

14.06 hrs

The Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Bill, 2026-introduced

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THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): Hon. Speaker Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend certain enactments for decriminalising and rationalising offences to further enhance trust-based governance for ease of living and doing business.

It seeks to enhance ease of doing business and ease of living by decriminalising [minor offences and implementing measures such as](#) revising fines and penalties proportionate to the offence, establishing adjudicating officers and setting up appellate authorities. It proposes to amend 79 Central Acts administered by 23 Ministries. A total of 784 provisions are being proposed to be amended, out of which 717 provisions are being decriminalised to foster ease of doing business, and 67 provisions are being proposed to facilitate ease of living. This builds on the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023, which decriminalised 183 provisions under 42 Central Acts, continuing efforts to streamline regulations and promote trust-based governance.

[illegible]

A diagram showing a sequence of 100 black squares arranged in 8 rows. The first square is labeled with a question mark '?' and the last square is labeled with a question mark '?'.

[illegible]

1. 1990年，中国开始实行“社会主义市场经济”改革，旨在通过引入市场竞争机制，提高经济效率。这一改革在初期取得了显著成效，但也面临着许多挑战。

Sir, I want to say just one more thing. It is violative of Article 14 also, where the rich corporations escape liability and poor people face coercive enforcement. Therefore, the violation of laws of drugs and cosmetics, infrastructure and highways, labour and industrial laws harm lives, yet only fines have been made instead of imprisonment. Therefore, I want to state that the Bill is arbitrary and overboard, undermines criminal justice system, promotes economic inequality, encourages corruption, worsens deterrence against corporate crimes, and should be re-examined thinking of the long-term impacts. It violates the basic structure of the Constitution and the rule of law. Therefore, I object to the introduction of this Bill. This Bill should be sent back to the Joint Parliamentary Committee. Thank you, Speaker, Sir.

[illegible][illegible]

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[illegible]

1. 在 100 个自然数中，有多少个数的各位数字之和等于 72？
 2. 在 100 个自然数中，有多少个数的各位数字之和等于 72？
 3. 在 100 个自然数中，有多少个数的各位数字之和等于 72？
 4. 在 100 个自然数中，有多少个数的各位数字之和等于 72？
 5. 在 100 个自然数中，有多少个数的各位数字之和等于 72？
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 7. 在 100 个自然数中，有多少个数的各位数字之和等于 72？
 8. 在 100 个自然数中，有多少个数的各位数字之和等于 72？
 9. 在 100 个自然数中，有多少个数的各位数字之和等于 72？
 10. 在 100 个自然数中，有多少个数的各位数字之和等于 72？

[illegible]

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SHRI JITIN PRASADA: Hon. Speaker, Sir, you are absolutely right. Hon. Member, Shri Nishikant ji, has already said that this House is supreme. ■■■■■ ■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■ ■■ ■■■■■ ■■, ■■ ■■

[illegible][illegible]

§ 87(2)(b)

1. 2019年12月31日，公司合并资产负债表显示，公司总资产为63,000万元，其中流动资产为40,000万元，非流动资产为23,000万元。

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