PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT (FLOOR VERSION)
(PART-II)

CONTENTS

Papers Laid on the Table (pages 1 - 9)

Report of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table, Rajya Sabha-Presented (page 9)

Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment - Laid on the Table (page 9)

Statement by Minister—

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Three Hundred and Seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry - Laid on the Table (page 10)

Statement regarding Government Business (page 10)

[P.T.O]

©
RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

PRICE: ₹ 100.00
Matters raised with Permission—

Need to include Yoga education in the list of Skill India Mission (pages 11 - 12)
Rise in prices of essential medicines and medical devices (pages 12 - 15)
Need to grant minority status to Hindus in Meghalaya (pages 15 - 16)
Negative effects arising out of excessive use of urea (pages 16 - 17)
Need to include a chapter on national duties in school curriculum (pages 17 - 20)
Need to review the recent circular of RBI giving exemption from audit inspection (pages 20 - 21)
Railway and road connectivity to left-wing extremism affected districts of Odisha (pages 22 - 23)
Deficiency in implementation of the Antyodaya Yojana and the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana due to usurpation of Panchayat lands (pages 23 - 25)
Need for comprehensive assistance to safai karamcharis and sanitary workers (pages 25 - 27)
Need to create an Association for former Members of Parliament (pages 27 - 30)
Need to officially declare 2022-23 as the death centenary year of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj (pages 45 - 47)
Issue of drinking water in the city of Guwahati (pages 47 - 49)
Need to raise the pension amount under the National Social Assistance Programme (pages 49 - 50)

Special Mentions—

Need for assistance to Jute and Banana fiber cluster located at Purnia in Bihar (pages 30 - 32)
Need for converting Veer Surendra Sai University of Technology at Burla in Odisha to Centrally Funded Technical Institute (CFTI) (pages 32 - 33)
Need for establishment of a Textile Park in Purvanchal (pages 33 - 34)
Need for the transfer of Instrumentation Limited, Palakkad unit to Kerala Government (pages 34 - 36)
Need for establishment of AIIMS at Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh (page 36)
Need to include certain communities in the Scheduled Tribes category (pages 36 - 37)

[P.T.O]
Need to provide special financial package for the Handloom sector (pages 37 - 39)
Need for measures to address the digital divide for ensuring universal access to online education (pages 39 - 40)
Need to take measures for providing reliable electricity to rural households (pages 40 - 42)
Railway line extension project from Ambikapur to Renukoot (page 42)
Need to give impetus to Medical education in the country (pages 43 - 44)
Need to stop atrocities against Dalits in Rajasthan (pages 44 - 45)

Oral Answers to Questions (pages 50 - 88)

[Answers to Starred and Un-starred Questions (Both in English and Hindi) are available as Part -1 to this Debate, published electronically on the Rajya Sabha website under the link https://rajyasabha.nic.in/Debates/OfficialDebatesDateWise]

Private Members’ Bills —

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (amendment of article 153 and substitution of articles 155 and 156) - introduced (page 89)
The National Right to Land and Shelter Bill, 2022 - introduced (page 89)
The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (amendment of articles 15 and 16) introduced (page 89)
The High Court of Kerala (Establishment of a Permanent Bench at Thiruvananthapuram) Bill, 2022 - introduced (page 90)
The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (amendment of article 200) introduced (page 90)
The Indian Contract Act (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (amendment of section 15) introduced (page 90)
The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (amendment of section 77 and insertion of new sections 127B, 127C and 127D) - introduced (page 90)
The Right to Free Electricity Bill, 2022 - introduced (page 91)
The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2022 (amendment of section 86) - introduced (page 91)
The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (amendment of articles 124, 217 and 222 etc.) - introduced (page 91)

[P.T.O]
The Kashmiri Pandits (Recourse, Restitution, Rehabilitation and Resettlement) Bill, 2022 - *Introduced* (pages 91 - 92)

The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (amendment of section 498A) *Introduced* (page 92)

The Kuresong Gorkha Institute of Fashion and Design Bill, 2022 - *Introduced* (page 92)

The Kalimpong Films and Music Institution Bill, 2022 - *Introduced* (page 93)

The Reservation in Employment in Disinvested Public Sector Undertakings Bill, 2022 - *Introduced* (page 93)


The Legislation and Expenditure Accountability Bill, 2022 - *Introduced* (page 132)

The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2021 - *Under consideration* (pages 133 - 135)

Website: [http://rajyasabha.nic.in](http://rajyasabha.nic.in)

[http://parliamentofindia.nic.in](http://parliamentofindia.nic.in)

E-mail: rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in
The House met at eleven of the clock,
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution

उपभोviso मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अश्विनी कुमार चौधे): महोदय, मैं भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो अधिनियम, 2016 की धारा 40 के अधीन भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (अनुसूचित निर्धारण) संशोधन विनियम, 2022 को प्रकाशित करने वाली उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय (उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग) की अधिसूचना संख्या बी.एस./11/11/2021, दिनांक 16 मार्च, 2022 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूं। [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.7005/17/22]

Reports and Accounts (2020-21) of HCL, Kolkata and EPIL and related papers

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण पाल) : महोदय, मैं कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उप धारा (1)(ख) के अधीन निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:—

(i) (a) Sixty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Cables Limited (HCL), Kolkata, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.6973/17/22]

(ii) (a) Fifty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Engineering Projects (India) Limited (EPIL) for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.6972/17/22]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution

II. MoU between the Government of India and CWC

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (साध्वी निरंजन ज्योति): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखती हूं:—


[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.6846/17/22]

II. A copy (in English) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Food and Public Distribution) (Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution), and the Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC), for the year 2021-22.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.6845/17/22]

Report and Accounts (2018-19) of the Animal Welfare Board of India, Haryana and related papers

मत्स्यपालन पशुपालन और डेरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Animal Welfare Board of India, Haryana, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.6804/17/22]
Reports and Accounts (2020-21) of NSEZ, Uttar Pradesh and the Madras Special Economic Zone Authority, Tamil Nadu and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA SINGH PATEL): Sir, I lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 37 and sub-section (3) of Section 39 of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Noida Special Economic Zone Authority (NSEZ), Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Annual Report and Accounts of the Madras Special Economic Zone Authority, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(c) Statement by Government accepting the above Reports.

(2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.6848/17/22]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology

II. Reports and Accounts of various Organisations for various years and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology Notification No. A-12013/13/RR/2016-UIDAI (No. 3 of 2021), dated the 28th December, 2021, publishing the Unique Identification Authority of India (Appointment of Officers and Employees) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2021 (No. 3 of 2021), under Section 55 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.6645/17/22]
II. (A) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Informatics Centre Services Inc. (NICSI), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Informatics Centre Services Inc. (NICSI), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Informatics Centre Services Inc. (NICSI), New Delhi, for the year 2019-20, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

(2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (i)(a) to (iii)(a) above.

[Placed in Library. For (i) to (iii) See No. L.T.6643/17/22]

(B) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under the sub-section (3) of Section 27 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016:

(a) Annual Report of the Unique Identification Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 2020-21.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Unique Identification Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 2020-21, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.

(2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.6642/17/22]
(C) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the ERNET India, Delhi, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.6641/17/22]

(ii) (a) Twenty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT), New Delhi, for the year 2019-20, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.6640/17/22]

Notification of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री केलाश चौधरी) : महोदय, में कृषि उपज (श्रेणीकरण और विचलित करण) अधिनियम, 1937 की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (3) के अधीन कृषि उपज (श्रेणीकरण और विचलित करण) अधिनियम, 2020 की प्रकटित कराने वाली कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय (कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग) की अधिसूचना संख्या 581 (अ), दिनांक 24 सितंबर, 2020 तथा विलंब संबंधी विवरण की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पोस्टल पर रखता हूं।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.6810/17/22]

I. Report and Accounts (2019-20) of BJEL, Kolkata, West Bengal and related papers
II. Reports and Accounts (2020-21) of various Organisations and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH): Sir, I lay on the Table —

I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Birds Jute and Exports Limited (BJEL), Kolkata, West Bengal, for the year 2019-20, together with the
Auditor’s Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.7041/17/22]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the South India Textile Research Association (SITRA) for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.6854/17/22]

(ii) (a) Fifty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Wool & Woollens Export Promotion Council (W&WEPC), New Delhi, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.6853/17/22]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Wool Industry Export Promotion Council (WOOLTEXPRO), Mumbai, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.6851/17/22]

(iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Wool Development Board (CWDB), Jodhpur, Rajasthan, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.6850/17/22]

(v) (a) Thirty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH), New Delhi, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.6146/17/22]

(vi) (a) Thirty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC), New Delhi, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.6145/17/22]

(vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Carpet Technology (IICT), Bhadohi, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.6147/17/22]

Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SOM PARKASH): Sir, I lay on the Table under sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 16 read with sub-section (3) of Section 25 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade):-

(1) S.O. 5095 (E), dated the 8th December, 2021, publishing the Air Conditioner
and its related Parts, Hermetic Compressors and Temperature Sensing Controls (Quality Control) Amendment Order, 2021.

(2) S.O. 5339 (E), dated the 22nd December, 2021, publishing the Refrigerating Appliances (Quality Control) Amendment Order, 2021.

(3) S.O. 5400 (E), dated the 24th December, 2021, publishing the Bicycles - Retro Reflective Devices (Quality Control) Amendment Order, 2021.

(4) S.O. 620 (E), dated the 11th February, 2022, publishing the Safety Glass (Quality Control) Amendment Order, 2022.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) See No. L.T.6857/17/22]

Reports (2020-21 and 2021-22) of ICAR, New Delhi and related papers

श्री केलाश चौधरी : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:—

(i) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), New Delhi, for the year 2020-21.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6984/17/22]

(ii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), New Delhi, for the year 2021-22.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.6985/17/22]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Communications

II. MoUs between the Government of India and BBNL; and TCIL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN): Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Communications (Department of Telecommunications) Notification No. GSR 154 (E), dated the 24th February, 2022, publishing the Flight and Maritime Connectivity (Amendment ) Rules, 2022,
under sub-section (5) of Section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.6861/17/22]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

(i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications) and the Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL), for the year 2021-22.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.6859/17/22]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications) and the Telecommunications Consultants India Limited (TCIL), for the year 2021-22.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.6858/17/22]

———

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE, RAJYA SABHA

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Sir, I present the 167th Report (in English and Hindi) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table, Rajya Sabha on ‘Laying of the Annual Reports & Audited Accounts of National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA)’.

