



PRELIMINARY SESSION LEGISLATION

1. A Bill to Prohibit the Sale and Distribution of Raw (Unpasteurized) Dairy Products to Protect Public Health and Ensure Food Safety
2. A Bill to Implement Unmanned Aerial Systems to Improve Border Management
3. A Bill to Abolish the Death Penalty
4. A Bill to Provide Aid to Refugee Crisis in Jordan
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SUPER SESSION LEGISLATION

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Legislation #1

A Bill to Prohibit the Sale and Distribution of Raw (Unpasteurized) Dairy Products to Protect Public Health and Ensure Food Safety

BE IT ENACTED BY PARLIAMENT THAT:

SECTION 1	This Act may be called as the "Raw Dairy Safety and Public Health Act., 2025"
SECTION 2	<p>This Parliament finds the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Raw dairy products, including milk and cheese, have been associated with outbreaks of foodborne illnesses such as salmonella, E. coli, and listeria. b. The National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) and the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) recommend pasteurization as a critical step to eliminate harmful pathogens in dairy products. c. Protecting consumers, particularly children, pregnant women, and immunocompromised individuals, from preventable health risks is a compelling government interest
SECTION 3	<p>It shall be unlawful to sell, distribute, or otherwise offer for human consumption any raw (unpasteurized) dairy product within India. Any person or entity found in violation of this Act shall be subject to the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. A civil penalty not to exceed Rs.1,00,000 per violation. b. Seizure and destruction of noncompliant products
SECTION 4	<p>This Act shall not apply to the production or consumption of raw dairy products on private property where the products are not sold or distributed to the public.</p> <p>Universities, laboratories, or educational institutions may be granted exemptions for scientific research under guidelines established by the FSSAI.</p>
SECTION 5	The Minister of Health and Family Welfare, in consultation with the Minister of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, shall issue regulations to carry out the provisions of this Act within 180 days of enactment.
SECTION 6	This Act shall take effect 180 days after the date of enactment. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
SECTION 7	If any provision of this Act is held invalid, the remainder of the Act shall not be affected thereby



Legislation #2

A Bill to Implement Unmanned Aerial Systems to Improve Border Management

BE IT ENACTED BY PARLIAMENT THAT:

SECTION 1	The use of Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) will be implemented along the land borders in the West, North and East to improve border management. Additionally, a detachment of the Border Security Force (BSF) will be formed to assist the Central Board of Excise & Customs (CBEC) and local police in processing new information found by UAS and limiting activities along the border such as terrorism, smuggling, human trafficking, and drug trafficking
SECTION 2	UAS is defined as remotely piloted aircraft systems (autonomous or human assisted) that enables computers to perform a variety of advanced functions including visual detection, facial recognition, understanding/translating spoken and written language, and data analysis. The land border is defined as the border between India and neighbouring countries – Pakistan, China and Bangladesh.
SECTION 3	<p>The BSF and Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) shall oversee the Implementation of this bill.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The BSF will allocate INR 2,000 Crores to fund the implementation of this bill. b. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited and Tata Advanced Systems will oversee the construction of the UAS.
SECTION 4	This Act shall take effect 180 days after the date of enactment. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
SECTION 5	If any provision of this Act is held invalid, the remainder of the Act shall not be affected thereby



Legislation #3

A Bill to Abolish the Death Penalty

BE IT ENACTED BY PARLIAMENT THAT:

SECTION 1	The death penalty will be hereby outlawed as a form of punishment across India.
SECTION 2	Death penalty is defined as the punishment of execution administered to those legally convicted of a heinous crime.
SECTION 3	The State Prisons Department will oversee the implementation of this bill. a. All funds that go towards the death penalty will be reallocated back to the prison systems for better conditions, security, and resources. b. Those on Death Row in India will hereby have their sentences switched to life in prison without parole
SECTION 4	This legislation will take effect immediately upon passage.
SECTION 5	All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
SECTION 6	If any provision of this Act is held invalid, the remainder of the Act shall not be affected thereby



