

Recent Parliamentary Committee Reports & its Recommendations

Parliamentary Committee Report on Cybercrime, 2026

Source: [PIB](#)

- The DRSC on Home Affairs presented the report on '**Cyber Crime - Ramifications, Protection and Prevention**'.

Areas Covered	Key Recommendations
Grievance redressal	Create a standardised, accessible and multilingual grievance system across intermediaries with unique complaint numbers, tracking, timelines and automatic escalation. [under <i>Rules 3(2) & 3A of the IT (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021</i>].
OTT platforms	Examine the feasibility of establishing an <i>independent Post Release Review Panel</i> and strengthen technology-enabled age verification, parental controls and penalties for non-compliance.
Online advertisements	Introduce robust verification of offshore advertisers, including digital document verification, live identity authentication and continuous monitoring based on zero-trust principles.
Cyber financial fraud	Fully operationalise the <i>Central Payment Fraud Information Registry</i> as a comprehensive, real-time and interoperable fraud-data repository for banks and stakeholders.
CBI investigation	Develop a durable mechanism with States to facilitate CBI investigation of inter-State and transnational cybercrime; examine amendments to the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.
e-FIR	Establish a nationwide mechanism to automatically convert NCRP complaints into e-FIRs, with a time-bound roadmap through I4C.
Cyber education	Introduce a mandatory, age-appropriate cyber-safety curriculum from early grades to senior secondary level, along with teacher training and multilingual material.
Legal framework	Create a periodic, multidisciplinary mechanism to update cybercrime laws in response to emerging technologies and threats.
Comprehensive legislation	Develop unified cybercrime legislation with clear definitions, technology-neutral provisions and effective penalties for emerging offences.
Specialised task force	Establish an <i>Integrated Cybercrime Task Force</i> with nationwide jurisdiction, technical expertise and inter-agency coordination for complex/transnational cybercrime.

Parliamentary Committee Report on Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), 2026

Source: [PIB](#)

- The DRSC on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice presented its 165th Report on the Subject '**Creation and Development of Institutional Mechanism to support the Alternative Dispute Resolution Ecosystem**'.

Areas Covered	Key Recommendations
India International Arbitration Centre (IIAC)	Assess its performance, increase caseload, improve outreach, accessibility and operational efficiency, and undertake institutional reforms.
Arbitrator capacity	Expand and diversify the arbitrator panel, including more international experts; Update rules according to global best practices.
Delhi International Arbitration Centre (DIAC)	Strengthen infrastructure, administrative workforce, finances and dedicated arbitration facilities.
Awareness of ADR	Increase awareness among businesses and legal professionals; Integrate ADR into legal education and professional training.
India as arbitration hub	Position India as a dependable global arbitration hub through high institutional standards and stronger links with international arbitration centres.
Judicial intervention	Establish clearer limits on judicial intervention in arbitration to reduce unnecessary delays.
Technology	Adopt common digital standards, strengthen digital infrastructure, particularly in non-urban areas, and develop simpler online dispute-resolution platforms.
Mediation Act, 2023	Expedite establishment of the <i>Mediation Council of India (MCI)</i> , notify remaining provisions and frame regulations within a defined timeline.
Pre-Institution Mediation	Make <i>Pre-Institution Mediation mandatory</i> and consider cost penalties where parties unreasonably refuse to participate or treat it merely as a formality.
ADR professionals	Create accreditation systems, standardised training, recognised qualifications and clear career pathways for ADR professionals.
Lok Adalats	Develop clear case-selection and settlement guidelines and improve tracking of settlement data to assess effectiveness.
NALSA	Strengthen manpower, fill vacancies on time and provide adequate budgetary support to improve access to justice and legal aid.

Parliamentary Committee Report on Tribunal System, 2026

Source: [PIB](#)

- The DRSC on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice presented its 166th Report on the Subject '***Review of Functioning of Tribunal System in the Country***'.

