

PRS

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Atri Prasad Rout
Bharat N S
Vaishali Dhariwal

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 legislatures. Six states (Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana, and Uttar Pradesh) have legislatures with two Houses, the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

Legislatures have three primary responsibilities: discussing and passing Bills, scrutinising and approving government finances, and holding the government accountable. In 2024, state legislatures passed more than 500 Bills and scrutinised their state budgets, cumulatively worth about Rs 58 lakh crore. This report analyses the working of 31 state legislatures in 2024.

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 15.

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

Legislatures discuss and pass Bills, scrutinise and approve government expenditure, and hold the government accountable. In 2024, state Assemblies sat for an average of 20 days, which amounted to an average of 100 hours in total. During this period, they passed a total of over 500 Bills and budgets worth over 58 lakh crore rupees.

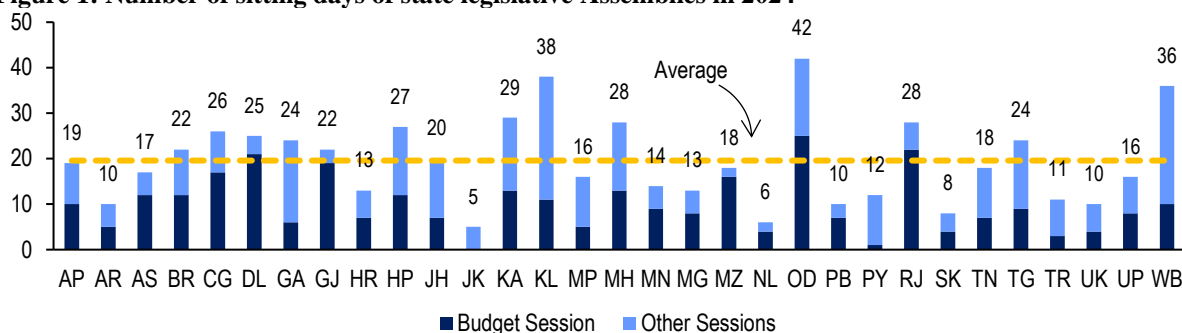
In 2024, state Assemblies met for 20 days on average

Odisha met for the highest number of days (42), followed by Kerala (38), and West Bengal (36). In Manipur, where President's Rule was implemented in February 2025, the Assembly met for 14 days. Nagaland met for only six days, Sikkim for eight days, and Arunachal Pradesh, Punjab, and Uttarakhand met for 10 days each. Among the larger states, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh met for 16 days each.

The Constitution mandates legislatures to meet at least once in six months. Eleven states met this requirement through short sessions that lasted for one or two days.

Seven states had Assembly elections in 2024. Of these, Arunachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, and Odisha met for higher number of days compared to 2023. On the other hand, Jharkhand and Maharashtra had lesser sitting days compared to 2023.

Figure 1: Number of sitting days of state legislative Assemblies in 2024



Note: The First Assembly of the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir was elected in late 2024.

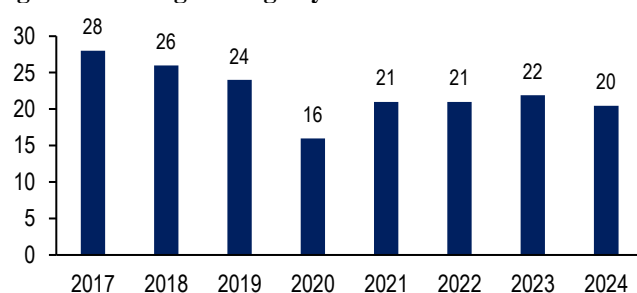
Sources: State Assembly websites; RTI; PRS.

Six states have legislatures with two Houses: Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council. In 2024, these Councils met for same or fewer days than the corresponding Assembly: Andhra Pradesh (17 days), Bihar (21), Karnataka (29), Maharashtra (25), and Telangana (18); data for Uttar Pradesh is not available. The Councils met for 22 days on average, lower than an average of 26 days in 2023. Council sessions mostly coincide with those of the Assembly. Members of Councils (MLCs) are elected by sections of society, such as teachers, graduates, members of local bodies, and MLAs. MLCs can introduce Bills and propose amendments to Bills passed by the Assembly. However, these amendments are mostly of recommendatory nature.

Assemblies continue to meet for less than 30 days a year on average

From 28 days in 2017, the average number of sitting days of Assemblies came down to 16 during the pandemic affected 2020. Since then, it has remained close to 20 days a year. Some states have set a target for minimum number of annual sitting days either through legislation or through Rules of Procedure. But none of them met these targets in any year between 2017 and 2024.^{1,2,3} (Table 1).

Figure 2: Average sitting days for state Assemblies



Note: The chart includes 29 states.

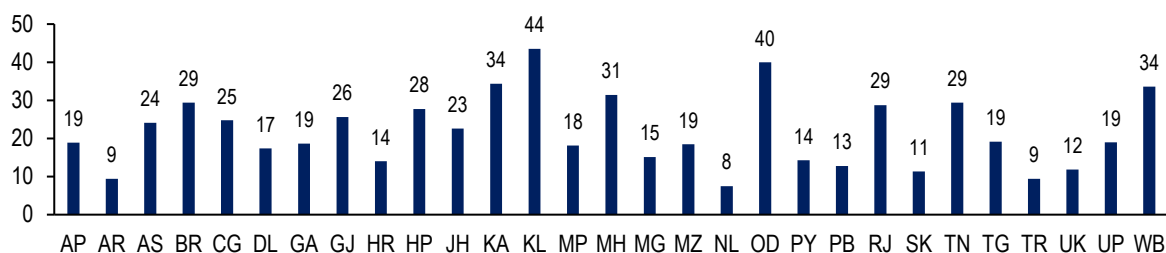
Sources: State Assembly websites; RTI; PRS.

Table 1: Targeted sitting days for Assemblies

State	Mandated number of sitting days	Average sitting days (2017-2024)
HP	35	28
KA	60	34
OD	60	40
PB	40	13
RJ	60	29
UP	90	19

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

Some states which have a relatively higher number of average annual sitting days include: (i) Kerala (44 days a year on average), (ii) Odisha (40), (iii) Karnataka (34), and (iv) West Bengal (34) (see Figure 3).

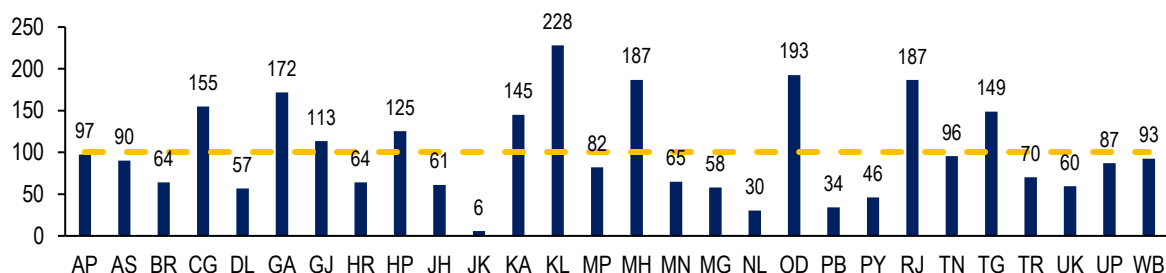
Figure 3: Average number of sitting days of state Assemblies (2017-2024)

Note: The chart above does not include data for Manipur and the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

Sources: State Assembly websites; RTI; PRS.

On average, Assemblies met for 100 hours during the year

In 2024, Assemblies met for an average of 100 hours. Four states held sittings for less than 50 hours. Six states, including Kerala, Odisha, Maharashtra and Rajasthan, sat for more than 150 hours.

Figure 4: Total sitting time of state Assemblies in 2024 (in hours)

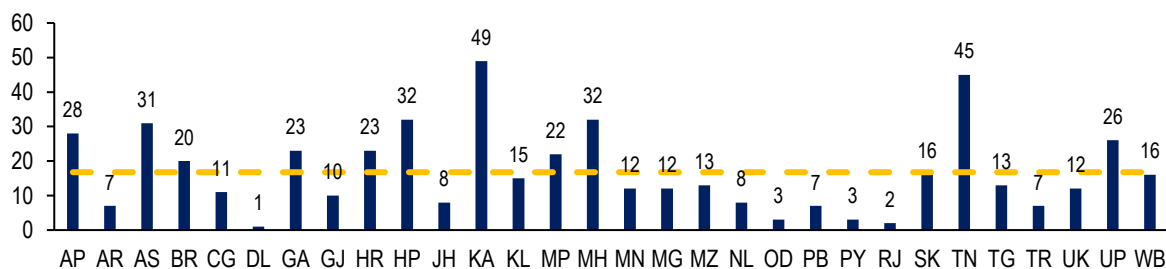
Note: The chart does not include data for Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, and Sikkim. The First Assembly for the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir was elected in October 2024.

Sources: State Assembly websites; RTI; PRS.

The average duration of a sitting was five hours, with wide variation across states. While sittings in Goa and Rajasthan lasted for an average of seven hours, in Bihar, Jharkhand and Punjab average duration of sittings was about three hours. When Assemblies meet for few days in a year and for few hours on these days, they have limited time for discussion on laws and government finances.

States on average passed 17 Bills; 51% of them within a day of introduction

On average, states passed 17 Bills in 2024. Of the more than 500 Bills passed by all states, Karnataka passed the highest number of Bills (49), followed by Tamil Nadu (45), Himachal Pradesh (32), and Maharashtra (32). While Delhi passed only one Bill, Rajasthan passed two Bills. Odisha and Puducherry passed three Bills each.