———

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा (राजस्थान) : महोदय, मैं ‘एकलय आदर्श आवासीय विद्यालयों (ईएमआरएस) की कार्यप्रणाली की समीक्षा’ विषय पर विभाग-संबंधित सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के चौंतीसवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिंदी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूं।
STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Three Hundred and Seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry

STATEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, I rise to announce that the Government Business in this House for the remaining part of the 256th Session will consist of :-

1. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Lok Sabha:

   (i) The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order Amendment Bill, 2022 (with respect to State of Tripura).
   (iii) The Chartered Accountants, the Cost and Works Accountants and the Company Secretaries (Amendment) Bill, 2022.

2. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:

   (i) The Constitution (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Orders (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022 (with respect to State of Uttar Pradesh)
   (iii) The Indian Antarctic Bill, 2022.
MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Need to include Yoga education in the list of Skill India Mission

SHRI DEEPAK PRAKASH (Jharkhand): सम्मानित उपसभापति महोदय, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। हम सब लोगों के लिए यह बहुत गर्व का विषय है कि भारत की प्राचीन संस्कृति और सम्यक्ता में योग का एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इसके लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में बड़ी पहल की, जिसके चलते इसकी पहचान और मजबूत हुई है। 2014 में UNO में यह प्रस्ताव आया कि 'योग दिवस' को 'अंतर्राष्ट्रीय योग दिवस' के रूप में मनाया जाए। दुनिया के 177 देशों ने इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार किया और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में योग को एक अलग और अच्छी पहचान मिली है। अब 'अंतर्राष्ट्रीय योग दिवस' मनाने के संदर्भ में हम सब लोग जानते हैं कि महामारी के समय हर घर में योग का बहुत अच्छे ढंग से प्रयोग किया गया। योग के माध्यम से महामारी से लड़ने में हमने सफलता पाई है।

इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि इसको सिखाने वाले जो Yoga Teachers हैं, योग शिक्षक हैं, उनके ऊपर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए। आज योग शिक्षक की माँग देश और विदेश, दोनों जगहों पर बहुत बढ़ी है। साथ-साथ, 'Yoga Beyond Religion' के माध्यम से इसको प्रचारित और प्रसारित किया जाए। योग शिक्षक योग की शिक्षा को बहुत अच्छे ढंग से आम लोगों के बीच में मानना का काम कर रहे हैं। इसलिए योग शिक्षा को 'कौशल भारत मिशन' में शामिल किया जाए, जिससे योग शिक्षकों के लिए भी रोजगार का सृजन हो और उनको भी रोजगार मिले। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान योग के इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आकृष्ट कर रहा हूँ, धन्यवाद।

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SAMIR ORAON (Jharkhand): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.
DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय श्री जॉन ब्रिटास।

Rise in prices of essential medicines and medical devices

SHRI JOHN BRITTAS (Kerala): Sir, I stand here with mixed feelings. I am happy that we have three hon. Members celebrating their birthdays today and also, today is Odisha Day.

Sir, I am sad because the life of the common man is becoming tough and much more difficult. Today is April 1st and people are already reeling under price rise. Every day, petroleum prices are going up, but today onwards, another unfortunate thing is going to happen. The wholesale prices of more than 800 drug items, which are essential for our survival, are being increased by 11 per cent.

Sir, this is unprecedented. There has been no such steep increase in the past. When the whole country is passing through a health emergency, this should have been avoided by any sensitive Government. But there is gross insensitivity that is being shown to the people. The health budget of the people has already gone haywire. The prices of almost all essential drugs, which are meant to combat fever, infections, heart diseases, anemia, etc., even Paracetamol, have increased.

Sir, I was sick for the past one week. Even you asked me where I was and you missed my voice. I was very happy yesterday when you said that you were missing my voice. It was because I was sick. Because I had the CGHS facility, I could avail medicines, but think about the vast majority of our population who do not have any social security or health insurance. What will be their plight?

Sir, let us look back at history. The increase last year was hardly 0.53 per cent and in 2020, it was 1.88 per cent. Even if you take the total of the previous years, there has been no such steep hike in the price of essential drugs.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Priyanka Chaturvedi would like to associate. Please, conclude.

SHRI JOHN BRITTAS: Sir, I deplore the actions of the Government and I would urge upon the Government to withdraw this steep hike.

श्री उपसभापति : अब प्रियंका चतुर्वेदी जी।
श्रीमती प्रियंका चतुर्वेदी (महाराष्ट्र): सर, पेट्रोल महँगा, डीज़ल महँगा, खाना बनाना महँगा, खाना खाना महँगा, अब दवाई भी हुई महँगी, महँगाई के दर्द की दवाई भी अब है जरूरी।

Sir, the cost of living is getting higher every single day. Medicines are an essential part of the right to health that is a part of our Fundamental Rights. It is in violation of the principles of our Fundamental Rights. I would request and urge through you that this insensitive Government, which has been increasing prices every single day, should, at least, consider exempting these common drugs, which are useful for every single individual in this country, and give them some relief.

श्री राजमणि पटेल (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, में भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI M. MOHAMED ABDULLA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI BIKASH RANJAN BHATTACHARYYA (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. V. SIVADASAN (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.
DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

**Need to grant minority status to Hindus in Meghalaya**

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Thank you, Sir, for allowing me to speak. I would like to draw the kind attention of this august House to the fact that the Centre has told the Supreme Court that States can consider granting Hindus the minority status, if the community is not in a majority within their jurisdiction. If the Hindus are in minority in a particular State, they should be able to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice, in keeping with the rights guaranteed to the minorities by the Constitution. I humbly urge the august House to draw the kind attention of the Hon’ble Home Minister to urgently direct the Meghalaya Government to grant minority status to Hindus via notification, as per Articles 29 and 30 of the Constitution of India.

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

DR. SONAL MANSINGH (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.
SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Vandana Chavan; not present. Next is Shri A.D. Singh.

**Negative effects arising out of excessive use of urea**

SHRI A.D. SINGH (Bihar): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, with your kind permission, I would like to tell the Government, through you, that the excessive use of urea is of a great concern from the point of environment. Only 30 per cent of the nutrients of urea goes into the soil and the rest either contaminates the underground water or goes into the atmosphere. All of us are very well aware that crores of soil health cards have been issued by the Government. So, the Government should educate the farmers not to use the urea in excess, which is going to harm the soil health for the next generation. I would urge all the political parties and the Government that there should be some rationalisation in the price of urea because phosphate and other things are being sold almost at Rs.27,000 or Rs.30,000 per tonne but urea is still being sold at the same rate as was being sold for the last several years. This leads the farmers to use it indiscriminately, which is not required. The NPK ratio which is required is 4:2:1, but, at the moment, it is 6.3:2.5:1. So, the Government should make all efforts to educate the farmers to use the fertilizer rationally. Once the soil health card has been issued, I urge the Government that the Fertilizer Control Order should incorporate many more grades of fertilizers, and farmers should be educated region-wise as to which nutrients they need in the soil. Thank you.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

SHRI JOHN BRITTAS (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.
PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

श्री राजमणि पटेल (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

SHRI M. MOHAMED ABDULLA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

Need to include a chapter on national duties in school curriculum

ले. जनरल (डा.) डी.पी. वत्स (हरियाणा): माननीय उपसभापति जी, आपके माध्यम से मैं एक अहम मुद्दे की तरफ शिक्षा मंत्रालय, सदन और देश का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं, वह
है राष्ट्रीय कर्त्त्व या national duties. नेती प्राप्त न है कि Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles से पहले school-going children को राष्ट्रीय कर्त्त्व या national duties का बोध कराना चाहिए, क्योंकि प्राइमरी और माध्यमिक शिक्षा के दौरान बच्चों की 80 प्रतिशत personality form हो जाती है। उस दौरान बच्चों को राष्ट्रीय ध्वज का सम्मान, राष्ट्रीय गान का सम्मान, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा, संविधान का पालन, उच्च आदेशों का आदर, देश की प्रभुता, एकता और अखंडता की रक्षा, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए तत्परता, समरसता, शातुरुच की भावना, स्त्रियों का सम्मान, सार्वजनिक सम्पत्ति की सुरक्षा आदि का बोध कराना चाहिए। यदि हम ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो Fundamental Rights का misuse होने की संभावना रहती है, यानी अभियंतक की आजादी, इसलिए पहले फंडामेंटल थ्रूटीज का बोध कराया जाए, इसके बारे में बच्चों को पढ़ाया जाए, उसके बाद फंडामेंटल राइट्स एंड डायरेक्टिव प्रिसिप्लस पढ़ाये जाएं; I mean, nation is first and foremost. Thank you.

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री बृजलाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री दीपक प्रकाश (झारखंड) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री जुगलसिंह लोखंडवाला (गुजरात) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री महेश पोदार (झारखंड) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री रामभाई हरजीभाई मोकरिया (गुजरात) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री नरहरी अमीन (गुजरात) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।
SHRI DUSHYANT GAUTAM (Haryana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. SONAL MANSINGH (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI JAIPRAKASH NISHAD (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SAMIR ORAON (Jharkhand): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS (Rajasthan): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI IRANNA KADADI (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.
DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI M. MOHAMED ABDULLA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

Need to review the recent circular of RBI giving exemption from audit inspection

Shri Neeraj Dangra (Rajasthan): उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे शून्य काल में यह महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा उठाने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं। भारतीय रिजर्व बँक के अनुसार राष्ट्रीयकृत बँकों की 20 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक एडवांस वाली शाखाओं का शत-प्रतिशत ऑडिट का प्रावधान रहा है तथा 20 करोड़ रुपये से कम एडवांस वाली शाखाओं में से मात्र बीस प्रतिशत शाखाओं का ऑडिट रोटेशनवाइज चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंस द्वारा करवाया जाता रहा है। 2020-21 के अधिक अर्जेंटमेंट के समय राष्ट्रीयकृल्ल बँकों ने आरबीआई को कोरोना महामारी के हालात के मनेजमेंट करवाए जाने वाले ऑडिट के बैरामीटर में बदलाव करने का आग्रह किया था, जिसे आरबीआई ने स्वीकार करते हुए एडवांस को बेस मानते हुए सिर्फ 90 प्रतिशत एडवांस जा ऑडिट करने का प्रावधान कर दिया था। तदनुसार एडवांस के 90 प्रतिशत ऑडिट वाले प्रावधान को भी 17 मार्च, 2022 को जारी परिपत्र द्वारा घटाकर 80 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है। इस नये प्रावधान से करीब 50 प्रतिशत शाखाएं एडवांट के दायरे से बाहर हो गई हैं, जो न देश के बैंकिंग व वित्तीय स्वास्थ्य के अनुकूल है और न ही देश के जमाकर्ताओं के हितों के अनुकूल है।

