)

### Haryana

1. [The Seeds \(Haryana Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
2. [The Insecticides \(Haryana Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
3. [The Haryana Municipal Bodies Bill, 2025](#)

### Himachal Pradesh

1. [The Himachal Pradesh Organised Crimes \(Prevention and Control\) Bill, 2025](#)
2. [The Himachal Pradesh Narcotic Drugs and Controlled Substances \(Prevention, De-addiction and Rehabilitation\) Bill, 2025](#)
3. [The Himachal Pradesh Prohibition of Change of Public Utilities Bill, 2025](#)
4. [The Registration \(Himachal Pradesh Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
5. [The Real Estate \(Regulation and Development\) Himachal Pradesh Amendment Bill, 2025](#)

### Jharkhand

1. [The Jharkhand Tourism Development and Regulation \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)

### Karnataka

1. [The Karnataka Public Service Commission \(Conduct of Business and Additional Functions\) \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
2. [The Karnataka Transparency in Public Procurements \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
3. [The Notaries \(Karnataka Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
4. [The Prohibition of Child Marriage \(Karnataka Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
5. [The Registration \(Karnataka Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
6. [The Karnataka Devadasi \(Prevention, Prohibition, Redress and Rehabilitation\) Bill, 2025](#)
7. [The Karnataka Crowd Control \(Management of Crowds at Events and Places of Assembly\) Bill, 2025](#)
8. [The Drugs and Cosmetics \(Karnataka Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
9. [The Karnataka Hate Speech and Hate Crimes \(Prevention\) Bill, 2025](#)
10. [The Karnataka Scheduled Castes \(Sub-Classification\) Bill, 2025](#)

### Kerala

1. [The University Laws \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
2. [The University Laws \(Amendment\) \(No.2\) Bill, 2025](#)
3. [The Kerala State Private Universities \(Establishment and Regulation\) Bill, 2025](#)
4. [The Wild Life Protection \(Kerala Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
5. [The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals \(Kerala Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
6. [The Kerala Excess Land in Private Holding \(Regularization\) Bill, 2025](#)
7. [The Kerala University of Digital Sciences, Innovation and Technology \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)

8. [The Kerala Panchayat Raj \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
9. [The Kerala Municipality \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
10. [The University Laws \(Amendment\) \(No. 3\) Bill, 2025](#)
11. [The University Laws \(Amendment\) \(No. 4\) Bill, 2025](#)

### **Madhya Pradesh**

1. [The Registration \(Madhya Pradesh Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
2. [The Madhya Pradesh Arbitration Tribunal \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)

### **Meghalaya**

1. [The Factories \(Meghalaya Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)

### **Mizoram**

1. [The Mizoram Local Bodies Ombudsman Bill, 2025](#)

### **Punjab**

1. [The Punjab Labour Welfare Fund \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
2. [The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals \(Punjab Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
3. [The Seeds \(Punjab Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)

### **Rajasthan**

1. [The Factories \(Rajasthan Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)

### **Sikkim**

1. [The Swastik University Sikkim Bill, 2025](#)

### **Tamil Nadu**

1. [The Criminal Laws \(Tamil Nadu Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
2. [The Kalaignar University Bill, 2025](#)
3. [The Tamil Nadu Physical Education and Sports University \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
4. [The Tamil Nadu Private Universities \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
5. [The Tamil Nadu Transparency in Tenders \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
6. [The Tamil Nadu Siddha Medical University Bill, 2025](#)
7. [The Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission \(Additional Functions\) Amendment Bill, 2025](#)
8. [The Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)

### **Telangana**

1. [The Telangana Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes \(Reservation of Seats In Educational Institutions and of Appointments or Posts In The Services Under The State\) Bill, 2025](#)
2. [The Telangana Backward Classes \(Reservation of Seats In Rural and Urban Local Bodies\) Bill, 2025](#)
3. [The Telangana Municipalities \(Third Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
4. [The Telangana Panchayat Raj \(Third Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)

### **Uttar Pradesh**

1. [The Uttar Pradesh State Universities \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
2. [The Uttar Pradesh State Universities \(Second Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)