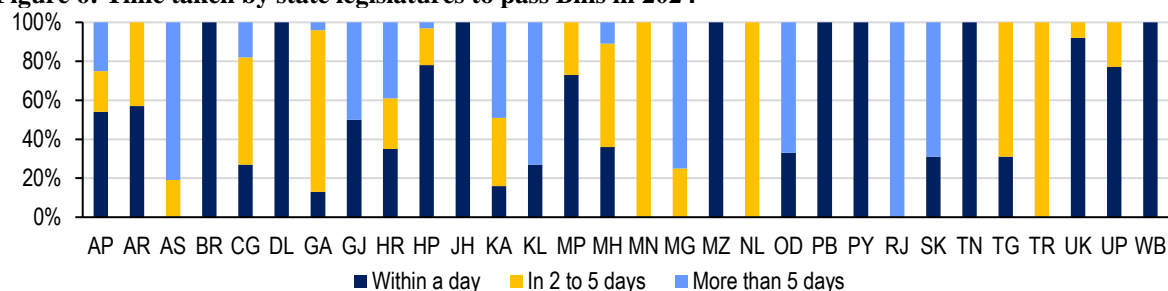
Figure 5: Number of Bills passed by state legislatures in 2024

Note: For states with legislative councils, Bills which have been passed by both Houses have been taken into consideration, except for Uttar Pradesh. The chart does not include Finance and Appropriation Bills.

Sources: State Gazettes; state Assembly websites; RTI; PRS.

Eight states passed all Bills within a day of introduction

In 2024, 51% of all the Bills passed, were passed on the day they were introduced in the Assembly or the very next day (Figure 6). In 2023, 44% of Bills had been passed within a day of introduction. Eight states – Bihar, Delhi, Jharkhand, Mizoram, Puducherry, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal – passed all Bills on the day they were introduced, or the next day. Jharkhand, Mizoram, Puducherry and Punjab had also passed all Bills within a day in 2023 and 2022. In 16 states, all Bills were passed within five days of introduction. Since states have low sitting days, legislative activity tends to get concentrated in a few days. For example, of the 32 Bills passed by Himachal Pradesh, 17 were introduced on September 5, 2024 and passed the next day.

Figure 6: Time taken by state legislatures to pass Bills in 2024

Note: A Bill is considered passed within a day if it was passed on the day of introduction or on the next day. For states with bicameral legislatures, Bills have to be passed in both Houses.

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

Rajasthan took more than five days to pass all Bills. Assam took more than five days to pass 81% of Bills, while Meghalaya and Kerala took more than five days for 75% and 73% of Bills respectively. In Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, two states with Legislative Councils, more than 75% of Bills passed by the Assembly were passed in the Council on the next day.

Only 4% of Bills passed in 2024 were examined by Committees

After a Bill is introduced, it may be referred to a Committee for detailed examination. Members of the Committee can interact with government officials and other stakeholders, such as sectoral experts, and hold public consultations to understand the implications of the proposed law. The Committee's report may propose necessary amendments to the Bill and lead to a more informed debate in the House.

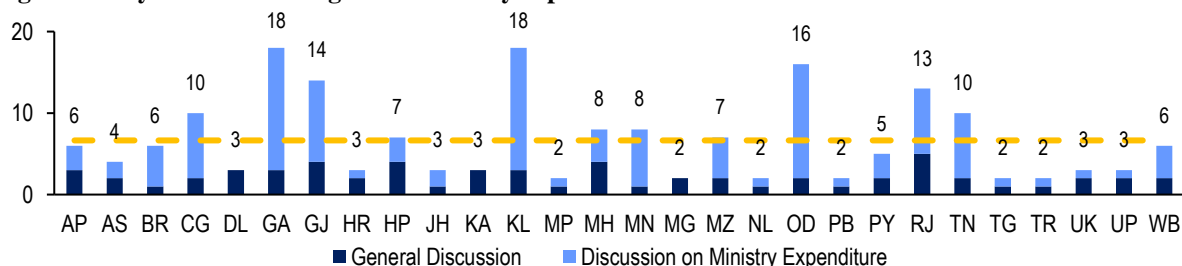
Of the more than 500 Bills introduced in 2024, 22 were referred to Committees across seven states. Reports on 15 of these Bills have been presented to their respective Assemblies. In Kerala, 12 Bills were referred to Subject Committees. These Bills related to subjects such as welfare of non-resident Keralites and promotion of medium, small and micro industries. Seven of these Committees in Kerala presented reports within two days of the Bill being referred. These Bills were passed within a week of the report being presented.

Some Bills are referred to Select Committees which are created for the specific purpose of scrutinising the Bill. Kerala referred one Bill, the Kerala Public Records Bill 2023, to a Select Committee in July 2024.⁴ The Committee is yet to present its report. Rajasthan referred the Rajasthan Ground Water (Conservation and Management) Authority Bill, 2024 to a Select Committee, which is also yet to present its report.⁵ Karnataka referred two Bills regulating matters related to cooperatives to a Select Committee of the Legislative Council. The Select Committee presented its report more than four months after referral. Afterwards, the Bills were considered and passed by both the Houses.

In states with a bicameral legislature, Bills may be referred to a Joint Committee, comprising members from both Houses. Karnataka referred the Greater Bengaluru Governance Bill, 2024 to a Joint Select Committee of both Houses.^{6,7} The Committee presented its report in March 2025, suggesting various amendments. The legislature passed the Bill incorporating recommendations of the Committee. Maharashtra also referred the Maharashtra Special Public Security Bill, 2024 to a Joint Committee, which is yet to submit its report.⁸

Annual Budgets were discussed for seven days on average

Legislatures also scrutinise government finances by discussing and passing the annual government budget. Budgets are generally discussed in two stages: a general discussion, followed by the discussion on ministry-wise expenditure. In 2024, 28 states discussed budgets for seven days on average. Kerala and Goa spent 18 days on the entire budget discussion, followed by Odisha (16), Gujarat (14), and Rajasthan (13). Six states, including Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Telangana discussed and passed their budgets in two days.

Figure 7: Days for which budget and ministry expenditure were discussed in 2024

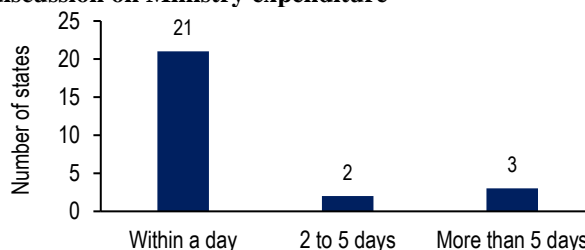
Note: This chart does not include data for Arunachal Pradesh, and Sikkim. This does not include any discussion on vote on account. For states which had Assembly elections, the data is for the full budget.

Sources: State Assembly websites; PRS.

Parliament usually breaks for three to four weeks during the budget session. This allows Parliamentary Standing Committees to examine the expenditure proposals of Ministries in detail.

In Odisha, the newly elected Assembly discussed Ministry expenditures 22 days after the general discussion on budget. In Kerala, the budget for 2024 was presented and voted on in February; later, the state spent 15 days in June and July discussing the expenditure of Ministries. However, most Assemblies do not have a recess period. They also do not set up Committees to examine the expenditure of Ministries in detail.

Figure 8: Days between general discussion and discussion on Ministry expenditure



Note: Within a day implies that the discussion on Ministry expenditure began on the day that the general discussion ended, or the very next day. Data from 26 states have been used for 2024.

Sources: State Assembly websites; PRS.

Office of Deputy Speaker vacant in eight state Assemblies

Table 2: Assemblies without Deputy Speaker

State	Years without Deputy Speaker
Chhattisgarh	1.4
Jammu and Kashmir	0.5
Jharkhand	20.2
Madhya Pradesh	5.2
Rajasthan	6.3
Telangana	1.4
Uttarakhand	3.3
Uttar Pradesh	3.2

Sources: State Assembly websites; PRS.

Article 178 of the Constitution requires Assemblies to choose two members as the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker as soon as possible. As of April 2025, eight States and Union Territories did not have a Deputy Speaker. Jharkhand has not elected one for over 20 years. The previous Uttar Pradesh Assembly elected a Deputy Speaker in its last session. The current Assembly, three years into its term, has not yet elected one.

The Constitution assigns some key functions to the Deputy Speaker. He officiates as the Speaker in case of a vacancy (due to death or resignation of the Speaker). He also receives notice of no-confidence motion against the Speaker and presides over the discussion on that motion.

Incidentally, Lok Sabha has not had a Deputy Speaker since June 2019. In February 2023, the Supreme Court had issued a notice to the central government to respond to a public interest litigation regarding delays in election of the Deputy Speaker.⁹

Relations between legislatures and Governors

Some states have had issues with summoning of session and Governor's address

An Assembly session begins with the Governor summoning the House, and ends when the Governor prorogues it (formally ends it). Both the summons and the prorogation are issued on the advice of the state Cabinet. During a session, the Speaker calls and adjourns the sittings. In February 2023, the Punjab government had approached the Supreme Court, stating that the Governor was not summoning the Budget Session. The Court stated that the Governor was bound by the advice given by the state Cabinet.¹⁰ Some states have not prorogued sessions, thus enabling the Speaker to call sittings without requiring the summons from the Governor. In 2024, sessions continued for more than six months in three states (Delhi, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal) without prorogation, with long gaps between sittings. In Delhi, a session continued from February to December 2024. In Tamil Nadu, the same session continued from February to December 2024, with 18 sittings.