महोदय, वर्तमान परिदृश्य में आये दिन रोज़ बँकों के घोटाले सामने आ रहे हैं। प्रतिदिन वित्तीय अनियमितताओं के कारण बँकों के लाइसेंस रह किये जा रहे हैं तथा जमाकर्ताओं की खून-पसीने की गाढ़ी कमाई व बुड़ने का सहारा बँकों के माध्यम से झूठता दिख रहा है और आगे भी झूबने के पूर्ण आसार नजर आ रहे हैं।
अत: जन्मति व राष्ट्रविभि में वित मंत्रालय तथा केन्द्र सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक के इन नवीनतम प्रावधानों को वापस लेकर पूर्व के प्रावधानों के अनुसार ऑडिट सिस्टम को रेस्टोर करवाया जाए, धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती फूलो देवी नेतम (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI JOHN BRITTAS (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.
Railway and road connectivity to left-wing extremism affected districts of Odisha

DR. PRASHANTA NANDA (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, "Hail the Motherland, Utkala!" Now, let me come to the subject. You know that this Left-Wing Extremism cannot be exterminated through barrels of guns. The people living there have to be given a chance to uplift their socio-economic status. This is what my Government of Odisha has understood and done in this respect, and much of this extremism has been curbed. But there are 11 districts which are of concern. I would like to put it here that in order to support those people by uplifting their socio-economic standard, rail and road connectivity is the most important aspect. I am happy that the hon. Railways Minister is here and he will definitely take necessary action in this regard.

The Government of Odisha has requested the Union Government for railway connectivity between Malkangiri to Bhadrachalam (150 kilometres) and Nabarangpur to Junagarh (118 kilometres), which will be immensely helpful for the socio-economic uplift of the tribal populace and also for countering Left-Wing Extremism in the region. The Government of India may consider this request of the State Government at the earliest.

Regarding road development, the Government of Odisha has also requested the Union Government for development of the stretch, from Jeypore to Motu via Malkangiri (length - 202 kilometres), which is the lifeline of the Western and Southern Odisha providing inter-State connectivity to Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, to four-lane standard. This will boost the socio-economic growth of the region and also help in combating Naxal menace in the LWE area. The Government of India may consider this request of the State Government at the earliest. The State Government of Odisha has also requested the Union Government for development of the stretch at NH 326 from...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over, hon. Nanda ji. It is not going on record. 'ଓଡ଼ିଶା ଦିବସ' ପର ଆପକୋ ବହୁତ-ବହୁତ ବଧାଇ। ଆପକର ମାଧ୍ୟ୍ୟମ ସେ ପୂରେ ଓଡ଼ିଶାଭାବିଯାଓରେ କୋ ଭିତ୍ତି ବହୁତ-ବହୁତ ବଧାଇ, ଶୁଭକାମନାସାଁଘ।

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

* English translation of the original speech delivered in Odia.
DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI M. MOHAMED ABDULLA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

Dr. Kanimozi NVN Somu (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

Dr. Kanimozi NVN Somu (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

Shrimati Chhaya Verma (Chhattisgarh): Mohoday, main bhi swavam ko iss viyakh ke saath sabda karta hoon.

Deficiency in implementation of the Antyodaya Yojana and the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana due to usurpation of Panchayat lands

Shri Ramchandra Jangda (Haryana): Manvav, aapka bhut-bhut dhanyavad ki aapne mudhe ek mahatva parna mude par sadan ka vyakhyh aakarshit karen lay minka diya hain.

Mohoday, sadhyon phalay gavion m khristh k aam kare na kare jay, unkon graham kare kar na kar na kare. Chahay k thay lay kare lay ho ya lakri kar kare ho, khaan ek aapgar un gavon m mera har puruon koro undhan na kare, chmldha undhan kar kare kar na kar na hain ho kare, to unkon duse gavion m laakar vahin bhasana padhta hain. Unkon khristh yogyh bhumii bhi di jati thiy, rihayash bhumii bhi di jati thiy oor shamalat chmin bhi de di jati thiy.

Mohoday, aab samay ke saath-saath jesi hi shami bhumii yuna aaya, to unkii upyogita khatm ho gayi. Aaj ye bhut bhar dhabav ka jeevan jii rha hain. Unkon badekli ke aadhes de diyay jata hain. Aagar galti se sarpanch ke chunav m unhonon kisie aise ummeedhavaro ko vot de diya, jo chunav har gaya oor avrodhi bna gaya, to unkon badekli ke aadhes de diyay jata hain k yeh panchayat land ke upar nayaajaya bate hue hain.

Mohoday, main prayatan na panchayat dehun ga. Sake bunkhon phalay bhavani jile de k naraavai gav m jaangda parivaro akar basta hain. Usan galti se duse gavon ke gott de diya oor vah chunav har gaya, to uskon badekli ke aadhes de diyay gaye oor uska ghar girana k aarder de diya gaya. Us aadhesi ne sharma ke maa aatmahata kara thi, jo kameh chhur dho bhar us gavon ka sarpanch
रहा था। ऐसा ही एक उदाहरण करनाल जिले के कलसौरा गाँव का है। वहाँ 1,618 एकड़ शामलात जमीन पर दबंगुओं ने कब्जा कर लिया है। वहाँ पर जितने भी दलित परिवार हैं, पिछड़े परिवार हैं, उनके पास पशुओं का गोबर डालने के लिए भी जमीन नहीं है। इसके कारण उनको अपने पशु बेचने पड़े। वे दूध का काम करते थे, लेकिन इससे वे बेरोजगार हो गये। इसी तरह से महेन्द्रगढ़ में खदीक समाज का एक परिवार आकर बसा था। उसको मृत पशु उठाने का, चमड़ा उतारने का काम दिया गया था। अब महेन्द्रगढ़ शहर का विकास हो गया, तो वह जमीन prime land हो गयी, वह कॉलेज के सामने आ गयी। सरकार ने आदेश कर दिया कि वे लोग सरकारी जमीन पर बैठे हैं और सरकार के द्वारा आदेश करवा दिया कि इनको यहाँ से उठाया जाए। अब हिंदुस्तान में उनके पास कहीं एक गज जगह भी नहीं है, तो वे कहाँ जाकर बसेंगे?

इस प्रकार महोदय, यह एक ऐसा विषय है, जिसके कारण न तो 'अंत्योदय' का सपना साकार हो रहा है और न ही PMAY का सपना ही साकार हो रहा है, क्योंकि जब उन गरीबों के लिए जगह मांगी जाती है - ताकि हम 'प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना' के तहत मकान बनवाएं - तो कह दिया जाता है कि पंचायत के पास लेनदेन नहीं है। यह बहुत ही गम्भीर मुद्दा है। यह पूरे देश का मुद्दा है। में तो हरियाणा का उदाहरण दे रहा हूँ। सरकार इस ओर ध्यान दे और गरीबों को बचाए तथा वहाँ पर जो भूमाफियाँ और दबंग लोग बैठे हैं, उनसे जमीनें की मुक्ति करवाई जाये, धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति : जांगड़ा जी, धन्यवाद। इस उच्च सदन में अनेक प्रतिभाएँ कला, संगीत से सम्पन्न हैं, उनमें से एक जांगड़ा जी भी हैं।

DR. SONAL MANSINGH (Nominated): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised made by the hon. Member.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI BRIJLAL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.
SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री अबिर रणजीत बिस्वास: सारी, मैं भी सवाल के साथ सम्मलेन करता हूं।

श्री मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी सवाल के साथ सम्मलेन करता हूं।

श्री विजयांकुण्ड निवास (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी सवाल के साथ सम्मलेन करता हूं।

श्री समीर उरांव (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं भी सवाल के साथ सम्मलेन करता हूं।

श्री दीपक प्रकाश (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं भी सवाल के साथ सम्मलेन करता हूं।

श्री नरेश बंसल (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं भी सवाल के साथ सम्मलेन करता हूं।

Need for comprehensive assistance to safai karamcharis and sanitary workers

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, once again, on behalf of the people of Odisha, I extend my warm greetings to you and to all the Members of the House and wish them well.

Dr. Amar Patnaik: Sir, my submission today relates to the Safai Karamcharis and sanitary workers and I will speak in Odia. "Sir, the role of scavengers and the role of sanitation workers in maintaining our country’s sanitation system are unparalleled. But no visible step has been taken by the Government for their betterment. According to a 2018 survey, a total of 63,063 scavengers were identified. Of these, only 13,990 have received one-time financial assistance. 2,532 people have been trained in skill development. Under the Aatmanirbhar scheme, the Aatmanirbhar Yojana, meant for the advancement of sanitation workers, only 30 people were provided with subsidies on fixed capital. Nearly 50,000 sanitation workers have left their homes due to lack of jobs. Their financial condition has further weakened by the Corona pandemic. As a result, the number of migrant sanitation workers has gone up sharply in 2020, like other migrant workers. The Government has no specific

*English translation of the original speech delivered in Odia.
information about their number, which is estimated to have gone beyond 50,000. As the scavengers and sanitation workers are engaged in a hazardous vocation, it is incumbent upon the Government to look after their health insurance. Regular health checkups, both for them and their family members must be made mandatory. The Government has not taken any action in this regard. But many State Governments have begun work on such plans. One of the best examples of this is the Government of Odisha, which has launched a scheme called 'GARIMA'. The purpose of the scheme is to provide health insurance, regular health checkups for sanitation workers and to provide them with social security.

Sir, I urge the Central Government to once again conduct a survey for the development and rehabilitation of the sanitation workers. The ambit of the Atmakiribhar scheme under the Atmanirbhar Yojana may be expanded for improving the health care system so as to provide them with health care services."