Legislation #4

A Bill to Provide Aid to Refugee Crisis in Jordan

BE IT ENACTED BY PARLIAMENT THAT:

SECTION 1	This bill will provide humanitarian aid, to aid the refugee crisis in Jordan.
SECTION 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Jordan hosts one of the largest numbers of registered refugees per capita in the world: 1 out of every 15 people is a refugee in Jordan. Since the beginning of the crisis in Syria, Jordan has shouldered the primary responsibility for hosting Syrian refugees. The presence of refugees has put pressure on basic infrastructure and services, affecting both Syrians and vulnerable Jordanians. b. Without assistance or aid, Jordan will have to turn down the entrance of refugees into Jordan, leading to an international crisis.
SECTION 3	<p>Jordan will receive \$1 billion in humanitarian aid in the form of cash, supplies, building materials, food, and anything else this parliament deems appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Indian Agency for Partnership in Development will send aid in increments as seen fit, over the course of 3 years. This will be to prevent any possibility of negative impacts to the economy of Jordan. b. The Indian Agency for Partnership in Development will promote the building of businesses through this humanitarian aid, to assist in building a more sustainable economy in Jordan.
SECTION 4	The Indian Agency for Partnership in Development will oversee the implementation of this legislation, and an extra \$1 billion will be allocated to the annual budget of the Agency by the Indian Government.
SECTION 5	This legislation will take effect immediately following the passing of this legislation. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
SECTION 6	If any provision of this Act is held invalid, the remainder of the Act shall not be affected thereby



Legislation #5

A Resolution to Recognize the Autonomy of Iraqi Kurdistan to Stabilize the Region and Promote Peace

WHEREAS	The Kurdish people in Iraqi Kurdistan have long sought recognition of their autonomy, but their status remains uncertain under Iraqi law.
WHEREAS	The lack of formal recognition of Kurdish autonomy has led to ongoing tensions between the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) and the Iraqi central government, exacerbating Instability in the region.
WHEREAS	This instability contributes to economic hardship, limits foreign investment, and heightens the risk of conflict, negatively impacting not only the Kurdish population but also the broader Middle East.
WHEREAS	The formal recognition of Iraqi Kurdistan's autonomy could strengthen regional governance, provide a framework for resource sharing, and enhance cooperation between the KRG and the Iraqi central government; now, therefore, be it
RESOLVED	That the Parliament here assembled calls for the formal recognition of Iraqi Kurdistan's autonomy within the framework of the Iraqi Constitution, to stabilize the region and promote lasting peace; and be it
FURTHER RESOLVED	That Indian government should encourage diplomatic efforts and offer support to facilitate negotiations between the Kurdistan Regional Government and the Iraqi central government to ensure the successful implementation of this resolution.



Legislation #6

A Bill to Regulate Artificial Sugars

BE IT ENACTED BY PARLIAMENT THAT:

SECTION 1	Food manufacturers and distributors are hereby required to label artificial sugars (for example aspartame) as a sugar.
SECTION 2	<p>The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), alongside the Minister of Health and Family Welfare will oversee this new bill. Enforcement for this bill will be funded through an extra 5% tax on products containing artificial sugars.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. On nutrition labels, or anything similar, there must be a row below "Including added sugars" that says "Including artificial sugars. If the FDA deems it necessary, artificial sugars should also count towards the percent of the daily value of sugar. b. Products containing aspartame or other artificial sugars may not be labelled as sugar free. Furthermore, products must clearly state whether or not products contain natural, added, and/or artificial sugar on the front of packaging.
SECTION 3	Companies found in violation of this bill will face INR 5 Lakhs fine per unit and each resulting offense Increasing In fines by INR 10 Lakhs per unit.
SECTION 4	This legislation will take effect on July 1 st , 2025. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
SECTION 5	If any provision of this Act is held invalid, the remainder of the Act shall not be affected thereby



Legislation #7

A Bill to Update Water Quality Standards for the Sake of Public Health

BE IT ENACTED BY PARLIAMENT THAT:

SECTION 1	The Parliament shall update and enforce regulations on tap water contaminants based on the Pollution Control Board standards.
SECTION 2	<p>The following definitions apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Tap water contaminants shall be defined as substances found in water plants which pose a quantifiable risk to public health, not those which pose issues unrelated to health, such as but not limited to unfavourable colour, taste, or smell. b. The Pollution Control Board standards shall be defined based on the WHO Drinking Water quality guidelines. c. This bill shall apply to municipal water plants. Municipal water plants shall be defined as a facility which purifies raw water from a source such as a river or aquifer and distributes the clean water to homes and businesses within a city or municipality through a network of pipes or in Tankers.
SECTION 3	This legislation shall be enforced by the Central and State Pollution Control Boards. The PCBs will monitor states, local authorities, and water suppliers who uphold these standards to ensure their compliance with this legislation. The PCBs will also receive INR 3,500 crores to improve infrastructure within municipal water plants. These funds will be used to the PCBS discretion.
SECTION 4	This legislation will take effect on April 1 st , 2026. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
SECTION 5	If any provision of this Act is held invalid, the remainder of the Act shall not be affected thereby



Super Session Legislation #1

A Bill to Block AI in Schools

BE IT ENACTED BY PARLIAMENT THAT:

SECTION 1	All schools and universities throughout India are ordered to enact firewalls blocking student access to websites and applications that enable users to leverage artificial intelligence (AI) in any way that could potentially facilitate academic dishonesty.
SECTION 2	Any school or university found to be in violation of this legislation shall lose access to funding and accreditation until such time as compliance is reached.
SECTION 3	This legislation shall be overseen by the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission (UGC). In addition to monitoring and enforcing implementation, these institutions shall be responsible for producing a list of websites and applications that must be banned, publishing and proliferating that list at least 30 days prior to the date of implementation and maintaining that list regularly and transparently.
SECTION 4	This Act shall take effect 180 days after the date of enactment. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
SECTION 5	If any provision of this Act is held invalid, the remainder of the Act shall not be affected thereby



Super Session Legislation #2

A RESOLUTION TO LEGALIZE SPORTS GAMBLING

BE IT RESOLVED BY PARLIAMENT THAT:

WHEREAS	The rise in illegal sports gambling has influenced many Indians to suffer the financial instability of a gambling addiction; and
WHEREAS	Wagering on sports without proper monitoring and controls can lead to poorer debt management, lower credit scores, reckless spending, and shrunken investments; and
WHEREAS	Due to the ban on gambling, there has been an increase in Money Laundering and other economic crimes; and
WHEREAS	Due to lack of protection for gamblers, illegal gambling organizations are responsible for sending extensive harassment and abuse towards gamblers over betting-related matters resulting in deaths; and
WHEREAS	Due to lack of regulations and legal status for gambling, the governments lose an opportunity to generate income; now, therefore, be it
RESOLVED	That the Parliament here assembled calls upon the State Governments to legalize sports gambling with adequate controls and restrictions thereby protecting the interests of the gamblers and government.



Super Session Legislation #3

A Bill to Invest in Nuclear Energy

BE IT ENACTED BY PARLIAMENT THAT:

SECTION 1	India shall substantially increase its investment into nuclear power plants and infrastructure.
SECTION 2	<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Nuclear power plants are nuclear power reactors that generate electricity for a power grid.b. Substantially increasing investment is investing enough money to build 25 more nuclear plants over the next 10 years.
SECTION 3	The Ministry of Power will be responsible for implementing this legislation. The Ministry of Power will submit an annual report on the progress made.
SECTION 4	The Ministry of power will use the following avenues to build the infrastructure <ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Allocate a Budget of INR 5,000 crores over the next 2 yearsb. Encourage Private Sector to build the needed infrastructure by providing outcome-based incentives.
SECTION 5	This Act shall take effect 180 days after the date of enactment. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
SECTION 6	If any provision of this Act is held invalid, the remainder of the Act shall not be affected thereby