### **Uttarakhand**

1. [The Uttarakhand Freedom of Religion and Prohibition of Unlawful Activities \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
2. [The Uttarakhand Private Universities \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)
3. [The Uniform Civil Code, Uttarakhand \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)

### **West Bengal**

1. [The Netaji Subhash University of Sports and Entrepreneurship Bill, 2025](#)
2. [The West Bengal Land Reforms and Tenancy Tribunal \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)

**APPENDIX 3: LIST OF ORDINANCES ISSUED BY STATES IN 2025**

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**Andhra Pradesh**

1. [The Andhra Pradesh Metropolitan Region and Urban Development Authorities \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
2. [The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes \(Sub-Classification\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
3. [India International University of Legal Education and Research of the Bar Council of India Trust at Andhra Pradesh Ordinance, 2025](#)
4. [The Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
5. [The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Land \(Conversion for Non Agricultural Purposes\) \(Repeal\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
6. [The Andhra Pradesh Municipal Laws \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
7. [The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Raj \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
8. [The Andhra Pradesh Electricity Duty \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
9. [The Andhra Pradesh Fire Service \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
10. [The Andhra Pradesh Assigned Lands \(Prohibition of Transfers\) \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
11. [The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Raj \(Second Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)

**Arunachal Pradesh**

1. [The Arunachal Pradesh Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
2. [The Arunachal Pradesh Local Authorities \(Prohibition of Defection\) \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
3. [The Arunachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
4. [The Arunachal Pradesh Staff Selection Board \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
5. [The Arunachal Pradesh Urban and Country Planning \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)

**Assam**

1. [The Assam Right to Public Services \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
2. [The Matak Autonomous Council \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
3. [The Moran Autonomous Council \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
4. [The Assam Good and Service Tax \(Second Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
5. [The Assam Shops and Establishments \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
6. [The Assam Contingency Fund \(Augmentation of Corpus\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
7. [The North Lakhimpur University \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)

**Bihar**

1. [The Bihar Hindu Religious Trusts \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
2. [The Bihar Contingency Fund \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
3. [The Bihar Municipal \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)

**Chhattisgarh**

1. [The Chhattisgarh Panchayat Raj \(Amendment\) Second Ordinance, 2025](#)
2. [The Chhattisgarh Settlement of Arrears of Tax, Interest and Penalty \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)

**Goa**

1. [The Goa Panchayat Raj \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
2. [The City of Panaji Corporation \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
3. [The Goa Municipalities \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
4. [The Goa Jan Vishwas \(Laws Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
5. [The Goa Land Revenue Code \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)

**Gujarat**

1. [The Gujarat Goods and Services Tax \(Second Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
2. [The Factories \(Gujarat Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
3. [The Gujarat Shops and Establishments \(Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service\) \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)

**Haryana**

1. [The Haryana Contractual Employees \(Security of Service\) Amendment Ordinance, 2025](#)
2. [The Haryana Jan Vishwas \(Amendment of Provisions\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
3. [The Haryana Panchayati Raj \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
4. [The Haryana Shops and Commercial Establishments \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
5. [The Haryana Scheduled Roads and Controlled Areas Restriction of Unregulated Development \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
6. [The Haryana Abadi Deh \(Vesting, Recording and Resolving of Ownership Rights\) Ordinance, 2025](#)

**Himachal Pradesh**

1. [The Indian Stamp \(Himachal Pradesh Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
2. [The Himachal Pradesh Technical University \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
3. [The Himachal Pradesh Municipal \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
4. [The Himachal Pradesh Municipal Corporation \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)

**Jammu & Kashmir**

1. [The Jammu and Kashmir Jan Vishwas \(Amendment of Provisions\) Ordinance, 2025](#)

**Karnataka**

1. [The Bangalore Palace \(Utilization and Regulation of Land\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
2. [The Karnataka Micro Loan and Small Loan \(Prevention of Coercive Actions\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
3. [The Gadag-Betageri Business, Culture and Exhibition Authority \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
4. [The Karnataka Platform Based Gig Workers \(Social Security and Welfare\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
5. [The Karnataka State Civil Services \(Regulation of Transfer of Medical Officers and other Staff\) \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
6. [The Karnataka Compulsory Service by Candidates Completed Medical Courses \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
7. [The Karnataka Private Medical Establishments \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)