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI JOHN BRITTAS (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

प्र. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): महोदय, में भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबंध करता हूँ।

श्री विश्वम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, में भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबंध करता हूँ।

श्री नीरज डांगी (राजस्थान): महोदय, में भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबंध करता हूँ।
SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI M. MOHAMED ABDULLA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

Need to create an Association for former Members of Parliament

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO (Uttar Pradesh): I thank you, Deputy Chairman, Sir, and also the hon. Chairman for giving me this opportunity. At the outset, I would like to extend my best wishes to all the retiring Members. While listening to them today, a thought crossed my mind. One-third of Members of this august House retire every two years. Besides a good standing in public life, they have rich parliamentary experience, subject knowledge and experience of working with communities and societies. I was wondering why we don’t have a very powerful alumni association because schools and colleges where we have spent only four years, we have a life-long bonding with such organizations and institutions becoming members of the alumni. In India, we also have an Indian Parliamentary Group of which we are all life members and the retired Members become associate life members. But having gone through the mandate of the IPG, I realize that it is oriented more towards the sitting Members of Parliament and not the retired Members. I have looked into the arrangements in other countries. In most Western democracies, they have very strong Associations of Former Members of Parliament. They have it in the U.S. which was set up in ’84. The U.K. Parliament has an Association of Former Members with an office in the House of Commons itself. Australia also has it. The European Association of Former Members is also there. All these institutions certainly provide an opportunity to the former Members of Parliament to actively participate in public life. Hon. Prime Minister has been exhorting all the citizens of this country to participate in nation building efforts in the 75th year of independence. I would like to urge you and also the Government to enable constitution of an institution, an association of former Members of Parliament, as an alumni institution, with no cost to the exchequer, which is what is there in most of the countries. It only has recognition of the Parliament but no cost to the exchequer, which can organize an annual
meeting of all the former Members. It can also organize regional meetings in different regions of this country. It can also undertake study tours and also voluntarily participate in certain nation building activities undertaken by the Government.

So, I would like to strongly urge the Government to take such an initiative. And I would request all the colleague Members to support such an effort because it will give us an umbilical connection with the House of Parliament and also enable us to contribute in a channelized way. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS (Rajasthan): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.) (Haryana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI DUSHYANT GAUTAM (Haryana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI IRANNA KADADI (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.R.N. RAJESHKUMAR (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री समीर उरांव (झारखंड): महोदय, में भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबंध करता हूं।

श्री कामाख्या प्रसाद तासा (असम): महोदय, में भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबंध करता हूं।
श्री नरेश बंसल (उत्तराखंड) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबंध करता हूं।

श्री जयप्रकाश निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबंध करता हूं।

श्री दीपक प्रकाश (झारखंड) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबंध करता हूं।

श्री महेश पोदार (झारखंड) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबंध करता हूं।

श्री प्रभुलाल (झारखंड) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबंध करता हूं।

श्री सुलदीपवर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबंध करता हूं।

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा (राजस्थान) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबंध करता हूं।

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबंध करता हूं।

श्रीमती रमिलाबेन बेचारभाई बारा (गुजरात) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबंध करती हूं।

श्री रामभाई हरजीभाई मोकरिया (गुजरात) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबंध करता हूं।

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर (राजस्थान) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबंध करता हूं।
Shri M. Shanmugam (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

Shri P. Wilson (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

Shri Tiruchi Siva (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

Shri M. Mohamed Abdullah (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

Shri Manoj Kumar Jha (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

Shri Upasambhati: Manini Shri Samajik Chitrapti, not present. Now, Special Mentions, Shri Manoj Kumar Jha.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Need for assistance to Jute and Banana fiber clusters located at Purnia in Bihar

Shri Manoj Kumar Jha (Bihar): Manini Upasambhati Mahoday, Iss vishesh ullekh ke liye aapke anumati or sahmati milane ke parche maa apne bata khaana chahta hoo. Mahoday, MSME
मंत्रालय ने स्पष्ट स्कीम के तहत परंपरागत रूप से विलुप्त हो रहे दस्तकारी और अन्य पारंपरिक कलाओं से जुड़े कारीगरों को आगे बढ़ाने हेतु देश भर में कई क्लस्टर का निर्माण किया है, जिनमें से एक विकास के पुर्णिया स्थित जूट एवं बनाना फाइबर क्लस्टर है, जो कि देश का सबसे बड़ा क्लस्टर है। इन्हें बड़ी क्लस्टर को चलाने वाली एजेंसी को सरकार के द्वारा मुफ्त में जमीन उपलब्ध कराने वाली एजेंसी को सरकार ने कई क्लस्टर का निर्माण किया है, जिनसे से एक बहार के पूर्णिया स्थित जूट एवं बनाना फाइबर क्लस्टर है, जो कि देश का सबसे बड़ा क्लस्टर है।

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI JOHN BRITTAS (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI M. MOHAMED ABDULLA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.
SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. V. SIVADASAN (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

Need for converting Veer Surendra Sai University of Technology at Burla in Odisha to Centrally Funded Technical Institute (CFTI)

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, the State of Odisha is very rich in minerals, but still has undeveloped region like the KBK. In very close proximity of the world-famous Hirakud Dam, the first Engineering College of the State, the UCE, Burla, was set up in 1956 and presently it has been a State Unitary Technical University named as VSSUT, Burla, since 2009 and has the UGC recognition of Section 2(f) and Section 12(f). The present student strength is 5,000-plus and the top rankers of the State are preferring this university. It offers 11 UG courses, 34 PG courses and 16 Ph.D. Programmes. It has produced 30,000-plus alumni who are serving the nation and abroad in responsible positions.

The institute is within the vicinity of industrial belt, mines, and other institutes of higher learning like the Sambalpur University, medical college, IIM, IIT, NIT, and Agricultural University. It is well connected by road, rail and air. The university has a total land of 500 acres and has a scope to become a Multi-disciplinary Engineering Research University (MERU) as mandated in the NEP-2020. Many a time we have approached the MoE to upgrade it to a CFTI and the Government of Odisha has also recommended for the same earlier.

Under these circumstances, I request the Central Government to consider upgrading the VSSUT, Burla, to a CFTI in line with the Central Institute of Technology (CIT), Kokrajhar, Assam, to act as a catalyst to the socio-economic and overall development of the 17 under-developed districts of Western Odisha.

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI JOHN BRITTAS (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.
DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI M. MOHAMED ABDULLA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. V. SIVADASAN (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Anil Desai. He is not present.

Need for establishment of a Textile Park in Purvanchal

Shri Sanjay Seth (Uttar Pradesh): Upanayanati Mahoday, Aaj hamare desh mein Tekstail Indastri ekrikalvar ke baad dusri sabse badhi employment generate karni wali Indastri hai. 140 billion dollar ke yah Indastri 4.5 crore logon ko daryaiekthi aur 6 crore logon ko inndaryaiekthi rojgara ulapadh karta hai. Aaj yah Indastri Bharat ki kula jeetjipia ka 2.3 pratishtat contribute karta hai. Hamare desh me jitana hi industrial production hota hai, ufsaka 13 pratishtat Tekstail Indastri hi karta hai aur Bharat ke kula eksporthe mehi hamke 12 pratishtat ki hissedari hai. Kendraa sakarkar ne eksporthe badhane ke liye ASEAN deshe ke saath frii treddhi bhi allow kii hai aur saath hi sakarkar SFITP aur TDFS mehi hamke kaafi paise invest kar rahi hai. In sabke bavjood bhi Aaj Bangladhe hamsa aage hai, jab ki hamare yaha usmei apaar samavanae hai.

Mahoday, raw material ki ulapdhata bhut mahane rakhthe hai aur is samale me Bharat ek bhut majboor stithi mei hai. Punee dunia me Bharat kaften aur joot ki sabse badha utpadak hai. Hamene Purnvichal me gaassmekt eksporthe ke liye Tekstail parkh bana kar Bangladhe ke tarj per incentive dekar niwashaon ko bunana chaahiye. Purnvichal me hamare paa skilled aur unskilled labour ki pathartt ulapdhata hai. Aayat aur nirjat ke liye Purnvaatar ratchy ki bhoogolik lokeshan sabse aanchi hai jisse mal ke Aayat aur nirjat karni mehi shooliyit hogi. 2025 tak desh ki
अथर्ववर्धन को 5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर तक करने का माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का जो सपना है, इससे उसको हकीकत में साकार करने में बड़ी मदद मिलेगी।

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

श्री विशाख थेर निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबंध करता हूं।

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI M. MOHAMED ABDULLA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

Need for the transfer of Instrumentation Limited, Palakkad unit to Kerala Government

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, the Union Cabinet had approved the closure of the Kota Unit of Instrumentation Limited in 2016 and had accorded in
principle' approval for the transfer of Palakkad Unit of Instrumentation Limited to the Government of Kerala. The Government of Kerala had constituted a High Level Committee headed by Chief Secretary of the Government of Kerala to work out the modalities of the transfer; the Department of Heavy Industries was represented on the Committee. Based on its deliberations, a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding was signed by the Government of India through the Department of Heavy Industries, Government of Kerala through the Department of Industry and the Instrumentation Limited on 16th November, 2018. There is no visible progress on this matter till date. The whole transfer process is suspended due to the objection raised by the Department of Heavy Industries for levying the value of the land in possession of Instrumentation Limited, Palakkad Unit. It may be noted that this land in possession of Instrumentation Unit was given by the Government of Kerala free of cost for establishing this industrial unit in the State. So, it is quite unfortunate that the Central Government is asking for the value of the land from Kerala Government for transferring it. So, the Department of Heavy Industries should change its stand to levy the value of the land from Kerala Government. In this scenario, I request the Union Government to do the needful for completing the transfer of Instrumentation Limited, Palakkad Unit to Kerala Government at the earliest. Thank you.

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI JOHN BRITTAS (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.
DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI M. MOHAMED ABDULLA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. V. SIVADASAN (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

Need for establishment of AIIMS at Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh

SHRI KAILASH SORANI (Madhya Pradesh): Manvavaran, Madhya Pradesh Badra Pradesh hain. Isske Mahakoshal aur Vigyan Pradesh me bhut badhi sanshodya me unsaunivit jati varg ke log niyam karate hain. Mohoday, Mahakoshal hri purna gorhvarna hai. Issmee aata jile hain. Issi tarah se Vigyan Pradesh me saat jile hain, saagar samvajh me 4: jile hain. Yaha koii shrech vitkita vyavastha nahi hain. Sabhi k kshetri vyavastha santulan ki hasti se Jabalpur madhya Pradesh me jana pdhta hain. Lok swasthy k ki hasti se, lok hiti k ki hasti se yahen 'emas' ki vyavastha prarambh kia jana bhut awaslak hain. Mee apke madhyam se bharat sarvakar se maang karta hoon ki Jabalpur me, jo samvajh k karmnari bhi hain, yahan 'emas' shiekh prarambh karyave.