In West Bengal, a session which began in July 2023 has not been prorogued as of May 2025. This prolonged session led to a debate over Governor's address. As per the Article 176 of the Constitution, the Governor should address the Assembly at the commencement of the first session of each year. The first sitting of the West Bengal Assembly in February 2024 began without the address by the Governor. On February 7, the Speaker ruled that as the sittings of the House were part of the Fourth Session that commenced in 2023, they should not be considered the first session of the calendar year.¹¹ However, the Governor addressed the Assembly on the first sitting day of 2025.¹² In Tamil Nadu, in February 2024, the Governor had refused to read his address to the Assembly and had walked out of the House; a similar incident also happened in January 2025.^{13,14}

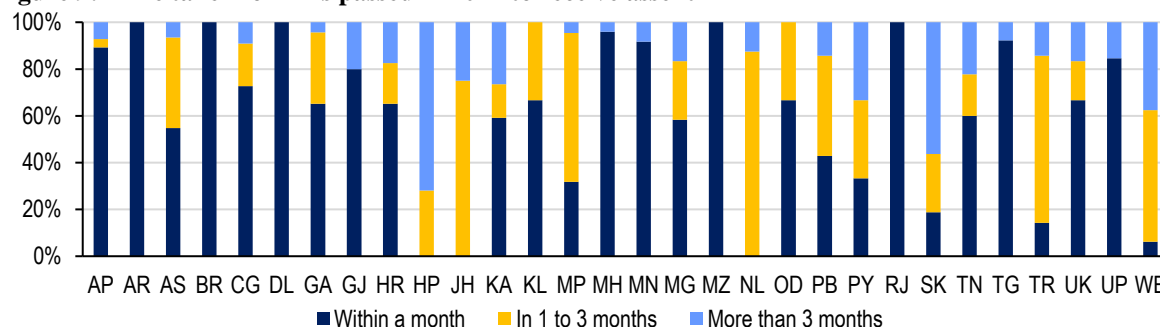
In a few states it takes significant time to get assent from the Governor on Bills

After a Bill is passed by the legislature, it is referred to the Governor for his assent. He may grant assent, return the Bill to the legislature for reconsideration, or reserve the Bill for the consideration of the President. The Constitution requires the Governor to give assent to Bills as soon as possible. In 2024, across states, there was wide variation in the time taken by Governors to give assent to Bills.

Of the Bills passed in 2024, 18% got assent after more than three months (this includes Bills awaiting assent as of April 2025). States where a high proportion of Bills got assent after more than three months include Himachal Pradesh (72% of Bills passed), Sikkim (56%) and West Bengal (38%).

Across states, 60% of Bills received assent from the Governor within a month. In five states (Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Mizoram and Rajasthan), all Bills received assent within a month.

Figure 9: Time taken for Bills passed in 2024 to receive assent



Note: The chart shows Bills that were passed in 2024. “More than 3 months” also includes Bills passed in 2024 and pending for assent as of April 30, 2025.

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

Supreme Court prescribes timeline for Governors’ assent

The Tamil Nadu government had approached the Supreme Court regarding 12 Bills, pending with the Governor, which were passed by the legislature between 2020 and 2023.¹⁵ After notice from the Court, in 2023, the Governor returned 10 of these Bills to the Assembly. After the legislature passed them again, the Governor reserved the Bills for the President’s opinion.

The Court held that Article 200 does not allow the Governor to sit on Bills and exercise pocket veto over them. The judgement prescribed timelines for the Governor to make decisions regarding Bills. On advice of the Council of Ministers, the Governor may take up to a month to refer a Bill to the President. Against the advice of the Council of Ministers, the Governor may take up to three months to return a Bill to the legislature or refer it to the President. However, the Governor has to give assent within a month to a Bill that has been reconsidered and passed again by the legislature. The judgement also held that the 10 Bills pending in Tamil Nadu would be deemed to be assented.

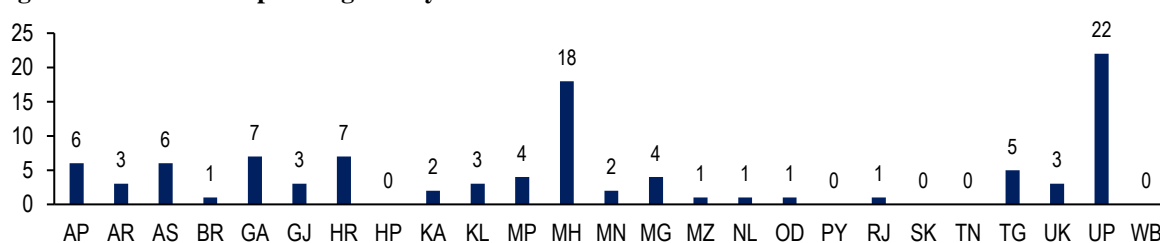
The Supreme Court is also set to hear a petition regarding seven Bills pending for assent by the Governor of Kerala.¹⁶

UP and Maharashtra issued more Ordinances in 2024

Under Article 213 of the Constitution, the Governor of a state may issue Ordinances in extraordinary circumstances. These Ordinances have the effect of a law. However, these laws are temporary, and must be approved by the legislature within six weeks of its next meeting.

In 2024, 20 states issued 100 Ordinances in total. All the Ordinances were later replaced by Bills. The highest number of Ordinances was issued by Uttar Pradesh (22), followed by Maharashtra (18). In Uttar Pradesh, Ordinances were promulgated on subjects such as universities and public education. In Maharashtra, the outgoing government issued 14 Ordinances after last session of the Assembly in July 2024. These Ordinances were related to subjects such as urban governance and regulation of cooperative societies.

Figure 10: Ordinances promulgated by states in 2024



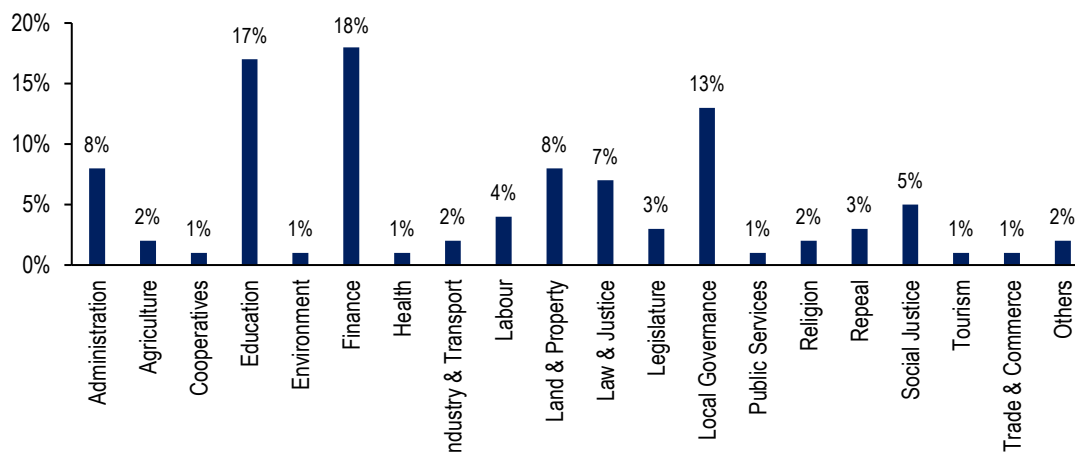
Note: Data for other states was not available, or could not be confirmed.

Sources: State Gazettes, state Assembly websites; PRS.

LEGISLATIONS BY SUBJECT

The Seventh Schedule of the 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 2024. About half of all Bills passed relate to three broad areas: education, finance and local governance. Several states also passed Bills on land and property rights, criminal laws and government administration. The Bills discussed below are listed and hyperlinked in Appendix I and Appendix II.

Figure 11: Subject-wise Bills passed by state legislatures in 2024



Note: Others include categories such as culture, infrastructure and tribal affairs. Finance includes taxation and registration. This does not include Appropriation Bills.

Law and Justice

West Bengal enacted a law providing stricter penalties for rape

West Bengal passed the Aparajita Woman and Child (West Bengal Criminal Laws Amendment) Bill, 2024. It amends several Central Acts to increase the punishment for various offences against women and children. Offences of rape and gang rape of women will be punished with life imprisonment and fine, or death penalty. Acid attacks will be punished with life imprisonment and fine. Additionally, it mandates the death penalty in cases where rape results in the victim's death or a permanent vegetative state. The Bill also provides for setting up task forces and special courts in each district to speed up the investigation and disposal of cases. The time limit for completing investigations into such offences has been reduced from two months to 21 days.

Uttarakhand passed a Bill to implement Uniform Civil Code

The Bill overrides all personal laws related to marriages and divorces, and sets out a uniform manner of succession. It also requires all live-in relationships to be regulated and details shared with parents if any partner is below 21 years of age. The children of live-in partners are deemed to be legitimate, and a woman deserted by a live-in partner may claim maintenance. The Bill applies to Uttarakhand as well as residents of Uttarakhand who reside outside the state, but does not apply to Scheduled Tribes.

Karnataka passed a Bill to protect medical professionals from abuse

Karnataka amended a law to penalise anyone who intentionally insults medical professionals, including through social media or unauthorised recordings related to their duties. Offenders may face up to three months in jail or a fine of up to Rs 10,000, with stricter penalties for physical acts of violence or obstruction. In 2023, Jharkhand had introduced a Bill to prohibit violence against medical service personnel and damage to property in medical service institutions.¹⁷ The Bill lapsed upon the dissolution of the Assembly in 2024.

Maharashtra and Bihar introduced laws against unlawful organisations and anti-social elements

The Maharashtra Special Public Security Bill, 2024 aims to empower the government to declare an organisation as unlawful.¹⁸ An unlawful organisation engages in, or supports unlawful activities such as endangering public order, or interfering with government administration. Members and supporters of unlawful organisations can also be punished with fines and imprisonment. The Bill has been referred to a Joint Committee.

Bihar passed a Bill to grant district magistrates the power to remove anti-social elements from an area. These are individuals who commit or attempt offences such as teasing women or offences penalised under laws like the Indian Penal Code, or the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956. An order to leave the area is valid for six months, and can be extended by two years.

Bihar and Uttarakhand passed Bills to enhance public safety

Bihar passed the Bihar Public Safety (Measures) Enforcement Bill, 2024. Under this law, establishments with footfall above a notified limit must install CCTV cameras, access control mechanisms, and other safety measures. The video footage will be stored for 30 days and shared with a government authority, when required. The Bill also constitutes a Public Safety Committee, that is empowered to inspect establishments, assess them, and penalise them for failing to implement public safety measures.

The Uttarakhand Act establishes a claims tribunal, headed by a former district judge, to determine damages and ensure compensation from those responsible for destruction of private or public property.

Several states amended their prison laws

Several states introduced prison reform laws aimed at modernising prisons in line with the Model Prisons Act, 2023. The laws have provisions for the redesigning of prisons to ensure segregation based on crime, gender, and conviction status. The laws also establish various categories of prisons and introduce open prisons. Additionally, vocational training, and skill development programs are introduced for inmate welfare.

The Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Mizoram Acts set up correctional institutions for young offenders as well as mandated work-based compensation. Jharkhand also passed a similar Bill in 2024, which was later withdrawn.¹⁹ A new Bill replacing it was passed in 2025.²⁰

Haryana amended the Bharatiya Nyaya Suraksha Sanhita to ensure consistency with other laws

In 2023, Parliament passed the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (BNSS) replacing the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. Under BNSS, first-class magistrates can levy a fine of up to Rs 50,000, and second-class magistrates can levy a fine of up to Rs 10,000. Haryana amended this to increase the limits to five lakh rupees for first class magistrates and one lakh rupees for second class magistrates. This seeks to address inconsistencies with other laws like the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Karnataka enacted a law mandating mediation for civil cases

Karnataka amended the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, mandating that all civil suits, except those requiring urgent interim relief, be referred to mediation. The first hearing must be held within four weeks, and all arguments must be closed within two years from the first hearing.

Uttar Pradesh amended unlawful conversion law to introduce stricter penalties and new offences

The Uttar Pradesh Prohibition of Unlawful Conversion of Religion Act, 2021 prohibits the religious conversion of individuals by coercion, misrepresentation, or allurement. This Act was amended in 2024 to increase existing penalties and add new offences. The amended Act increases penalties for attempts to convert using threats, force, a promise of marriage, or trafficking. Individuals receiving money from foreign or illegal institutions in connection with unlawful religious conversion will also be punished. The amendment also broadens the scope of who can file a complaint about unlawful conversion. Previously, only a related person could file a complaint; now, any person can do so.

Haryana enacted a law on honourable disposal of dead bodies

Haryana passed a Bill to ensure respectable disposal of dead bodies. It criminalises the use of dead bodies for protests. Punishments include imprisonment from six months to five years, and a fine of up to one lakh rupees. This Bill was later withdrawn and another Bill replacing it was passed in 2025.²¹ Rajasthan had passed a similar Bill in 2023.²²

Gujarat passed a Bill to prohibit practice of black magic

Gujarat passed a Bill to prevent and eradicate human sacrifice, Aghori practices and black magic. Offences are punishable with imprisonment of up to seven years and fine up to Rs 50,000. The Act also includes a provision to publish the convicted person's name, residence, and offence details in the local newspaper. Assam passed a Bill to ban magical, non-scientific healing practices from being used to treat diseases and health conditions.

Social Justice

Several states passed Bills to provide reservation to the SC, ST and OBC communities

Maharashtra enacted a law specifying the Maratha Community as a Socially and Educationally Backward Class (SEBC). Under the law, 10% of seats will be reserved for SEBCs in both government and private educational institutions as well as for direct recruitment to public services.

Haryana passed three Bills to reserve seats in urban and rural local bodies for the Backward Classes category. Chhattisgarh passed Bills to reserve seats for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in Municipalities and Municipal Councils. Uttarakhand created a Dedicated Commission to recommend to the state government reservation for OBCs in Municipalities.

Karnataka passed an amendment to ensure that agencies which supply manpower for state civil services or public sector jobs must ensure adequate representation is provided for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and OBCs.

Tamil Nadu mandates allocation of welfare expenditure in proportion to SC/ ST population

Tamil Nadu passed a Bill mandating earmarking welfare expenditure for SCs and STs in proportion to their population. The earmarked unspent amount cannot be carried forward beyond a financial year. It also establishes a State Council chaired by the Chief Minister and an Empowered Committee responsible for preparing and overseeing the implementation of the Development Action Plan for SCs and STs.

States have amended laws to advance women's rights

The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 treated unmarried adult daughters and grand-daughters differently from their male counterparts, limiting their rights to hold land individually up to the ceiling area. The amendment removes this distinction.

Himachal Pradesh increased the minimum age for marriage for girls from 18 to 21 years. The Bill amended the marriage age limit prescribed in the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936, the Special Marriage Act, 1954, and the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 to ensure consistency.

States have passed legislations to aid parents of armed forces personnel and statehood agitators

Punjab amended the East Punjab War Awards Act, 1948 to increase the financial grants to the parents of persons who served in the armed forces during National Emergency in 1962 from Rs 10,000 to Rs 20,000. Uttarakhand enacted a law to provide 10% reservation in Uttarakhand state services for identified agitators who were part of the Uttarakhand statehood movement and their dependents.

Two states passed amendments to remove discriminatory language in laws

Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu amended laws related to the health sector to remove the discriminatory terms “deaf mute” and “leper.” In 2022 and 2023, the National Human Rights Commission, and the central Ministries of Health and Family Welfare, and Social Justice and Empowerment had advised states to eliminate language and provisions in state laws discriminating against people with leprosy.

Land

States amended laws related to land ownership rights and land ceilings

Under the Andhra Pradesh Assigned Lands (Prohibition of Transfers) Act, 1977, the government can assign land to a landless or homeless poor person for agriculture or as a house site. The law was amended to provide that a beneficiary of a house site shall be entitled to ownership of the site after 10 years. Uttar Pradesh passed a Bill prohibiting the conversion of Nazul lands into privately owned lands. Nazul land refers to land owned by, or under the authority of the state government.

Telangana replaced a law to provide that the government would prepare land ownership records in all villages, and update it from time to time. According to the new law, this record will be maintained in both physical and electronic formats whereas earlier records were only maintained electronically. Every landowner will also be issued a title deed, and every parcel of land will be assigned with an identification number.

Assam amended its law regulating land ceilings to provide that owners or tenants of land used for tea cultivation and related purposes cannot transfer this land for any other purpose. Himachal Pradesh's Land Ceiling Act exempted religious and spiritual organisations from land ceiling requirements. However, this exemption would apply only if the land was not transferred by these organisations. In 2024, the Act was amended to provide that up to 30 acres of land could be transferred.

States passed Bills regarding land grabbing and unauthorised occupation of lands

Andhra Pradesh replaced a 1982 law, to recognise land grabbing as unlawful across the state rather than limiting it to urban areas. The new law also increased the punishment for land grabbing with 10 to 14 years of imprisonment and a fine up to the market value of the properties.

Assam amended an Act to allow the state government to declare the area within a five-kilometre radius of iconic heritage institutions as protected areas. Iconic heritage institutions are archaeologically or historically significant buildings or artefacts which reflect the sociocultural and religious ethos of the state and are at least 250 years old. The law empowers the District Commissioner to evict unauthorised occupants from protected areas. The law also prohibits individuals from acquiring lands in these areas unless they have resided on that land for three generations.

Several states enacted laws related to tenancy and leasing of land

Goa enacted legislation requiring landowners to collect, verify, and maintain details of tenants. Goa amended an Act to allow landlords to resume occupation of a property leased to a tenant, if it is needed for their residency, any institutional purpose or genuine personal use. The 1968 law also penalises payment of any amount above the fair rent to the landlord. The 2024 amendment removes imprisonment as a punishment for this offence, and increases the fine amount.

Bihar amended its law providing for the collection of rent from persons occupying government premises. The amendment increases the punishment for contravening provisions of the law. It also allows for proceedings to be continued against heirs or legal representatives in case the person against whom proceedings for determining rent arrears dies.

Andhra Pradesh repealed a law related to land titling

In 2022, Andhra Pradesh had enacted a law to establish and maintain records of all immovable properties through a title registration system. In 2024, this Act was repealed. According to the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the law was repealed following some concerns. These included removal of civil court jurisdiction, the requirement to appeal Title Registration Officer decisions only in the High Court, and the concentration of authority in those officers.

Education

Haryana passed a Bill to regulate private coaching institutions

Under the Act, all private coaching institutions must be registered with a district level regulatory authority. Coaching centres are also prohibited from publishing misleading advertisements or giving false information related to coaching.

Bihar enacted laws to reorganise the state's Madarsa and Sanskrit Education Boards

In Bihar, two Bills were passed to dissolve the state's Madarsa Education Board, and Sanskrit Education Board. Following their dissolution, the state government will constitute Committees to recommend measures for their re-organisation. The Committees will also make recommendations to ensure Madarsa education is consistent with the National Education Policy, 2020, and introduce modern subjects like the sciences, humanities, and vocational subjects. New Boards must be constituted within three months of the dissolution.

Bihar also passed a Bill to end intermediate education at colleges under state universities. Starting April 2024, it will be offered only in higher secondary schools.

Assam passed the Assam State School Education Board Bill, 2024 to establish Assam state school education board by merging Secondary Education Board of Assam and Assam Higher Education Council.

Madhya Pradesh to regulate private schools' fees

Madhya Pradesh passed a law to regulate the fees of private schools in the state. The Act lists down the factors to be considered while increasing the fees such as the infrastructure cost, number of students and teachers and government assistance provided.

Guest lecturers in Haryana to get job security, retirement benefits

Haryana passed two Bills to ensure job security for guest lecturers and extension lecturers in government colleges, and guest faculty in government technical education department. Eligible guest lecturers who have completed five years of service will be able to continue till the age of superannuation. They will receive benefits such as health insurance and gratuity.

Several states passed Bills to establish universities

Assam established a university for the development of veterinary, animal, and fisheries sciences. Telangana passed a Bill to establish a skill development university through a public-private partnership. The state also passed legislation to create a university focused on promoting education in sports. West Bengal established a university aimed at providing skill-based education.

Karnataka amended a university Act to provide for the appointment of the Chief Minister as the Chancellor. Earlier, the position was held by the Governor. In 2022, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal passed similar Bills to amend the role of the Governor in university administration. Kerala had passed two Bills replacing the Governor as the ex-officio Chancellor with Chancellors to be appointed by the state government.