**Kerala**

1. [The Kerala Public Service Commission \(Additional Functions as Respects the Services under the Universities\) Amendment Ordinance, 2025](#)

**Maharashtra**

1. [The Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
2. [The Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships \(Second Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
3. [The Maharashtra Temporary Extension of Period for Submitting Validity Certificate \(for certain elections to Village Panchayats, Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
4. [The Gadchiroli District Mining Authority Ordinance, 2025](#)
5. [The Nashik- Trimbakeshwar Kumbh Mela Authority Ordinance, 2025](#)
6. [The Maharashtra Unaided Private Professional Educational Institutions \(Regulation of Admissions and Fees\) \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
7. [The Maharashtra Public Trusts \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
8. [The Maharashtra Shops and Establishments \(Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service\) \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
9. [The Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing \(Development and Regulation\) \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
10. [The Maharashtra Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
11. [The Mumbai Municipal Corporation, Maharashtra Municipal Corporations and Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
12. [The Maharashtra Village Panchayats and Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
13. [The Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships \(Third Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
14. [The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)

**Meghalaya**

1. [The Meghalaya Town and Country Planning \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
2. [The Meghalaya Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
3. [The Contingency Fund of Meghalaya \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
4. [The Meghalaya State Investment Promotion & Facilitation \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
5. [The Meghalaya State Investment Promotion & Facilitation \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
6. [The Meghalaya State Language \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
7. [The Meghalaya Private Universities \(Regulation of Establishment and Maintenance of Standards\) \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
8. [The Meghalaya Private Medical Institutions including Institutes under Private University \(Regulation of Admission, Fixation of Fees, and Reservation\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
9. [The Meghalaya Heritage \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
10. [The Meghalaya Homoeopathic Medicine \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
11. [The Meghalaya Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)

**Nagaland**

1. [The Nagaland Town and Country Planning \(Fourth Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)

**Odisha**

1. [The Odisha Universities \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
2. [The Odisha Jan Vishwas Ordinance, 2025](#)
3. [The Odisha Shops and Commercial Establishments \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)

**Punjab**

1. [The Punjab Law Officers \(Engagement\) Amendment Ordinance, 2025](#)

**Rajasthan**

1. [The Rajasthan University of Health Sciences \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
2. [The Rajasthan Jan Vishwas \(Amendment of Provisions\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
3. [The Rajasthan Shops and Commercial Establishments \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)

**Sikkim**

1. [The Sikkim Water Supply and Water Charges Ordinance, 2025](#)
2. [The Sikkim Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Ordinance 2025](#)
3. [The Sikkim Town and Country Planning Ordinance, 2025](#)
4. [The Sikkim Land Revenue Ordinance, 2025](#)

**Telangana**

1. [The Telangana Panchayat Raj \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
2. [The Telangana Private Universities \(Establishment and Regulation\) \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
3. [The Telangana Municipalities \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
4. [The Telangana Panchayat Raj \(Second Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
5. [The Telangana Panchayat Raj \(Third Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
6. [The Telangana Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
7. [The Telangana \(Regulation of Appointments to Public Services and Rationalization of Staff Pattern and Pay Structure\) \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
8. [The Telangana \(Regulation of Appointments to Public Services and Rationalization of Staff Pattern and Pay Structure\) \(Second Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
9. [The Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
10. [The Telangana Municipalities \(Second Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
11. [The Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation \(Second Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)

**Tripura**

1. [The Industrial Disputes \(Tripura Third Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
2. [The Tripura Shops and Establishments \(Seventh Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
3. [The Tripura Jan Vishwas \(Amendment of Provisions\) Ordinance, 2025](#)