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

डा. विकास महांत्य (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबंध करता हूँ।

Need to include certain communities in Scheduled Tribes category

SHRI MUSHEEQ KHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Mohoday, Jharakhand me niyam karen vales kuch aadalavasi samudayo ko draft list me jodhne ke liye mananiy minister ji ne is sadan me ek bill pesha kia hain. Mee
Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

The handloom sector is a crucial source of income with 31 lakh households deriving livelihood from it. It is also a symbol of empowerment; 87 per cent handloom households are rural, 72 per cent handloom workers are women and 68 per cent handloom workers are SCs, STs and OBCs. But due to pandemic, the handloom sector has been facing fall in demand, increase in unsold stocks and halt in production. This has badly affected the handloom weavers, who have been unable to find work and support their families.

Two factors have contributed to this financial crisis in the handloom sector. First, in the period between March, 2020 and January, 2022, the price of cotton and silk yarn has increased by 69 per cent. Since raw materials like yarn are not available at reasonable prices, weaving has become financially unviable. Second, in the entire
duration of the pandemic, no specific social security benefits have been announced for the protection of poor and vulnerable weavers.

The handloom sector needs immediate financial assistance to boost its revival. Hence, I urge upon the Government to provide a special package of Rs.25,000 crores for the handloom industry, including subsidized yarn materials and social security measures for the weavers. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI JOHN BRITTAS (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI M. MOHAMED ABDULLA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.
DR. V. SIVADASAN (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

Need for measures to address the digital divide for ensuring universal access to online education

DR. V. SIVADASAN (Kerala): Sir, in this modern period, the digital devices are the essential instruments of education. But millions of students are unable to use it because of their social and economic backwardness. In rural and adivasi areas, a huge number of schools are running without electricity. If electricity is not there, how can they use computer and other digital devices? The ASER 2021 report says that 74 per cent of the children in India do not have the access to smartphones and the percentage is even worse in States like Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal, which is below 20 per cent. This is the stark reality of rich-poor divide in the country. In Kerala, the Government announced internet as a universal right and has initiated the KFON project to ensure internet to everyone. It is the duty of the Union Government to ensure that every Indian has access to free internet. Public sector companies, like the BSNL, has a great role to play here. The PSUs should be supported and the Government should use it as a tool to deliver free or subsidized broadband connections to poor families, which is also very essential for ensuring access to information.

SHRI JOHN BRITTAS (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.
DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI M. MOHAMED ABDULLA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

श्री विषम्बर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी यह विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**Need to take measures for providing reliable electricity to rural households**

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, India’s electricity access challenge is formidable. About 300 million people lack electricity, while an additional 100 million have less than four hours of electricity per day, and possibly several million more suffer from unreliable supply. Poor supply leads to low interest among rural consumers which further leads to low returns/revenues for DISCOMs, forming a vicious cycle. Decentralized renewable energy, which is usually small scale and generated close to the point of use, benefits entire households in many ways, maximizing the impact of clean energy. In general, rural electrification is costlier than urban electrification due to high infrastructural, servicing and billing costs, arising from low population density and low industrial/commercial needs. Additionally, decentralized renewables have immense potential for creating jobs, empowering entrepreneurship, and enhancing livelihood opportunities for the rural communities.

Adoption of local climate-friendly clean energy solutions can also help address the ongoing challenges of reliability, quality and affordability of energy in rural areas.
Interventions, such as large-scale adoption of decentralized renewable energy, can make clean energy accessible to all while also meeting climate commitments.

Supply-side concerns necessitate streamlined technology and policy pushes, whilst demand-side concerns can be addressed by focused interventions such as capacity building and facilitating access to funding. Empowering women, who are often involved in agricultural activities, with clean energy generation at the village level can truly improve energy access and advance in livelihoods. I urge the Government to take necessary steps in this regard. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI JOHN BRITTAS (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI M. MOHAMED ABDULLA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.
DR. V. SIVADASAN (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

Railway line extension project from Ambikapur to Renukoot

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.
Need to give impetus to Medical education in the country

Shri Ram Nath Thakur (Bihar): Mananviy upasamapati mahoday, desh me mediclal shiksha ka daawaa chaatraon ke liye parviyat nahin hai. Har varsh takribeen lakhon chaatra mediclal shiksha ke liye aadadan karte hain, par desh me abhiinai kii sitraas aapryaapt hone ke karan mediclal ke chaatra vidyeon ka sukh karte hain. Vidyateen se mediclal shiksha prapta karte hain kitaa baat yah hain ki vidyeon me desh ke muklabale saastti aur suulam shiksha milti hai.

Mediclal shiksha ke liye desh me avsaro ke karmi ke karan desh ka honahar chaatra bharatiy sanskriti aur manyaataon se par jaakar dusre desh me vibhinn bahaao ke badd shiksha graph karte hain. Yeh sitata ke baat hai ki bharat ke bache nepal, yuken jaise vibhinn daseo me jaakar mediclal shiksha graph karte hain.

Desh me medhim varsh ka bchha mediclal shiksha graph karn me apne aapko saksham nahin pata hai, ek to kram sitraas dusre aarbhata mahangi - medhim varsh ke liye yah do aesi bahaao hain, jinse woh nispet nahin pataa. Issi liye medhim varsh ke jyadaatar bache chhotobh chhotobh daseo me mediclal shiksha lena ke liye baadhe hote hain.

Aat: sarvadar me cre maiy hai ki sarvadar aarvilab mediclal shiksha me aamulchaul pariwartan kare aur jitan bha mediclal chaatra mediclal shiksha graph karne chahte hai, unhen saastti aur suulam tarikhe se mediclal kii shiksha mil sakte, jisasa desh ke honahar bache vidyeon me jaakar mediclal shiksha graph karni ke liye baadh na hoi.

Dr. Santanu Sen (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

Dr. Amarnath Prasad Nisad (Uttarakhand): Mahoday, mai mananviy sadarshha utara utara gata hihih pari yekh ke saath swar y ko samhada karta hoi.
SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI JOHN BRITTAS (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. V. SIVADASAN (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**Need to stop atrocities against Dalits in Rajasthan**

Shri Ramji (Uttar Pradesh): Mahatma, 26 January, 1950 को देश में संविधान लागू हुआ और बाबा साहेब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी ने देश में सदियों से गुलामी का जीवन जीने वाले दलितों, आदिवासियों, पिछड़ों, वंचितों को संवैधानिक अधिकार देकर, इन कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को बराबरी का दावा देकर मुख्य धारा में लाए और इनकी गुलामी को खत्म किया।

इन संवैधानिक अधिकारों की वजह से दलित आदिवासी भी शिक्षा के माध्यम से आगे बढ़े और इनकी आर्थिक स्थिति में थोड़ा-सा सुधार हुआ है, जिससे आज इनके हरन-सहन में सुधार हुआ है, लेकिन देश में कुछ गंदी मानसिकता के लोगों को यह मंजूर नहीं है और ये लोग ही पूरे देश में दलितों और आदिवासियों पर अत्याचार करते हैं। इसके कुछ ज्वलन्त उदाहरण इस प्रकार हैं- राजस्थान में ही एक दलित नवयुवक जितेन्द्र मेघवाल का मृत्यु सीर मूंछ रखने और अच्छे कपड़े पहनने के कारण हुआ। अलवर में दलित नवयुवक को कार से कुचलकर मार डाला, ऐसी ही हनुमानगढ़ में विनोद मेघवाल, जगदीश मेघवाल का मर्डर हुआ। भरतपुर में दलित युवक के साथ मॉब लिंचिंग कर उसको भी मार दिया गया। अलवर, धौलपुर और डीडवाना में दलित लड़कियों के साथ बलात्कार किया गया और यहां तक कि डीडवाना में लड़की की मौत भी हो गई।

श्रीमन, ज्यादातर अपराधों में अपराधियों को सजा ही नहीं मिलती, इसलिए वहां पर दलितों और आदिवासियों पर हो रहे अत्याचार में बेताहास वृद्धि हुई है। अत: आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि दलितों के ऊपर हो रहे अत्याचार और उल्लोह को रोकने हेतु और भी ठोस कदम उठाए जाएं एवं विधि सम्मत कार्रवाई की जाएं।”

* Not recorded.
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... Time is over. ...(Interruptions)... यह रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रहा है।

श्री विश्वम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबंध करता हूं।

श्रीमती फूलो देवी नेतम (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबंध करती हूं।

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबंध करता हूं।

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI M. MOHAMED ABDULLA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

DR. V. SIVADASAN (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION - Contd.

Need to officially declare 2022-23 as the death centenary year of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj

SHRI SAMBAHAI CHHATRAPATI (Nominated): Sir, this year from 6th May onwards, we will be commemorating the death centenary of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj, who is
the inspiration behind the social revolution in India. It was under his regime that in the Kolhapur State, the first reservation for SCs/STs and OBCs was given for socially and educationally weaker sections of people at large in the year 1902. This was the first time when it was given, which was later imbibed by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar in the Constitution. During his regime, Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj revolutionized arts, sports, culture, industry, agriculture, administration throughout his kingdom. He encouraged music, theatre, filming and wrestling. He laid the foundation of the cooperative movement in Maharashtra. It was his vision that led to the creation of Radhanagari Dam providing irrigation in his State which made Kolhapur a green zone. He also helped farmers establish their own marketplace. Education was made compulsory. Everything that was required for social uplift, Shahu Maharaj did. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was sponsored by Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj for his education abroad, without any conditions. Dr. Ambedkar, who always fondly said that he started his social endeavours at Mangaon Parishad where Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj presided over the function. Shahu Maharaj always said that the leader of the Bahujan Samaj and the leader who will be seen across India will be Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. In the same speech or in the same programme, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar addressed Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj as a pillar of social democracy. Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj’s era can be looked as a milestone in modern day governance. In spite of being a monarch, he favoured rule of law and encouraged participation in public policy, setting the foundation for a social democracy. He is the perfect example of how a statesman should be and how a rule should govern. Even today, he is admired as an inspiration for ideal governance.