Finance

States introduced laws to tax mineral bearing land

In a judgement in July 2024, the Supreme Court held that states can levy taxes on mineral rights and on mineral bearing land.²³ Following the judgement, Jharkhand, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu introduced laws to impose such taxes. Mineral rights are defined as rights mining lease holders possess to explore and extract certain minerals. Mineral bearing land is defined as land which holds mineral and is covered under a mining lease. The laws brought by Jharkhand and Tamil Nadu impose taxes on mineral bearing land, while the law introduced by Karnataka proposes to tax both mineral bearing land and mineral rights.

The Jharkhand Act specifies that proceeds from the cess would be used to improve healthcare, education, and build rural infrastructure such as roads, drinking water and rural housing. The Karnataka law specifies different tax rates on mineral rights granted through auction or non-auction methods. In Karnataka, the law proposes that tax on mineral bearing land and mineral rights would apply retrospectively from April 2005 and January 2015, respectively. In March 2025, the Karnataka Governor reserved the Bill for the President's assent.

States amended their GST laws to tax online gaming

In 2024, several states amended their Goods and Services Tax (GST) laws to levy GST on online gaming. The amendments provide for levying GST on online gaming and online money gaming. These changes are in line with the recommendations of the GST council.

Tamil Nadu amended a law to enhance entertainment tax

The Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2024 provided for 10% tax on concerts, dramas, shows, or any other events organised by any institution, including educational institutions.

States amended FRBM and Contingency Fund Acts

Manipur, Meghalaya, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal amended their respective Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Acts. Amendments by Meghalaya and West Bengal specified their fiscal deficit limit in 2023-24 at 3.5% of GSDP, while Manipur specified the same limit for both 2023-24 and 2024-25. This includes the additional borrowing space of 0.5% of GSDP linked to power sector reforms. Tamil Nadu amended its FRBM Act to change the time limit for eliminating revenue deficit from 2025-26 to 2026-27 and to reduce fiscal deficit to 3% of GSDP by March 31, 2026.

In 2024, Manipur enacted a law to establish a Contingency Fund for the state, with an amount of Rs 500 crore. The Contingency Fund is meant to meet unforeseen expenditures. Meghalaya increased its Contingency Fund corpus temporarily from Rs 505 crore to Rs 1,505 crore till March 31, 2024, while Tamil Nadu increased it from Rs 150 crore to Rs 500 crore.

Mizoram amended the law on government guarantees

Mizoram amended the Ceiling on Government Guarantees Act, 2011 to allow the government to extend guarantees to individuals, private institutions, or private companies for loans.

Local Governance

States amended local body elections and disqualification related laws

Nagaland passed a law to curb defection in urban local bodies (ULBs). A member of a Council of a ULB can be disqualified if they vote or abstain from voting contrary to the direction of their political party without prior permission. Questions on disqualification will be decided by the Chairperson of the ULB.

Andhra Pradesh and Uttarakhand repealed the norm to disqualify individuals with more than two children from contesting elections in both panchayats and ULBs.

Bihar amended its Municipality Act, 2007. The amendment removes the process for passing a no-confidence motion against the Chief Councillor or Deputy Chief Councillor. It also revises the appeals process for property tax assessment disputes, transferring authority from the District Judge to the Divisional Commissioner and the District Magistrate. The authority to determine charges for solid waste management has been shifted from the municipality to the state government.

Jharkhand and Punjab enacted laws to enhance fire safety

Jharkhand passed the Jharkhand Fire Services Bill, 2024 to create a fire service for the state. The Bill provides for building inspections, establishing a fire training institute, and to seal dangerous premises. The Bill also empowers municipalities to levy a fire tax. The Punjab Fire and Emergency Service Bill, 2024 was passed to establish the Punjab Fire and Emergency Service. The Act lays down the duties of building and pandal owners with regard to fire safety, provides for the levying of a fire tax, and increases the validity of fire certificates from one year to three years.

Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh enacted legislations to regulate borewell safety

The Karnataka Groundwater (Amendment) Act, 2024 seeks to reduce accidents around open tube-wells and bore-wells and enhance their safety. It obligates land owners, drilling agencies, and implementing agencies to cap bore-wells, and safely close abandoned or defunct wells. Local authorities are obligated to monitor these wells and ensure that they are properly closed.

Madhya Pradesh passed a Bill to prevent fatal accidents from open bore-wells or tube-wells. The Bill mandates drilling agencies to obtain permits before drilling bore-wells or tube-wells. Landowners and drilling agencies are required to cover unfinished or non-functional bore-wells to prevent accidents.

States amended laws to strengthen waste management in urban and rural local bodies

Tamil Nadu passed a Bill making Panchayats responsible for segregated waste collection, transportation, and scientific disposal. Households will be required to segregate solid waste. In Andhra Pradesh, the provision allowing municipalities to collect user fees for solid waste collection was removed.

Kerala passed the Kerala Municipality (Amendment) Bill, 2024 and the Kerala Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2024. Both laws provide for levying a user fee for waste collection and management. Failure to segregate waste, littering, discharge of untreated water or waste into water bodies will be penalised, and the fines will be deposited into a newly established Waste Management Fund.

Karnataka passed a Bill to prioritise Kannada language on sign boards

Karnataka passed a Bill mandating that at least 60% of text on name boards is in Kannada, and on the upper half of the board.

Manipur passed a Bill to ensure correct use of names of places

Manipur passed a bill to enforce correct use of names of places, and to establish a procedure to name places and to alter names of places. The misuse of names of places will be punishable with imprisonment of up to three years and with fine up to two lakh rupees.

Assam amended various Autonomous Council Acts

Assam amended six laws to remove provisions for village councils. These councils were meant to plan and implement development schemes for Scheduled Tribal communities at the local level. However, the state already has a functional Panchayati Raj system handling similar responsibilities. A parallel structure was seen as unnecessary.

Several States created laws to establish Development Authorities

Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka passed Bills to create Development Authorities. Authorities for Hisar (Haryana), Basavanabagewadi and Bengaluru (Karnataka), and the Uttar Pradesh Capital Region have the Chief Minister as the Chairperson. The Greater Bengaluru Governance Act, introduced in 2024 and passed in 2025, creates multiple city corporations, which will be overseen by an Authority.

Environment and Water

States passed Bills for the conservation and protection of water bodies and ground water

Assam enacted a law to safeguard water bodies falling within specified urban regions. The Act establishes district and state level regulatory authorities responsible for monitoring and implementing conservation measures. Every person must preserve water bodies without altering their area, character, or use without prior approval. Violations will be punished with up to three years' imprisonment, or fine of up to one lakh rupees, or both. The Mizoram Water Resources (Management and Regulation) Act, 2024 creates a Council (headed by the Chief Minister), and various other bodies for the management of water resources (including ground water).

Goa amended an Act to mandate that bulk water users treat sewage before release, failing which a penalty of ten rupees per cubic meter of water will be applied. Bulk water users are establishments consuming more than 3,000 cubic metres of water per day.

Goa amended its Ground Water Regulation Act, 2002 to increase penalties for various offences. Illegal sinking of open wells or transporting groundwater will incur fines of up to Rs 5,000 for the first offence and Rs 10,000 for subsequent offences. Polluting groundwater with treated or untreated water will result in a Rs 10 lakh fine.

Rajasthan introduced the Ground Water (Conservation and Management) Authority Bill, 2024 to regulate groundwater extraction through a formal permission system.²⁴ It mandates district-level committees to prepare conservation plans and penalizes unauthorized activities with fines up to Rs 50,000 for first offences and harsher penalties for repeat violations. The Bill has been referred to a Committee.

Maharashtra increased penalty for felling trees illegally

Maharashtra amended the Maharashtra Felling of Trees (Regulation) Act, 1964, to increase the amount of fine for felling a tree without permission to Rs 50,000.

Goa passed a law requiring beach shacks to be dismantled before June 10 every year

Goa passed a Bill to regulate the erection of temporary and seasonal shacks on public beaches. To operate shacks, permissions are required from urban/rural local bodies, Director of Tourism, Directorate of Fire and Emergency Services, and the Health Officer. Operators must dismantle beach shacks by June 10 each year, and restore the beach site to its original condition. If not dismantled, the respective local authority will dismantle it at the cost of the allottee. In addition, delays in dismantling will be penalised at Rs 5,000 per day.

Administration and Personnel

States enacted laws to curb unfair means in public examinations

Several states enacted laws for preventing unfair means and leakages in public examinations. Assam and Manipur also passed similar laws to curb malpractices in the examinations for high school and higher secondary education. These laws specify varying penalties for examinee, supervisors, administration posted for examination work, management conducting examination, and third parties involved in the process. The table below illustrates offenses and penalties across the states.

Table 3: Various penalties under different State Acts

State	Provisions
Arunachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examinees may face up to five years imprisonment, one crore rupees fine, and debarment from future exams. Management involved can be jailed for up to 10 years and fined up to one crore rupees. Institutions linked to organised crime may have their properties attached.
Assam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examinees may face up to three years imprisonment, one crore rupees fine, and two-year debarment from exams. Cheating conspiracies/attempts can lead to up to 10 years' imprisonment and Rs 10 crore fine. Properties of those linked to organized crime can be attached.
Bihar, Maharashtra, Odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examinees may face up to five years imprisonment and fine of up to Rs 10 lakh. Management can be jailed for up to 10 years and fined up to one crore rupees. Organised crime cases may involve up to 10 years of imprisonment, one crore rupees fine, and property attachment.
Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cheating may result in a one-year debarment from exams. Solver gangs face up to 14 years imprisonment, Rs 25 lakh fine, and life imprisonment with one crore rupees fine for repeat offences. Disrupting exams using threats or force can lead to life imprisonment and fine of one crore rupees.

Sources: Respective Acts; PRS.

Several states amended Lokayukta Acts

The Lokayukta is a state level body to inquire and investigate into allegations of corruption and complaints of grievances against public servants. Arunachal Pradesh removed the upper age limit of 70 years for the chairperson and the members of the Lokayukta body. Mizoram established separate investigation and prosecution wings.

The Uttar Pradesh Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas (Amendment) Act, 2012 increased the term of office for the Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas from five to eight years. The Act was amended in 2024 to reduce the term to five years or until the age of seventy years, whichever is earlier.