Areas Covered	Key Recommendations
Overall Tribunal System	Fill vacancies continuously; undertake periodic manpower assessment; Strengthen infrastructure, registry and administrative support; Improve case-management and accountability.
Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT)	Fill vacancies of Members & Registry staff; Analyse the recent rise in pendency; Strengthen compliance with disposal timelines; Upgrade hardware/software and conduct regular cyber-security audits.
Railway Claims Tribunal (RCT)	Fill vacancies before they arise; undertake region-wise pendency analysis; Strengthen hybrid hearings and e-filing; Introduce real-time case tracking and virtual hearings.
RCT (Access to Justice)	Consider a " <i>Zero FIR</i> "-type <i>universal filing</i> mechanism, allowing claims to be filed at any location and transferred to the appropriate Bench.
eRCT Project (Technology & AI)	Create digital links with Indian Railways for verification; Use AI for scheduling, cause lists, notifications and assistance in generating orders.
Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT)	Review and increase sanctioned strength; add technical experts; Prepare a time-bound plan to reduce pendency; Strengthen digital adjudication and e-filing.
Telecom Disputes	Examine creation of an <i>independent Telecom Ombudsman</i> and a multi-tier grievance-redressal framework.
National Green Tribunal (NGT)	Expedite appointment of Judicial and Expert Members; Reduce dependence on contractual staff; Fill vacancies across Benches; Track cases pending for more than three years.
Digital governance (NGT)	Establish dedicated Computer/IT Sections; Strengthen e-filing and virtual hearings; Create public dashboards showing Bench-wise disposal and pendency.
Enforcement (NGT)	Strengthen mechanisms to ensure compliance with NGT orders through action-taken reports, joint committees and clear fixing of responsibility.
National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT)	Reduce dependence on contractual/deputation staff; Fill Judicial and Technical Member vacancies; Review recruitment rules and periodically assess the need for additional Benches.
NCLT & Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC)	Improve adherence to IBC timelines; Prioritise long-pending insolvency cases; Consider dedicated IBC Benches/verticals within NCLT.

NCLT 2.0	Strengthen digital infrastructure, provide predictable funding, establish disaster-recovery mechanisms and deploy dedicated technical manpower.
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Parliamentary Committee report on Forest Fires in Himalayan Region, 2026

Source: [PIB](#)

- The 412th Report on '***Forest Fires in the Himalayan Region, its adverse effects and mitigation***' presented by the DRSC on Science and Technology, Environment, Forests and Climate Change.

Extent & Causes of Forest Fires

- Chir Pine forests – Account for ~57% of fire incidents in the Western Himalayas.
- Pine needles (pirul) – Shed annually, accumulate as dry biomass, and act as fuel.
- Climate factors – Rising temperatures, prolonged dry spells, and variability increase fire frequency.

Western & Eastern Himalaya

- **Western Himalayas** – Fire threat driven by extreme pre-monsoon heat, pine-needle fuel loads and proximity-based human ignition;
- **Eastern Himalayas** – Fire threat driven by complex interplay of atmospheric dryness and cultivation-linked burning practices.

Areas Covered	Key Recommendations
Climate-fire link	Commission a <i>dedicated region-specific study</i> to establish the empirical relationship between climate change and the frequency, intensity and seasonality of Himalayan forest fires.
Fire prediction	Develop predictive fire-risk models using long-term temperature, rainfall, dry-spell and historical fire data.
Satellite monitoring	Move towards round-the-clock satellite monitoring, including consideration of a <i>dedicated geostationary satellite</i> .
Pine needles / Pirul	Formulate a <i>National Pine-Needle Utilisation Policy</i> & institutionalise pre-fire-season collection of dry pine needles.
Livelihoods	Convert pine-needle removal into an economic opportunity through procurement, processing, value addition and rural employment.
Region-specific strategy	Avoid a <i>one-size-fits-all approach</i> ; fire drivers differ between the Western and Eastern Himalayas.
Community participation	Strengthen participation of local communities in prevention, detection and first response.
Casualty data	Establish a centralised database on forest-fire casualties and compensation.
Invasive species	Undertake scientific studies and management plans for invasive tree species in Himalayan states.