**Uttar Pradesh**

1. [The Uttar Pradesh Town Planning and Development \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
2. [The Sanjay Gandhi Institute of Postgraduate Medical Sciences \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
3. [The Uttar Pradesh Shri Banke Bihari Ji Temple Trust Ordinance, 2025](#)
4. [The Uttar Pradesh Repeal Ordinance, 2025](#)
5. [The Uttar Pradesh State Public Service Commission \(Regulation of Procedure\) \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
6. [The Uttar Pradesh Private Universities \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
7. [Uttar Pradesh Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
8. [The Uttar Pradesh Private Universities \(Second Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
9. [The Uttar Pradesh Pension Entitlement and Validation Ordinance, 2025](#)
10. [The Uttar Pradesh Private Universities \(Third Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
11. [The Uttar Pradesh Municipal Corporation \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
12. [The Uttar Pradesh Private Universities \(Fourth Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
13. [The Uttar Pradesh Private Universities \(Fifth Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
14. [The Uttar Pradesh Ease of Doing Business \(Amendment of Provisions\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
15. [The Uttar Pradesh Education Service Selection Commission \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
16. [The Uttar Pradesh Shops and Commercial Establishments \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)

**Uttarakhand**

1. [The Uttarakhand \(Uttar Pradesh Shri Badrinath and Shri Kedarnath Temples Act, 1939\) \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
2. [The Uttarakhand Panchayati Raj \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
3. [The Uniform Civil Code, Uttarakhand \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
4. [The Uttarakhand Shops and Establishments \(Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service\) \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2025](#)
5. [The Uttarakhand Jan Vishwas \(Amendment of Provisions\) Ordinance, 2025](#)

<sup>1</sup> Select Committee on the Goa Outdoor Advertisement (Regulations & Control) Bill, 2025, Goa Legislative Assembly, August 7, 2025, [https://www.goavidhansabha.gov.in/committee\\_detail.php?c\\_id=185&ass\\_id=14](https://www.goavidhansabha.gov.in/committee_detail.php?c_id=185&ass_id=14).

<sup>2</sup> Proceedings, Rajasthan Legislative Assembly, September, 10 2025, <https://rlaaprise.rajasthan.gov.in/HouseProceedingView.aspx>.

<sup>3</sup> Proceedings, Rajasthan Legislative Assembly, September 3, 2025, <https://rlaaprise.rajasthan.gov.in/HouseProceedingView.aspx>.

<sup>4</sup> Writ Petition (Civil) No 1264/2023, Supreme Court of India, November 29, 2025, [https://api.sci.gov.in/supremecourt/2023/45758/45758\\_2023\\_1\\_3\\_48678\\_Order\\_29-Nov-2023.pdf](https://api.sci.gov.in/supremecourt/2023/45758/45758_2023_1_3_48678_Order_29-Nov-2023.pdf).

<sup>5</sup> Writ Petition (Civil) No 278/2024, Supreme Court of India, July 26, 2024, [https://api.sci.gov.in/supremecourt/2024/19028/19028\\_2024\\_1\\_24\\_54128\\_Order\\_26-Jul-2024.pdf](https://api.sci.gov.in/supremecourt/2024/19028/19028_2024_1_24_54128_Order_26-Jul-2024.pdf).

<sup>6</sup> Writ Petition (Civil) No 1239 of 2023, Supreme Court of India, April 8, 2025, [https://api.sci.gov.in/supremecourt/2023/45314/45314\\_2023\\_11\\_1501\\_60770\\_Judgement\\_08-Apr-2025.pdf](https://api.sci.gov.in/supremecourt/2023/45314/45314_2023_11_1501_60770_Judgement_08-Apr-2025.pdf).

<sup>7</sup> In re: Assent, Withholding or Reservation of Bills by the Governor and the President of India, Special Reference No. 1 of 2025, Supreme Court of India, November 20, 2025, [https://api.sci.gov.in/supremecourt/2025/39157/39157\\_2025\\_1\\_1501\\_66169\\_Judgement\\_20-Nov-2025.pdf](https://api.sci.gov.in/supremecourt/2025/39157/39157_2025_1_1501_66169_Judgement_20-Nov-2025.pdf).

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