Karnataka passed four Bills to establish temple authorities

Karnataka passed Bills to establish temple authorities to develop the temples. Shree Chamundeshwari Kshetra Development Authority will be chaired by the Chief Minister, while others authorities will be headed by the Minister in charge of Hindu Religious Institutions and Charitable Endowments Department.

Agriculture

States amended their Agricultural Produce Marketing laws

Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Punjab and Tamil Nadu amended their Agricultural Produce Marketing laws.

Chhattisgarh reduced the amount that the market board can spend on farmers' welfare from 15% of its income to 10%. The Board will also collect an additional farmer welfare fee. The amendment also allows traders and processors registered with market boards or committees in other states to trade agricultural produce through the e-NAM portal without requiring additional registration with the state market committee. Karnataka amended the Act to establish a fund to develop financially weaker Agricultural Produce Market Committees.

The Punjab Act extends the time period allowed for the reconstitution of market committees that were superseded by the government from one to three years. Tamil Nadu extended the maximum tenure for Special Officers managing market committees from 13 years and 6 months to 14 years and 6 months to allow more time to appoint members to the market committees.

States amended laws relating to agricultural land use and leasing

The Assam Agricultural Land Act, 2015 allows reclassifying agricultural land for non-agricultural uses only after obtaining permission from district authorities. In 2024, this law was amended to add that reclassified non-agricultural land which was not being used for the intended purposes, could be classified back to agricultural, or any other class of non-agricultural land. Assam also amended another law to enable the state government to notify any area where substantial agricultural activity has ceased, as town land. Karnataka passed a law to allow the use of up to two acres of agricultural land for establishing new industries without conversion to non-agricultural land.

Haryana passed a law prescribing the mechanism for leasing agricultural land to mandate a written lease agreement. The law also allows the lessee to access crop loans and claim compensation or relief funds provided by the central or state government in the event of natural calamities.

Kerala passed a Bill to regulate bovine breeding practices

The Kerala Bovine Breeding Act, 2024 regulates the production and distribution of bovine semen, artificial insemination, and the use of technology in assisted reproduction. The Act sets up an Authority to implement the bovine breeding policy of the state, certify breeding bulls, and register semen banks and stations.

Health

Three states passed Bills prohibiting hookah bars

The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 is a central law regulating the production, distribution, and sale of tobacco products. In 2024, Haryana, Karnataka, and Telangana amended this law to prohibit hookah bars or serving hookahs in restaurants or bars.

The Haryana Act also amends the Central law to increase the fines for failing to provide warnings about nicotine and tar content. The amendment makes all offences under the central Act non-bailable.

Table 4: Punishment for running a hookah bar in Haryana, Karnataka and Telangana

State	Penalties	Nature of offence
Haryana	One to three years of imprisonment and fine between one lakh and five lakh rupees	Cognisable and non-bailable.
Karnataka	One to three years of imprisonment and fine between Rs 50,000 and one lakh rupees	Cognisable and bailable (as per Central law)
Telangana	One to seven years of imprisonment and fine between Rs 50,000 and two lakh rupees	Cognisable, non-bailable, and non-compoundable

Sources: Various state laws; PRS.

The Karnataka amendment also increases the age threshold for a person to be sold cigarettes or tobacco products from 18 years to 21 years. It also prohibits the sale of such products in loose or single sticks.

Labour

Several states passed Bills for the welfare of workers

Karnataka enacted two laws to provide social security to motor transport and other allied workers, and cine and cultural artists and workers. Both laws require workers to register with respective Boards and also contribute to respective Funds to be eligible for the welfare amount.

Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh increased the stamps' amounts affixed to the memo of appearance by advocates and their clerks. The amount will be credited to the welfare funds for advocates and advocates' clerks. These funds are used towards retirement benefits, medical facilities, insurance, and financial aid to dependants upon the death of advocates or clerks.

Karnataka and Maharashtra increased the rate of contributions to their respective labour welfare funds. Uttar Pradesh amended the Uttar Pradesh Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1965, to also cover semi-skilled labourers. Additionally, the wage limit to be covered under the law was increased from Rs 400 to Rs 2,400.

Haryana and Himachal Pradesh passed Bills regulating government contractual workers

Haryana passed a Bill to allow contractual employees at government organisations, who are earning up to Rs 50,000, with at least five years of full-time service till date to continue till retirement. These employees will also be eligible for additional benefits like gratuity, healthcare and maternity benefits. The Himachal Pradesh Act regulates the recruitment and conditions of service of government employees. The Act creates a distinction

between regular employees and contractual employees. Service-related benefits such as seniority, promotions, and increments will be available only to the employees appointed on regular basis.

Some states enacted laws on the registration and regulation of establishments and employers

Haryana introduced a Bill to regulate travel agents. Under the Bill, travel agent includes firms or persons processing applications for passport or visa, and those providing visa consultancy for tourism, education, and preaching religion. All travel agents must be registered or face penalties including imprisonment of up to seven years. The Bill was later withdrawn, and a new one was passed in April 2025 after incorporating provisions from the updated criminal laws.²⁵

Manipur passed a law exempting employers from renewing the registrations or licenses granted under certain laws such as the Contract Labour Act, 1970; the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979; and the Building and Other Construction Workers Act, 1966. Employers can instead submit a self-certification form.

Uttar Pradesh amended laws related to factories and industries

Uttar Pradesh amended the Factories Act, 1948 to allow the state government to increase the maximum permitted daily work hours from nine to 12 hours. These work hours will include the interval for rest, and will be subject to a maximum of 48 hours in a week. The amendment also allows the state to increase the work hours without interval from five to six hours. The maximum overtime hours allowed were increased from 75 to 144 hours in a quarter (which is 3 months).

Legislature

Several states passed Bills to amend the salaries, allowances, and other benefits provided to MLAs. Himachal Pradesh passed a Bill which prohibits individuals disqualified under the anti-defection law from drawing pensions from the Legislative Assembly. It also allows for pension already received by disqualified persons to be recovered.

Karnataka amended the Karnataka Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1956 to exclude certain positions from being considered office of profit. These positions include advisors and political secretaries to the Chief Minister, and heads and members of some commissions.

Madhya Pradesh amended three laws to mandate Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Leader of Opposition and Ministers to pay their own income tax on the allowances. Earlier this was paid for by the state government on their behalf.

NOTE ON SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY

Sources

This report is based on data from 28 states and three union territories with legislatures. Data was primarily gathered from documents available on legislature and state government websites, which include: (i) bulletins (summary of business transacted) and proceedings for every Assembly session, (ii) synopses of legislature sessions, which are published after a session ends, (iii) statistical statements with data on sessions, and (iv) state Gazette publications. Further, gaps in data were addressed using information received as responses to Right to Information requests and documents received through direct communication with legislature secretariats. Each data point has been verified across multiple sources.

Methodology

‘Sitting days’ is defined as the number of calendar days for which a House met in one session. If an Assembly met for two sittings in a day, it is counted as a single sitting day. For the states/UTs not included in Figure 3 (on page 2), historical data on sittings was either unavailable or could not be verified.

Budget sessions have been defined as those in which the annual Budget was presented. Typically, states have one budget session in a year. However, some states passed a Vote on Account (approval of expenditure for part of the financial year) in one session, and the full budget in the next. For these states, the session in which the full budget was passed has been considered as the budget session. While dates of the budget presentation and discussion were available, duration of the discussion could not be obtained for most states.

The total sitting time of Assemblies has been calculated as the sum of duration of sittings on all sitting days. The duration of sittings has been computed from daily bulletins, proceedings of the House, or has been compiled from statistical statements. For computation of sitting duration, time spent on recesses and adjournments has been excluded. For Bihar, Maharashtra and Karnataka, duration of sittings could not be computed for some sitting days due to unavailable bulletins. The average sitting duration for previous sessions has been used to address the gap.

The total number of Bills passed was determined from session resumes and bulletins. This includes all the Bills that have been passed by legislatures in 2024. Each Bill and Act is numbered sequentially, and this series was used to identify gaps. However, states follow different conventions for numbering Bills and Acts. Bill and Act copies could also not be located for some states. This report does not consider Appropriation and Finance Bills.

The analysis of the time taken to pass a Bill (Figure 6) and time taken for a Bill to receive the Governor’s assent (Figure 9) is based on the dates of introduction, passing, and assent of the Bill. For states with a legislative Assembly as well as a Council, the date of introduction for a Bill is the date on which it was introduced in the first House. The date of passing is the date on which the Bill was passed in the second House. However, this exercise could not be performed for two out of the six states with bicameral legislatures (Bihar and Uttar Pradesh).

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 and the debate on a Bill. However, unlike Parliament, most states do not publish complete proceedings or detailed information on debates on Bills. Right to Information requests for such information has not also yielded satisfactory information. Kerala, in its session resume, releases information on debates, including the number of amendment motions moved. In other states such as Goa, Haryana, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh, these details can be extracted from the proceedings of the House. This report does not attempt to measure the quality of scrutiny.

The inconsistent manner in which state Assemblies publish data has been a challenge during the data collection and verification process. Some states do not regularly upload bulletins and session resumes on their website. In some states, migration to the National eVidhan Application (a Union government initiative to collate information on all legislatures) has helped them present information regularly. In some other states, the transition has thrown up challenges in data availability as documents have been found to be missing on multiple instances. Further, some states have not responded to requests for information through RTIs. The availability of documents solely in regional languages in some states has added to the difficulty of collecting and verifying the data.

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF BILLS PASSED IN 2024, WHICH HAVE RECEIVED ASSENT

The list includes state laws enacted in 2024 that are available on state legislature websites and state gazettes.