In 1974, on his birth centenary, the Government of India had issued a special post card. Also let me remind you, Sir, that this is the highest seat of our democracy. In this very Parliament complex, there is a life size statue of the great egalitarian king who believed in democracy. However, it is unfortunate that not much has been published about his life and work. We have an opportunity now to ensure people, especially, the next generation who can learn about this great man who in spite of being a king, lived the life of a rishi. Which is why, to mark the death centenary of Rajashri Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj, I urge upon the Government of India to plan a nationwide programme for a year starting from 6th May, 2022. Thank you.

DR. SONAL MANSINGH (Nominated): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Zero Hour continues. Shri Ajit Kumar Bhuyan, you have Zero Hour on issue of drinking water in the city of Guwahati.

**Issue of drinking water in the city of Guwahati**

SHRI AJIT KUMAR BHUYAN (Assam): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government through this submission about the chronic scarcity of safe drinking water in the city of Guwahati. It needs no mention about the importance of the city, being the capital city of Assam, having an International Airport and being the Gateway of the North-East. But, the people of the city are suffering immensely for want of safe drinking water. The city is endowed with an abundance of water in the river Brahmaputra flowing freely and relentlessly alongside the city from East to West.

To my Unstarred Question No. 1708 in the Rajya Sabha on 13th December, 2021, the Government informed by its reply that only around 30 per cent of Guwahati city is provided with water supply through a pipeline network. But, the fact of the matter is that out of the 30 per cent, the majority portion encompasses only the Assam Government’s Capital complex wherein Assembly, the State Secretariat, residences of Minister/MLA/IAS officers, etc. are located. Thereby, the Government water supply network touches a negligible portion of the general public of the city in a real sense. Under these circumstances, economically able people would bore their own groundwater, but what will the poor do? Can they get boring done for groundwater? It is with great dissatisfaction and anguish that the Government in its reply to my Question No.1708 revealed that four schemes, namely (1) South West Guwahati Water Supply Project; (2) South Central Guwahati Water Supply Project; (3) South East Guwahati Water Supply Project and (4) North Guwahati Water Supply...
Project have been undertaken but are languishing inordinately. The major reasons, mentioned in the reply, stated that the projects got delayed because of delays in receipt of necessary permission from the Railway Authority, National Highway Authority of India and PWD Department. It clearly shows that there is a lack of coordination amongst various Government departments and there is no mechanism.

**SHRI AJIT KUMAR BHUYAN**: Sir, I, therefore, strongly urge the Government, through you, to come out with a White Paper on the entire gamut of water supply projects pertaining to Guwahati.

**SHRI M. MOHAMED ABDULLA (Tamil Nadu)**: Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

**SHRI JOHN BRITTAS (Kerala)**: Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

**SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal)**: Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

**DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha)**: Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN**: Shri Luizinho Joaquim Faleiro; not present. Now, Shri Mahesh Poddar; Request for raising pension amount under National Social Assistance Programme.

**SHRI M. MOHAMED ABDULLA**: Change in examination centres for Term-II of class 10 Board examination in Central Board of Secondary Education.

**SHRI M. MOHAMED ABDULLA**: No, मेरे कागज नहीं मिल रहे हैं। कृपया मुझे एक मिनट का समय दिया जाए।

**SHRI M. MOHAMED ABDULLA**: माननीय श्री म. मोहम्मद अब्दुल्ला; Change in examination centres for Term-II of class 10 Board examination in Central Board of Secondary Education. डा. सुमेर सिंह सोलंकी।
श्री उपसभापति : माननीय पोद्दार जी, आप बोलिए।

श्री महेश पोद्दार : धन्यवाद महोदय। चूंकि अपेक्षा नहीं थी कि आज मेरा नम्बर आएगा, इसलिए ऐसा हो गया।

श्री उपसभापति : प्लीज, समय कम है, आप जल्दी से अपनी बात रखिए।

श्री महेश पोद्दार : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं, many coaching institutions are luring parents into admitting their children as young as Standard 5 for Engineering and Medical courses.*

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय महेश जी, यह आपका ज़ीरो ऑवर का सब्जेक्ट नहीं है, जो आपने दिया है। Your Zero Hour is on request to raise pension amount under the National Social Assistance Programme.

Need to raise the pension amount under the National Social Assistance Programme

श्री महेश पोद्दार (झारखंड) : सर, जीरो ओवर में मेरा विषय था कि वृद्ध लोगों के लिए गरीब लोगों के लिए, जो पेंशन की योजना है, उसमें एक समय सीमा है कि 60 वर्ष से लेकर 79 वर्ष तक के लोगों को 200 रुपया और इससे ऊपर की आयु वालों को 500 रुपया मिला जाता है। महोदय, मेरा आग्रह है कि बढ़ती हुई महंगाई को देखते हुए - चूंकि कई राज्य इसमें समुचित प्रावधान नहीं करते हैं, तो उन वृद्ध लोगों की आर्थिक अवस्था को देखते हुए और बढ़ती हुई महंगाई को देखते हुए, मैं आपके माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार से आग्रह करूँगा कि उनकी पूरी योजना को एक बार देखकर तुरंत समुचित उपाय किए जाएं।

SHRI JOHN BRITTAS (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI M. MOHAMED ABDULLA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

* Not recorded.
SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री दीपक प्रकाश (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री समीर उरांव (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Question Hour.

12.00 Noon

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Implementation of PMGKAY

*316. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has extended free foodgrains to the poor till November 2021 under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of beneficiaries, State-wise and district-wise;

(c) the details of foodgrains allotted to various States under PMGKAY since April 2020, State-wise;

(d) the details of foodgrains lifted by States so far since April 2020, State-wise and month-wise;

(e) the reasons that one kilogram pulses given earlier have not been given under PMGKAY since 23 April, 2021; and

(f) whether Government would consider extending PMGKAY for another six months as the scheme ends in March 2022?
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) to (f) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) was extended beyond November, 2021 upto March, 2022 (Phase V) and now it has been extended for a further period of 6 months upto September, 2022 (Phase VI).

(b) The State-wise details of beneficiaries of PMGKAY are at Annexure-I.

(c) The details of foodgrains allotted to various States under PMGKAY since April 2020, State-wise, is placed at Annexure-II.

(d) The details of foodgrains lifted by States so far since April 2020 is placed at Annexure-III.

(e) Pulses/Chana were provided for under PMGKAY Phase I and II as a special case considering the prevailing situation.

(f) The PMGKAY has been extended for a further period of six months i.e. April, 2022 to September, 2022 by the Govt.

Annexure-I

State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries covered under PMGKAY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Name of the States/UTs</th>
<th>AAY Priority Households</th>
<th>Total persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No. of families</td>
<td>No. of persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>9.08469</td>
<td>23.51780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>0.37901</td>
<td>1.50074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>6.91503</td>
<td>28.08301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>25.01000</td>
<td>125.05000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>7.19000</td>
<td>20.42000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>0.68687</td>
<td>2.80939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>0.12483</td>
<td>0.46266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Longitude</td>
<td>Latitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>7.97828</td>
<td>36.19425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>2.68000</td>
<td>11.35000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>1.89336</td>
<td>7.66514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>9.17900</td>
<td>45.89500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>10.96938</td>
<td>43.91030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>5.95799</td>
<td>25.58628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>14.80531</td>
<td>57.27637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>25.05300</td>
<td>108.00652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>0.63600</td>
<td>1.82126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>0.70198</td>
<td>2.91361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>0.25588</td>
<td>0.81740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>0.47500</td>
<td>2.10765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>12.57521</td>
<td>38.08087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>1.79380</td>
<td>7.71000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>6.29135</td>
<td>22.28792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>0.16501</td>
<td>0.54707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>18.64600</td>
<td>68.59791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>5.66808</td>
<td>15.29000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>1.09620</td>
<td>4.97933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>40.91052</td>
<td>131.15853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>1.84115</td>
<td>7.91846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>16.41752</td>
<td>54.99038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>A&amp;N</td>
<td>0.03780</td>
<td>0.14427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>DNH&amp;DD</td>
<td>0.05214</td>
<td>0.24173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
<td>0.01051</td>
<td>0.03794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Chandigarh (DBT)</td>
<td>0.00170</td>
<td>0.00660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Puducherry (DBT)</td>
<td>0.25175</td>
<td>0.81453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>J&amp;K</td>
<td>2.33265</td>
<td>10.60644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Ladakh</td>
<td>0.06101</td>
<td>0.29204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>238.05401</td>
<td>909.09140</td>
<td>7063.40763</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annexure-II

Tentative Allocation of foodgrains under PMGKAY (as per present coverage)

(Figures in MTs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S N</th>
<th>States/UTs</th>
<th>Total allocation under PMGKAY (Phase -I to Phase-VI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>7607.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>3352800.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>104274.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>3140606.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>10868477.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>34456.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>2509625.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Daman &amp; Diu D&amp;NH</td>
<td>35938.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>909562.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>66515.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>4445024.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>1581125.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>358057.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Jammu And Kashmir</td>
<td>904591.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>3297913.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>5024125.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>1935001.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Ladakh</td>
<td>17986.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
<td>2735.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>6287643.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>8752101.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>263477.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>268189.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>83526.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>175585.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>4050273.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>78390.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>1768660.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>5526585.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>47348.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>4529244.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>2395266.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>311017.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>18473649.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>774276.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>7522971.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>99904635.32</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Annexure-III