Forest diversion	Strengthen scrutiny of diversion proposals, particularly in ecologically valuable Oak, Deodar and mixed-conifer forests.
Response capacity	Improve trained manpower, firefighting equipment, communication and coordination among forest and disaster-management agencies (presently only two battalions of NDRF are deployed for forest fires, one each in the Western and Eastern Himalayan regions).
Post-fire restoration	Give greater emphasis to ecological restoration and recovery of fire-affected landscapes.

Parliamentary Committee report on Ease of Doing Business in India, 2026

Source: [PIB](#)

- The 201st Report on '***Doing Business in India: The Way Forward***' presented by DRSC on Commerce.
- Assessed the effectiveness of ongoing reforms, identified bottlenecks faced by stakeholders and suggested measures to further strengthen India's business ecosystem.

Areas Covered	Key Recommendations
Reducing Compliance Burden	Over 47,000 compliances have been reduced, simplified, digitised or decriminalised. The Committee recommended third-party evaluation and stronger real-time monitoring through the Regulatory Compliance Portal.
Inspections	Replace multiple/overlapping inspections with automated Joint Site Inspections; Use third-party certification and self-certification for low-risk sectors.
State & Local Reforms	Expand the <i>District Business Reform Action Plan (D-BRAP)</i> and integrate approvals, renewals and IBC-related filings with the National Single Window System (NSWS).
Approvals & Licences	Introduce time-bound approvals and deemed approval when prescribed Service Level Agreements expire.
Automatic Renewals	Allow automatic renewal for businesses with a clean compliance record; Make all remaining Ministries/States/UTs onboard NSWS within a defined timeline.
Tax & Working Capital	Rationalise fragmented TDS parameters and explore allowing GST liabilities under <i>Reverse Charge Mechanism (RCM)</i> through the Electronic Credit Ledger; Facilitate transfer of unused ITC between GSTINs under the same PAN.
Risk-based Regulation	Increase self-certification, third-party certification and risk-based regulation, while retaining safety, environmental and labour safeguards.

Mutual Recognition	Establish <i>Mutual Recognition Agreements</i> between State inspectorates so certificates issued in one State are recognised nationwide.
Digital Governance	Expand single-window digital clearance systems and move towards faceless, time-bound delivery of regulatory services.
Decriminalisation	Ensure decriminalisation reforms produce tangible results and prevent future reintroduction of criminal penalties through departmental rules (Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Bill, 2026).
B-READY	Align reforms with the <i>World Bank's Business Ready (B-READY)</i> framework and consider a B-READY Reform Dashboard for real-time monitoring.
Entrepreneurship	Create a dedicated Support Cell for first-generation entrepreneurs, giving them access to the same fast-tracking and digital services available to large investors.
Contract Enforcement	Establish <i>fully digitised Commercial Courts</i> in major industrial clusters with prescribed timelines for dispute resolution.
Logistics	Simplify customs/tax compliance, eliminate duplicate documentation and integrate Customs, ports, airports and railways through unified digital systems.
ULIP	Mandate integration of public and private logistics operators with the <i>Unified Logistics Interface Platform (ULIP)</i> through open APIs.
E-commerce & Quick Commerce	Strengthen regulation against dark patterns, misleading advertisements and predatory dynamic pricing; improve digital grievance redressal and ODR mechanisms.
Traditional/GI sectors	Support sectors such as Pashmina, saffron, handicrafts, horticulture and Kashmir willow bats through testing, branding, quality control and technology.
Ladakh	Provide targeted financial, procurement and policy support to local enterprises and facilitate renewable-energy and infrastructure development.
Capacity Building	Regularly train municipal officials, inspectors and regulators on reformed procedures and digital systems, backed by independent third-party impact assessment.

Parliamentary Committee Report on Digital and Sustainable Bus Transport, 2026

Source: [PIB](#)

- The 392nd Report on ***“Enabling Inclusive, Digital and Sustainable Bus Transport: Policy, Regulation and Public-Private Partnership for Next-Gen Mobility”*** presented by DRSC on Transport, Tourism and Culture.