Andhra Pradesh

1. [The Andhra Pradesh Advocates Welfare Fund \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
2. [The Andhra Pradesh Advocates Clerks Welfare Fund \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
3. [The Andhra Pradesh \(Regulation of Appointments to Public Services and Rationalization of Staff Pattern and Pay Structure\) \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
4. [The Rajiv Gandhi University of Knowledge Technologies \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
5. [The Andhra Pradesh Assigned Lands \(Prohibition of Transfers\) \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
6. [The Andhra Pradesh Electricity Duty \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
7. [The Andhra Pradesh Private Universities \(Establishment and Regulation\) \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
8. [The Andhra Pradesh Land Titling Repeal Bill, 2024](#)
9. [The Dr. Y.S.R. University of Health Sciences \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
10. [The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Raj \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
11. [The Andhra Pradesh Municipal Laws \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
12. [The Andhra Pradesh Public Employment \(Regulation of Age of Superannuation\) \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
13. [The Dr. N.T.R. University of Health Sciences \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
14. [The Andhra Pradesh \(Andhra Area\) Ayurvedic and Homeopathic Medical Practitioners Registration \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
15. [The Andhra Pradesh Medical Practitioners Registration \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
16. [The Andhra Pradesh Electricity Duty \(Second Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
17. [The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
18. [The Andhra Pradesh Excise \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
19. [The Andhra Pradesh \(Regulation of Trade in Indian Made Foreign Liquor, Foreign Liquor\) \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
20. [The Andhra Pradesh Prohibition \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
21. [The Andhra Pradesh Municipal Laws \(Second Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
22. [The Andhra Pradesh Lokayukta \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
23. [The Andhra Pradesh Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
24. [The Andhra Pradesh Value Added Tax \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
25. [The Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
26. [The Andhra Pradesh Infrastructure \(Transparency through Judicial Preview\) \(Repeal\) Bill, 2024](#)

Arunachal Pradesh

1. [The Arunachal Pradesh Lokayukta \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
2. [The Arunachal Pradesh \(Re-organisation of Districts\) \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
3. [The Arunachal Pradesh \(Land Settlement and Records\) \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
4. [The Arunachal Pradesh Public Examination \(Measures to Prevention Unfair Means in Recruitment\) Bill, 2024](#)
5. [The Arunachal Pradesh Amending Bill, 2024](#)
6. [The Balipara/Tirap/Sadiya Frontier Tract Jhum Land Regulation \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
7. [The Arunachal Pradesh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)

Assam

1. [The Swahid Kanaklata Barua State University Bill, 2024](#)
2. [The Assam Municipal \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
3. [The Tiwa Autonomous Council \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
4. [The Assam Healing \(Prevention of Evil\) Practices Bill, 2024](#)
5. [The Assam Village Defence Organisation \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
6. [The Thengal Kachari Autonomous Council \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
7. [The Assam State School Education Board Bill, 2024](#)
8. [The Assam Public Examination \(Measures for Prevention of Unfair Means in Recruitment\) Bill, 2024](#)
9. [The Assam Tourism \(Development and Registration\) Bill, 2024](#)
10. [The Deori Autonomous Council \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
11. [The Sonowal Kachari Autonomous Council \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
12. [The Mising Autonomous Council \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
13. [The Rabha Hasong Autonomous Council \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
14. [The Kokrajhar University Bill, 2024](#)
15. [The Assam Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes \(Reservation of Vacancies in Services and Posts\) \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)

16. [The Assam Official Language \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
17. [The Assam \(Temporarily Settled Areas\) Tenancy \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
18. [The Assam Land and Revenue Regulation \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
19. [The Assam Repealing Bill, 2024](#)
20. [The Assam Veterinary and Fishery University Bill, 2024](#)
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7. [The Bihar Sanskrit Education Board \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
8. [The Bihar State Madarsa Education Board \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
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12. [The Chitkara University \(Establishment and Regulation\) Amendment Bill, 2024](#)
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33. [The Tamil Nadu Private Universities \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
34. [The Tamil Nadu Catering Establishments \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
35. [The Tamil Nadu Mineral Bearing Land Tax Bill, 2024](#)
36. [The Tamil Nadu Heritage Commission \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
37. [The Tamil Nadu Advocates Welfare Fund \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
38. [The Tamil Nadu Advocates' Clerks Welfare Fund \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
39. [The Tamil Nadu Court Fees and Suits Valuation \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
40. [The Tamil Nadu Goods and Services Tax \(Third Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)

Telangana

1. [The Young India Skills University \(Public-Private Partnership\) Bill, 2024](#)
2. [The Telangana Civil Courts \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
3. [The Telangana Laws \(Change of Acronyms\) Bill, 2024](#)
4. [The Telangana \(Regulation of Appointments to Public Services and Rationalisation of Staff Pattern and Pay Structure\) \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
5. [The Young India Physical Education and Sports University of Telangana Bill, 2024](#)
6. [The Telangana Universities \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
7. [The Telangana Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)

8. [The Telangana Bhu Bharati \(Record of Rights in Land\) Bill, 2024](#)
9. [The Telangana Payment of Salaries and Pension and Removal of Disqualifications \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
10. [The Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
11. [The Telangana Municipalities \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
12. [The Telangana Panchayati Raj \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)

Tripura

1. [The Tripura Public Demand Recovery \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
2. [The Salaries, Allowances, Pension and other Benefits of the \(Ministers, Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Leader of Opposition, Government Chief Whip and the Members of the Legislative Assembly \(Tripura\) Eighth Amendment Bill, 2024](#)
3. [The Tripura Housing Board \(Second Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
4. [The Tripura State Goods and Service Tax \(Eighth Amendments\) Bill, 2024](#)
5. [The Tripura State Rifles \(Fourth Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)
6. [The Tripura State Goods and Services Tax \(Seventh Amendment\) Bill, 2023](#)
7. [Mata Tripura Sundari Open University, Tripura Bill, 2024](#)

Uttarakhand

1. [The Uniform Civil Code of Uttarakhand, 2024](#)
2. [The Uttarakhand Private University \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
3. [The Uttarakhand Panchayati Raj \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
4. [The Uttarakhand \(Uttar Pradesh Gangs and Anti Social Activities \(Prevention\) Act, 1986\) \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
5. [The Uttarakhand Flood Plain Zoning \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
6. [The Uttarakhand Public Service \(Horizontal Reservation for Skilled Sportspersons\) Bill, 2024](#)
7. [The Uttarakhand Identified Agitators of Uttarakhand State Movement and their dependents in government service Reservation Bill, 2023](#)
8. [The Uttarakhand \(Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Settlement Act, 1950\) \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
9. [The Uttarakhand Recovery of Damages to Public and Private Property Bill, 2024](#)
10. [The Uttarakhand \(Uttar Pradesh Municipality Act, 1916\) \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
11. [The Uttarakhand State Legislative Assembly Miscellaneous \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
12. [The Uttarakhand Prison and Correctional Services Bill, 2024](#)

Uttar Pradesh

1. [The Uttar Pradesh Private Universities \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
2. [The Uttar Pradesh Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
3. [The Uttar Pradesh Lifts and Escalators Bill, 2024](#)
4. [The Uttar Pradesh State Capital Region and other Regions Development Authority Bill, 2024](#)
5. [The Uttar Pradesh Prohibition of Unlawful Conversion of Religion \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
6. [The Uttar Pradesh Public Examination \(Prevention of Unfair Means\) Bill, 2024](#)
7. [The Uttar Pradesh Nodal Investment Region for Manufacturing \(Nirman\) Kshetra Bill, 2024](#)
8. [The Uttar Pradesh State Universities \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
9. [The Uttar Pradesh Private Universities \(Second Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
10. [The Uttar Pradesh Private Universities \(Third Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
11. [The Uttar Pradesh Private Universities \(Fourth Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
12. [The Indian Stamp \(Uttar Pradesh Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
13. [The Uttar Pradesh Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
14. [The Uttar Pradesh District Planning Committee \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
15. [The Uttar Pradesh Labor Welfare Fund \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
16. [The Uttar Pradesh Private Universities \(Fifth Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
17. [The Uttar Pradesh Private Universities \(Sixth Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
18. [The Uttar Pradesh Private Universities \(Seventh Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
19. [The Uttar Pradesh Private Universities \(Eighth Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
20. [The Uttar Pradesh Gou-Seva Commission \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
21. [The Uttar Pradesh Goods and Services Tax \(Second Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
22. [The Uttar Pradesh Sports Universities \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
23. [The Uttar Pradesh Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)

West Bengal

1. [The Howrah Municipal Corporation \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
2. [The West Bengal Non-Trading Corporation \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
3. [The West Bengal Additional Tax and One-Time Tax on Motor Vehicles \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
4. [The West Bengal Motor Vehicles Tax \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
5. [The West Bengal Thika Tenancy \(Acquisition and Regulation\) \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
6. [The West Bengal Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
7. [The West Bengal Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes Development and Finance Corporation \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
8. [The West Bengal Entertainments and Luxuries \(Hotels and Restaurants\) Tax \(Settlement of Dispute\) Bill, 2024](#)
9. [The West Bengal Municipal Corporation \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
10. [The West Bengal Municipal \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
11. [The West Bengal Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY STATES IN 2024 AND NOT ASSENTED

The list includes Bills passed by states in 2024 that have not received assent (as on March 31, 2025)

Andhra Pradesh

1. [The Andhra Pradesh Land Grabbing \(Prohibition\) Bill, 2024](#)
2. [The Andhra Pradesh Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Dacoits, Drug-Offenders, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders and Land-Grabbers \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)

Assam

1. [The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement \(Assam Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
2. [The Assam Land and Revenue Regulation \(Second Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)

Goa

1. [The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita \(Goa Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)

Gujarat

1. [The Gujarat Rents, Hotel and Lodging House Rates Control \(Revival of Operation and Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
2. [The Gujarat Special Courts Bill, 2024](#)

Haryana

1. [The Haryana Honourable Disposal of Dead Body Bill, 2024](#)
2. [The Cigarettes and other Tobacco products \(Prohibitions of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution\) Haryana Amendment Bill, 2024](#)
3. [The Haryana Registration and Regulation of Travel Agents Bill, 2024](#)
4. [The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita \(Haryana Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)

Himachal Pradesh

1. [The Prohibition of Child Marriage \(Himachal Pradesh Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
2. [The Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly \(Allowances and Pension of Members\) Amendment Bill, 2024](#)
3. [The Himachal Pradesh Universities of Agriculture, Horticulture and Forestry \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
4. [The Atal Medical and Research University, Himachal Pradesh \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
5. [The Himachal Pradesh Police \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
6. [The Himachal Pradesh Ceiling on Land Holding \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)