A Tentative quantity of foodgrains lifted under various Phases of PMGKAY (upto Phase-V) (Figures in MTs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SI No</th>
<th>Name of State/UT</th>
<th>Phase-I</th>
<th>Phase-II</th>
<th>Phase-III</th>
<th>Phase-IV</th>
<th>Phase-V (#)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>402345</td>
<td>633194</td>
<td>268223</td>
<td>670553</td>
<td>536442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Andaman Nicobar</td>
<td>913</td>
<td>1522</td>
<td>609</td>
<td>1522</td>
<td>1217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>12317</td>
<td>20283</td>
<td>8404</td>
<td>21010</td>
<td>16047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>373457</td>
<td>607778</td>
<td>248765</td>
<td>617815</td>
<td>467987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>1296745</td>
<td>1865276</td>
<td>871163</td>
<td>2127744</td>
<td>1651497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>3690</td>
<td>6334</td>
<td>2794</td>
<td>6658</td>
<td>5274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Chattisgarh</td>
<td>301154</td>
<td>498759</td>
<td>200770</td>
<td>501820</td>
<td>401540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Dadra Nagar Haveli &amp; Daman DIU</td>
<td>4284</td>
<td>6672</td>
<td>2689</td>
<td>6738</td>
<td>5401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>106887</td>
<td>175452</td>
<td>72780</td>
<td>181792</td>
<td>145496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>7980</td>
<td>12619</td>
<td>5322</td>
<td>13305</td>
<td>10644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>503730</td>
<td>791208</td>
<td>341714</td>
<td>847201</td>
<td>687605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>176847</td>
<td>277234</td>
<td>121736</td>
<td>277244</td>
<td>224169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>42967</td>
<td>68171</td>
<td>28645</td>
<td>71611</td>
<td>57088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>J &amp; K</td>
<td>108435</td>
<td>176307</td>
<td>66260</td>
<td>161653</td>
<td>122277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>395533</td>
<td>593259</td>
<td>263684</td>
<td>653299</td>
<td>488516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>602895</td>
<td>962448</td>
<td>401930</td>
<td>1004825</td>
<td>803000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>232200</td>
<td>360705</td>
<td>154800</td>
<td>387000</td>
<td>309600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>State</td>
<td>2022 Q1</td>
<td>2022 Q2</td>
<td>2022 Q3</td>
<td>2022 Q4</td>
<td>2023 Q1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Ladakh</td>
<td>2158</td>
<td>3597</td>
<td>1378</td>
<td>3426</td>
<td>2737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>811202</td>
<td>1170160</td>
<td>474249</td>
<td>1152849</td>
<td>902953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>876429</td>
<td>1595404</td>
<td>630635</td>
<td>1543555</td>
<td>1173033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>36852</td>
<td>59893</td>
<td>18602</td>
<td>47402</td>
<td>39939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>32177</td>
<td>53628</td>
<td>21455</td>
<td>53638</td>
<td>42910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>10023</td>
<td>15491</td>
<td>6682</td>
<td>16705</td>
<td>13364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>21070</td>
<td>34006</td>
<td>14047</td>
<td>35117</td>
<td>28094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>485394</td>
<td>765196</td>
<td>323571</td>
<td>803887</td>
<td>644984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>9455</td>
<td>14992</td>
<td>6304</td>
<td>15207</td>
<td>10486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>212164</td>
<td>339289</td>
<td>141512</td>
<td>353522</td>
<td>276955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>669864</td>
<td>1094921</td>
<td>418876</td>
<td>1053967</td>
<td>832356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>5676</td>
<td>9264</td>
<td>3732</td>
<td>9382</td>
<td>7576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>536006</td>
<td>888371</td>
<td>364693</td>
<td>911734</td>
<td>714832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>287430</td>
<td>448235</td>
<td>191622</td>
<td>479055</td>
<td>383244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>37242</td>
<td>58650</td>
<td>25018</td>
<td>62070</td>
<td>49663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>2145317</td>
<td>3521290</td>
<td>1469737</td>
<td>3595924</td>
<td>2512766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>92011</td>
<td>152230</td>
<td>58498</td>
<td>149795</td>
<td>121361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>902823</td>
<td>1472283</td>
<td>600782</td>
<td>1501589</td>
<td>1199861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>11746003</strong></td>
<td><strong>18754664</strong></td>
<td><strong>7831899</strong></td>
<td><strong>19341156</strong></td>
<td><strong>14891350</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**

(#): Lifting figures upto 27.03.2022

Lifting under Phase VI (April-September, 2022) is yet to start.
SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Sir, since the beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) are based on 2011 Census figures. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री जयराम रमेश: सर, कैबिनेट मंत्री क्यों नहीं हैं?

श्री उपसभापति: कैबिनेट मंत्री बैठे हैं?

श्री जयराम रमेश: यह ठीक नहीं है...(व्यवधान).. 

श्री उपसभापति: प्रतीज, आप बैठिए...(व्यवधान) ..श्री प्रभाकर रेड्डी वेमिरेड्डी, आप अपना क्वेश्चन पूछिए।

SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: The number of people facing food insecurity has increased since then and they remain uncovered. What steps has the Government taken to update the list of beneficiaries to ensure that maximum number of people are covered under PMGKAY?

साध्वी निरंजन ज्योति: उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सांसद का सवाल गरीब परिवारों से जुड़ा हुआ है। जब पूरे दिन को फूड रिजर्व ले प्रभावित किया, तब उस समय जो श्रमिक थे, उन श्रमिकों को सुविधा देने के लिए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 'प्रधान मंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना' लागू की, जिसके तहत हम 80 करोड़ लोगों को मुफ्त में अनाज दे रहे हैं। माननीय सदस्य का सवाल 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार है। महोदय, क्योंकि 2011 में जनगणना हुई थी, इसलिए उसके दायरे में जो लोग आतें हैं, हम उन लोगों को यह सुविधा दे रहे हैं। मैं इसके साथ-साथ यह भी बताना चाहती हूं कि कोविड के समय में जो लोग सूची में नहीं आते थे, हमने उनको भी लाम दिया है।

SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Sir, I did not get the correct answer for the first supplementary.

Anyways, coverage of poor under PDS in Andhra Pradesh is 61 per cent in rural areas and just 41 per cent in urban areas. This translates into 2.68 crore and the same has also been mentioned by Ministry in Annexure-I of the reply. But, the national average is 75 per cent in rural areas and 50 per cent in urban areas.

So, I would like to know the reasons behind this discrimination being shown towards the poor in Andhra Pradesh. What steps will the Minister take to give
foodgrains to 75 per cent poor in rural areas and 50 per cent poor in urban areas of Andhra Pradesh.

**साधी निरंजन ज्योति :** उपसभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य को यह बताना चाहती हूँ कि मंत्रालय शाहीर और ग्रामीण में कोई पशापत नहीं करता है। मैंने पहले जवाब में ही उत्तर दिया था कि 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार छह शाहीर हैं, चाहे ग्रामीण हों, हम उनको मंत्रालय के माध्यम से कवर कर रहे हैं। जो दूसरा विषय है कि शहर के लोग छुट रहे हैं, उसके लिए मुझे लग रहा है कि वे 2011 की जनगणना में छूट गए होंगे, अतः इस कारण से लाम नहीं मिल रहा है, परंतु मैं आपको बताना चाहती हूँ कि इसके बावजूद भी, कोविड के समय में जो छुट्टे हुए व्यक्ति थे, हमने उन लामाधियों को भी इसका लाम दिया है।

**श्री दिमित्रियसिंह :** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, कभी-कभी इधर भी देख लिया किजिए।

**श्री उपसभापति :** माननीय दिमित्रियसिंह जी, थोड़ा धर्म रखिए, आप बहुत सीनियर मेम्बर हैं। आप पर हमेशा मेरी नजर रहती है, आप ही की नजर नहीं रहती है, आप धर्म रखिए।

**श्री रामचंद्र जांगड़ा :** उपसभापति महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। महोदय, बड़े पैमाने पर गोदामों और मंडियों में रखा हुआ अनाज अधिकारियों की मिली-भगत से चोरी होता है और उसका वजन पूरा करने के लिए पानी की बीमारें कर दी जाती हैं। 'प्रधान मंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना' में गरीबों के लिए जो अनाज जाता है, वह सड़ा-गला, बिना क्वालिटी का और जहरीला जैसा होता है। महोदय, शांता कुमार जी के समय में एक योजना चालू हुई थी कि वर्ष के आरंभ में, फसल के समय में गरीबों को साल भर का अनाज इकट्ठा दे दिया जाए, जिससे सरकार के मंडरान का खर्च बच जाए, उनको सही अनाज मिल जाए और उन्हें बार-बार लाइन में न खड़ा होना पड़े। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदया से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार आगे ऐसी कोई योजना implement कर सकती है?

**साधी निरंजन ज्योति :** माननीय उपसभापति जी, चूँकि यह कथन 'प्रधान मंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना' के संबंध में था, अतः मैं उसें बताना चाहती हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य को जो बताता है, उसे मंत्रालय अच्छी तरह से समझता है। महोदय, मुझे इस बारे में ऐसा लगा है कि हमने उसमें बहुत कभी की है, लेकिन जब अगला सवाल आएगा, तो हम उसमें जवाब देंगे।

**श्री दिमित्रियसिंह :** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, 'प्रधान मंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना' मूल रूप से कोविड के समय के लिए प्रारंभ की गई थी। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता चाहता हूँ, उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मध्य प्रदेश के मामले में माननीय मंत्री जी को 'प्रधान मंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना' के बारे में शिकायत प्राप्त हुई हैं? महोदय, यह मेरा पहला सवाल था। वितरण और पोर्टल में जो बताया गया है, क्या उसमें कोई फर्क है? ...(व्यवधान)
श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्य ने दो सवाल पूछे हैं, आप एक का जवाब दे सकती हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

साध्वी निरंजन ज्योति: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य सदन के वरिष्ठ सदस्य हैं और मुझे लग रहा है कि इनका राजनैतिक अनुभव बहुत लम्बा है। मंत्रालय में जहां से कोई शिकायत आती है, हम उसके समाधान के लिए जांच एंजेल भेजते हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने दो सवाल पूछे हैं, एक तो शिकायत वाला और दूसरा वहां जो लोग प्रतिवेदन दे रहे हैं। मुझे लग रहा है कि वे सूची भारत सरकार के पास हो रहे हैं, अगर यह व्यक्ति है तो हम उसके प्रश्न पर जवाब दे सकते हैं।

माननीय सदस्य ने दो सवाल पूछे हैं, आप एक का जवाब दे सकती है।

श्री दिविजय सिंह: मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी ने कुछ नहीं बताया, वे बताती क्यों नहीं हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: वे आपका अनुरोध सुन रही हैं। ...(Interruptions)। Only your question will go on record now. ...(Interruptions)।

SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR: Sir, my question is to the senior Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is on PMGKAY.

SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR: Sir, my question is to the senior Minister, to the MoS and to the Government. We have been stocking about 90 lakh metric tonnes more per year over the last three years, before COVID also. Our stock, as the hon. Minister has replied to one of my queries, is comfortable. We are now at 560 lakh metric tonnes against the mandatory stocking requirement of 214 lakh metric tonnes, more than double. Why are you being so miserly extending it only up to September? Why don’t you go for the whole year? This is the only scheme that reaches the poorest of the poor.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.
SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR: That is all. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a suggestion. Thank you.