Areas Covered	Key Recommendations
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All India Passenger Permit	Replace the <i>All-India Tourist Permit</i> with an All-India Passenger Permit within one year; Integrate VAHAN, FASTag and vehicle-location data for electronic enforcement.
National Bus Terminals Authority	Create a <i>dedicated authority for bus terminals</i> , separate terminal ownership from bus operations on the Airports Authority model, and establish a National Code for Bus Terminals within one year.
National Bus Digital Grid	Create interoperable digital standards for live bus tracking aligned with Indian Railways specifications, unified booking, passenger ratings, citizen reporting (cVIGIL-pattern) and GIS-based network mapping.
Operator-centric safety	Complete <i>district-wise Automated Testing Stations</i> , verify fire/egress/alert systems during fitness tests and introduce operator safety ratings linked to permit renewal.
Fleet Transition Compact	Develop a <i>Fleet Transition Compact</i> , promote electric buses through bulk procurement, provide charging infrastructure according to operational needs and create an end-of-life framework for EVs and batteries.
Services for women, run by women	Introduce dedicated peak-hour services operated by women drivers and staff, expand CCTV and emergency-alert systems, and improve sanitation and onboard toilet facilities standardisation under the Bus Body Code.
National Tourist Bus Grid	Integrated tourist circuits interconnecting bus, rail, metro, air and waterways through unified ticketing and develop intermodal tourist hubs.
Dedicated Public Transport Funding	Give public transport infrastructure a defined place in the Ministry's budget; Consider allocating a proportion of around 25% of road allocation to public transport; Viability gap funding for conforming terminals and testing stations.
State-wise Ranking	Publish an annual State ranking on bus-transport facilitation, based on safety, terminal access, punctuality, emergency systems and passenger feedback.
Count the passengers	Reconcile national bus-fleet data, create a federated national data architecture, and periodically publish authoritative estimates of passengers carried by bus.

Parliamentary Committee Report on India's Role & Presence in the Arctic and Antarctic Regions, 2026

Source: [PRS](#)

- The '*India's Role and Presence in the Arctic and Antarctic Regions*' presented by the DRSC on External Affairs examined India's presence in polar regions and progress on scientific research.

Areas Covered	Key Recommendations
India's Arctic strategy	India is an Observer State of the Arctic Council; the Committee recommended that the government <u>seek full-fledged membership</u> of the Council whenever there is a review of the Council.
Asian Cooperation	Other Asian countries such as China, Japan, South Korea, and the UAE have stronger ties with Arctic states as compared to India. It is recommended to deepen bilateral ties with other members and observers; Explore a quadrilateral agreement between India, Japan, Singapore and South Korea; Engage with Arctic ethnic groups and locals.
Instituting a Polar Ambassador	Appoint a <u>dedicated Polar Ambassador</u> or establish a specialised Arctic/Polar Affairs mechanism in lines of countries such as China, Japan, and South Korea.
Management of global commons	India should pursue recognition of the Arctic as a " <u>Quasi-Global Commons</u> " like Antarctica. Currently, the Arctic is under the sovereign control of eight territorial states, not treated as 'global commons'.
Development of northern sea route (NSR)	Expedite the India-Russia feasibility study for developing the NSR, which could provide an alternative to the Suez route and reduce shipping time.
Krill & Marine Resources	India will <u>participate in krill fishing</u> after evaluating its environmental risks; Pursue the creation of Marine Protected Areas in East Antarctica and the Weddell Sea.
Exploitation of marine resources	Make access to critical mineral resources in the Arctic an important component of India's dialogue with Arctic states.
Barriers to research	Recommended increasing the outlay for the ongoing polar research scheme by 30%, and creating <u>additional permanent posts</u> at the National Centre for Polar and Ocean Research. Address restrictions imposed on research activities at Himadri Station, Svalbard through direct diplomatic engagement with Norway.
Research infrastructure	Expediting the manufacturing of a dedicated India's own polar research vessel, with ice-breaking capacity; Expediting the <u>completion of the Maitri-II station</u> in Antarctica, as the current Maitri station has exceeded its intended 10-year lifespan.

Parliamentary Committee report on Disaster Management, 2026

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