Jharkhand

1. [The Jharkhand Prisons and Correctional Services Bill, 2024](#)

Karnataka

1. [The Karnataka Co-operative Societies \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
2. [The Karnataka Souharda Sahakari \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
3. [The Karnataka Town and Country Planning \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
4. [The Karnataka Hindu Religious Institutions and Charitable Endowments \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
5. [The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products \(Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution\) \(Karnataka Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
6. [The Gadag-Betageri Business, Culture and Exhibition Authority Bill, 2024](#)
7. [The Registration \(Karnataka Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)

8. [The Karnataka Legislature \(Prevention of Disqualification\) \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
9. [The Karnataka State Rural Development and Panchayat Raj University \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
10. [The Karnataka \(Mineral Rights and Mineral-bearing Land\) Tax Bill, 2024](#)
11. [The Mysore Development Authority Bill, 2024](#)
12. [The Code of Civil Procedure \(Karnataka Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)

Maharashtra

1. [The Maharashtra Prisons and Correctional Services Bill, 2024](#)

Manipur

1. [The Manipur Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes \(Regulation of Issuance and Verification of Caste Certificates\) Bill, 2024](#)

Meghalaya

1. [The Meghalaya Identification, Registration \(Safety & Security\) of Migrant Workers \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)

Puducherry

1. [The Puducherry Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises \(Exemption from Approvals to Commence Business\) Bill, 2024](#)

Punjab

1. [The Punjab State Election Commission \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)

Sikkim

1. The Gurukul Vidhyapeeth University Bill, 2024
2. The Sikkim Medical Science University Bill, 2024
3. The Orchid University Bill, 2024
4. The Management and Information Technology University Sikkim Bill 2024
5. Shri Rukmani Dwarkadhish University of Science and Technology Bill 2024
6. The Nirmala Devi University Bill, 2024

Tamil Nadu

1. [The Tamil Nadu Fiscal Responsibility \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
2. [The Tamil Nadu State Medical Council Bill, 2024](#)
3. [The Chennai University \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
4. [The Tamil Nadu Public Premises \(Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants\) Amendment and Validation Bill, 2024](#)
5. [The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies \(Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)

Telangana

1. [The Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products \(Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution\) \(Telangana Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)

Uttar Pradesh

1. [The Uttar Pradesh Nazul Properties \(Management and Utilization for Public Purposes\) Bill, 2024](#)
2. [The Factories \(Uttar Pradesh Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
3. [The Payment of Bonus \(Uttar Pradesh Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)

West Bengal

1. [The Skill, Knowledge and Fashion University Bill, 2024](#)
2. [The Aparajita Woman and Child \(West Bengal Criminal Laws Amendment\) Bill, 2024](#)
3. [The Bhawanipur Global University Bill, 2024](#)
4. [The Ramakrishna Paramhansa University Bill, 2024](#)
5. [The Rabindranath Tagore University Bill, 2024](#)

APPENDIX 3: LIST OF ORDINANCES ISSUED BY STATES IN 2024

Andhra Pradesh

1. The Andhra Pradesh Assigned Lands (Prohibition of Transfers) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2024
2. The Andhra Pradesh Electricity Duty (Amendment) Ordinance, 2024
3. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (Vote-on-Account No. 2) Ordinance, 2024
4. The Andhra Pradesh Excise (Amendment) Ordinance, 2024
5. The Andhra Pradesh Prohibition (Amendment) Ordinance, 2024
6. The Andhra Pradesh (Regulation of Trade in Indian Made Foreign Liquor) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2024

Arunachal Pradesh

1. [The Arunachal Pradesh Lokayukta \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
2. [The Arunachal Pradesh \(Re-organization of Districts\) \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
3. [The Arunachal Pradesh Flood Plain Zoning Ordinance, 2024](#)

Assam

1. [The Assam Contingency Fund \(Augmentation of Corpus\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
2. [The Assam Right to Public Service \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
3. [The Indian Stamp \(Assam Amendment\) Ordinance 2024](#)
4. [The Assam Repealing Ordinance, 2024](#)
5. [The Assam Skill University \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
6. [The Assam Contingency Fund \(Augmentation of Corpus\) Ordinance, 2024](#)

Bihar

1. [The Bihar Goods and Services Tax \(Second Amendment\) Ordinance 2024](#)

Goa

1. [The Indian Stamp \(Goa Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
2. [The Goa Town and Country Planning \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
3. [The Goa Erection of Shacks on Public Beaches \(Regulation and Control\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
4. [The Goa Clinical Establishments \(Registration and Regulation\) \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
5. [The Goa Legislative Diploma No. 2070 dated 15-4-1961 \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
6. [The Goa Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
7. [The Goa Clinical Establishments \(Registration and Regulation\) \(Second Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)

Gujarat

1. [The Gujarat Laws \(Amendment of Provisions\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
2. [The Gujarat Prohibition \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
3. [The Gujarat Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)

Haryana

1. [The Haryana Contractual Employees \(Security of Service\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
2. [The Haryana Municipal \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
3. [The Haryana Municipal Corporation \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
4. [The Haryana Panchayati Raj \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
5. [The Haryana Village Common Lands \(Regulation\) Amendment Ordinance, 2024](#)
6. [The Haryana Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
7. [The Haryana Sikh Gurdwaras \(Management\) Amendment Ordinance, 2024](#)

Karnataka

1. [The Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
2. [The Karnataka Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)

Kerala

1. [The Kerala State Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
2. [The Kerala Taxation Laws \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
3. [The Kerala State Elderly Commission Ordinance, 2024](#)

Madhya Pradesh

1. [The Madhya Pradesh Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
2. [The Madhya Pradesh University \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
3. [The Madhya Pradesh Municipalities \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
4. [The Madhya Pradesh Municipalities \(Second Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)

Maharashtra

1. [The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
2. [The Mumbai Municipal Corporation \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
3. [The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
4. [The Maharashtra State Skills University \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
5. [The Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
6. [The Maharashtra Government Servants Regulation of Transfers and Prevention of Delay in Discharge of Official Duties \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)

7. [The Maharashtra Felling of Trees \(Regulation\) \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
8. [The Hyderabad Abolition of Inams and Cash Grants \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
9. [The Maharashtra Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
10. [The Maharashtra Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
11. [The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Temporary Postponement of Elections \(of the President, Vice-President and Chairmen of the Subjects Committees of certain Zilla Parishads and the Chairmen and Deputy Chairmen of certain Panchayat Samitis due to ensuing general elections to the State Legislative Assembly\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
12. [The Maharashtra Stamp \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
13. [The Maharashtra Public Libraries \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
14. [The Maharashtra Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
15. [Shree Siddhi Vinayak Ganpati Temple Trust \(Prabhadevi\) \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
16. [The Maharashtra Public Universities \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
17. [The Maharashtra Public Universities \(Second Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
18. [The Maharashtra State Skills University \(Second Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)

Manipur

1. [The Manipur Goods and Services Tax \(Eight Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
2. [The Manipur Lokayukta \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)

Meghalaya

1. [The Contingency Fund of Meghalaya \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
2. [Captain Williamson Sangma State University \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
3. [The Meghalaya Farmers' \(Empowerment\) Commission \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
4. [The Meghalaya Private Medical Institution including Institutes Under Private University \(Regulation of Admission, Fixation of Fees and Reservation\) Ordinance, 2024](#)

Mizoram

1. [The Mizoram Lokayukta \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)

Nagaland

1. [Disqualification on Ground of Defection in Urban Local Bodies Ordinance, 2024](#)

Odisha

1. [The Odisha Goods and Services Tax \(Second Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)

Rajasthan

1. [The Rajasthan Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)

Telangana

1. [The Telangana Panchayat Raj \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
2. [The Telangana Payment of Salaries and Pension and Removal of Disqualifications \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
3. [The Telangana Municipalities \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
4. [The Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
5. [The Telangana Goods and Services \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)

Uttarakhand

1. [The Uttarakhand Recovery of Damages to Public and Private Property Ordinance, 2024](#)
2. [The Uttarakhand \(Uttar Pradesh Municipal Corporation Act, 1959\) \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
3. [The Uttarakhand \(Uttar Pradesh Municipality Act, 1916\) \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)

Uttar Pradesh

1. [The Uttar Pradesh Private Universities \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
2. [The Uttar Pradesh Private Universities \(Second Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
3. [The Uttar Pradesh Private Universities \(Third Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
4. [The Uttar Pradesh State Capital Region and Other Regions Development Authority Ordinance, 2024](#)
5. [The Uttar Pradesh Nazul Properties \(Management and Utilization for Public Purposes\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
6. [The Uttar Pradesh Public Examination \(Prevention of Unfair Means\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
7. [The Uttar Pradesh Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 2024](#)
8. [The Uttar Pradesh Special Law \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
9. [The Uttar Pradesh Private University \(Fourth Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
10. [The Uttar Pradesh Private University \(Fifth Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
11. [The Uttar Pradesh Private University \(Sixth Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)

12. [The Uttar Pradesh State University \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
13. [The Uttar Pradesh Private Universities \(Seventh Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
14. [The Uttar Pradesh Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
15. [The Uttar Pradesh Gou-Seva Commission \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
16. [The Uttar Pradesh Private University \(Eighth Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
17. [The Uttar Pradesh State Public Service Commission \(Regulation of Procedure\) \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
18. [The Uttar Pradesh Private University \(Ninth Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
19. [The Uttar Pradesh Goods and Services Tax \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
20. [The Uttar Pradesh Private University \(Tenth Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
21. [The Uttar Pradesh Sports University \(Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)
22. [The Uttar Pradesh Goods and Services Tax \(Second Amendment\) Ordinance, 2024](#)

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PRS Legislative Research

Institute for Policy Research Studies

3rd Floor, Gandharva Mahavidyalaya,

212, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Marg, New Delhi-110002

Tel: (011) 2323 4801, 4343 4035

www.prsindia.org