साध्वी निरंजन ज्योिति : उपसभापति महोदय, परिस्थिति को देखते हुए सरकार अनाज उपलब्ध कराती है और मेरे मानना यह है कि जैसा समय होगा, उसके आधार पर सरकार पुनः विचार करेगी।

श्री उपसभापति : प्रश्न संख्या 317 और 325 सिमिलर नेचर के हैं, इसलिए दोनों को हम सब एक साथ ले रहे हैं।

*Malpractices in procurement of paddy from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana*

*317. SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total MSP given for procurement of different crops in the last three years, crop-wise and year-wise, in quantity and value terms;

(b) the cost of procurement and comparison in costs between FCI direct procurement States and decentralised procurement States;

(c) whether any complaints have been received relating to malpractices in procurement of paddy from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; and

(d) if so, the nature of complaints so received and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (Sadhvi Niranjana Jyoti): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Crop-wise and year-wise details of crop procured at Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Central Pool and MSP value during the last three years is at Annexure-I.

---

* [Q. No. 317 & Q. No. 325 were taken up together.]
(b) Food Corporation India (FCI) and decentralized procurement (DCP) states procure wheat and paddy at Minimum Support Price (MSP). The acquisition cost differs state to state due to difference in cost of statutory taxes, transportation & handling charges, mandi labour charge and interest charges etc. FCI procure surplus wheat/rice from DCP states, store in godown for longer period, transport and distribute to deficit states across the country resulting in additional cost.

(c) and (d) Andhra Pradesh and Telangana has adopted Decentralized Procurement (DCP) Scheme for procurement of paddy under which, the State Governments itself undertakes direct purchase of paddy from farmers.

One complaint has been received regarding paddy procurement from middleman in Andhra Pradesh, which has been communicated to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for needful action.

Instances of malpractices in procurement of paddy in the state of Telangana have come to notice on physical verification of the paddy stocks procured/stored during KMS 2020-21 and KMS 2021-22 as per details given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shortages in Rabi crop KMS 2020-21</th>
<th>Shortages in Kharif crop KMS 2021-22</th>
<th>Total Shortages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>196177 bags (7847 MT paddy) in 21 rice mills</td>
<td>257719 bags (10309 MT paddy) in 19 rice mills.</td>
<td>453896 bags (18156 MT paddy) in 40 rice mills</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On earlier occasion also physical verification has been conducted for Paddy stocks of KMS 2020-21 wherein the total shortages noticed was 176082 bags.

The details have been communicated to the State Government of Telangana for needful action.

Annexure-I

The details of crop procured at Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Central Pool and MSP value during the last three years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Particular</th>
<th>RMS 2019-20</th>
<th>RMS 2020-21</th>
<th>RMS 2021-22</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>Quantity (LMT)</td>
<td>341.32</td>
<td>389.92</td>
<td>433.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MSP value (Rs. in crores)</td>
<td>62802.88</td>
<td>75059.6</td>
<td>85604.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Paddy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Particular</th>
<th>KMS 2018-19</th>
<th>KMS 2019-20</th>
<th>RMS 2020-21</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quantity (LMT)</td>
<td>660.11</td>
<td>770.93</td>
<td>895.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MSP value (Rs. in crores)</td>
<td>116839.47</td>
<td>141465.66</td>
<td>169098.72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Coarse grain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Particular</th>
<th>2018-19</th>
<th>2019-20</th>
<th>2020-21</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jowar</td>
<td>Quantity (MT)</td>
<td>12093</td>
<td>23338</td>
<td>146472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MSP value (Rs. in lakh)</td>
<td>2963</td>
<td>5998</td>
<td>38668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bajra</td>
<td>Quantity (MT)</td>
<td>100891</td>
<td>100076</td>
<td>361871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MSP value (Rs. in lakh)</td>
<td>19674</td>
<td>20015</td>
<td>77802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>Quantity (MT)</td>
<td>12103</td>
<td>115138</td>
<td>205315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MSP value (Rs. in lakh)</td>
<td>2058</td>
<td>20265</td>
<td>37983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ragi</td>
<td>Quantity (MT)</td>
<td>94390</td>
<td>193243</td>
<td>474098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MSP value (Rs. in lakh)</td>
<td>27345</td>
<td>60872</td>
<td>156215</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Oil seed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Particular</th>
<th>2019-20</th>
<th>2020-21</th>
<th>2021-22</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copra</td>
<td>Quantity (MT)</td>
<td>313.84</td>
<td>5088.92</td>
<td>936.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MSP value (Rs. in lakh)</td>
<td>298.81</td>
<td>5240.38</td>
<td>991.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundnut</td>
<td>Quantity (MT)</td>
<td>723085.62</td>
<td>286233.33</td>
<td>151353.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MSP value (Rs. in lakh)</td>
<td>368050.58</td>
<td>150988.08</td>
<td>84001.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard Seeds</td>
<td>Quantity (MT)</td>
<td>803843.64</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MSP value (Rs. in lakh)</td>
<td>355700.81</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soyaben</td>
<td>Quantity (MT)</td>
<td>10677.68</td>
<td>3.69</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MSP value (Rs. in lakh)</td>
<td>3961.42</td>
<td>1.43</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunflower Seed</td>
<td>Quantity (MT)</td>
<td>5267.08</td>
<td>3885.72</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MSP value (Rs. in lakh)</td>
<td>2975.9</td>
<td>2286.75</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Pulses under Price Support Scheme (PSS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Particular</th>
<th>2019-20</th>
<th>2020-21</th>
<th>2021-22</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gram</td>
<td>Quantity (MT)</td>
<td>2158434.06</td>
<td>636905.98</td>
<td>289892.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MSP value (Rs. in lakh)</td>
<td>1052236.6</td>
<td>324822.05</td>
<td>151613.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masoor</td>
<td>Quantity (MT)</td>
<td>1433.68</td>
<td>18.35</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MSP value (Rs. in lakh)</td>
<td>688.17</td>
<td>9.36</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moong</td>
<td>Quantity (MT)</td>
<td>147130.39</td>
<td>167391.2</td>
<td>75476.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MSP value (Rs. in lakh)</td>
<td>103726.92</td>
<td>120454.71</td>
<td>54909.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toor</td>
<td>Quantity (MT)</td>
<td>547272.15</td>
<td>11004.46</td>
<td>20837.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MSP value (Rs. in lakh)</td>
<td>317417.85</td>
<td>6602.68</td>
<td>13127.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urad</td>
<td>Quantity (MT)</td>
<td>132.31</td>
<td>1087.06</td>
<td>1628.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MSP value (Rs. in lakh)</td>
<td>75.42</td>
<td>652.24</td>
<td>1025.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Pulses under Price Stabilization Fund (PSF)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Particular</th>
<th>2019-20</th>
<th>2020-21</th>
<th>2021-22</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crop</td>
<td>Quantity (MT)</td>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>2019-20</td>
<td>2020-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toor</td>
<td>117758.16</td>
<td>64995.29</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moong</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100000.00</td>
<td>719.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urad</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14998.1</td>
<td>94.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crop</td>
<td>Quantity (Lakh Bales)</td>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>2019-20</td>
<td>2020-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>10.78</td>
<td>124.6</td>
<td>99.33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jute</td>
<td>Quantity (Thousand Qtl)</td>
<td>125.65</td>
<td>146.46</td>
<td>7.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MSP value (Rs. in crores)</td>
<td>2998</td>
<td>33555</td>
<td>28822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MSP value (Rs. in crores)</td>
<td>428135.48</td>
<td>555334.8</td>
<td>30095.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**#Amount transferred towards MSP to farmers for paddy procurement**

*325. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total Minimum Support Price (MSP) towards paddy transferred to bank accounts of farmers in the country over the last five years, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the discrepancies, if any, found in transfers of such funds; and

(c) whether the procurement of paddy and provision of MSP to farmers is the primary responsibility of the States or the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) Payment to farmers is done through electronic mode by State Government Agencies/Food Corporation of India (FCI). Before Rabi Marketing Season (2021-22), in some States, payment was done through Arthias/Co-operative societies through offline mode/cheques. “One Nation, One Minimum Support Price (MSP), One Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)” implemented across the country from Rabi

---

* Q. No. 317 & Q. No. 325 were taken up together.
Marketing Season 2021-22. DBT of MSP has brought in responsibility, transparency and real time monitoring in the system.

State-wise details of MSP value of paddy procured from farmers during last five years is at Annexure-I.

(b) No discrepancy has been found in transfer of such funds.

(c) Before the commencement of each marketing season, during the State Food Secretaries meeting, the estimate for procurement of paddy are finalized by Government of India in consultation with State Governments, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare and FCI based upon estimated production, marketable surplus and agricultural crop pattern.

Procurement of paddy at MSP from farmers is undertaken either by FCI directly or State Government agencies. Subsequently, Central Government reimburses the cost of MSP and other incidentals incurred by the State Governments agencies/FCI on the procurement of paddy for central pool.

Annexure-I

State-wise details of MSP value of paddy procured from farmers during last five years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>STATES/UTs</th>
<th>KMS 2016-17</th>
<th>KMS 2017-18</th>
<th>KMS 2018-19</th>
<th>KMS 2019-20</th>
<th>KMS 2020-21</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MSP Value @Rs1510/Qtl (in Rs. Crores)</td>
<td>MSP Value @Rs1590/Qtl (in Rs. Crores)</td>
<td>MSP Value @Rs1770/Qtl (in Rs. Crores)</td>
<td>MSP Value @Rs1835/Qtl (in Rs. Crores)</td>
<td>MSP Value @Rs1888/Qtl (in Rs. Crores)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A.P.</td>
<td>8394.09</td>
<td>9492.3</td>
<td>12696.21</td>
<td>15153.43</td>
<td>15966.816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>8104.17</td>
<td>8586</td>
<td>13710.42</td>
<td>20416.21</td>
<td>26637.792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>104.19</td>
<td>84.27</td>
<td>270.81</td>
<td>578.025</td>
<td>400.256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>2781.42</td>
<td>1882.56</td>
<td>2506.32</td>
<td>3673.67</td>
<td>6719.392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>28.69</td>
<td>33.39</td>
<td>33.63</td>
<td>40.37</td>
<td>52.864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>9064.53</td>
<td>7611.33</td>
<td>10336.8</td>
<td>13736.81</td>
<td>13418.016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, my question is about malpractices in procurement of paddy from the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The hon. Minister in his reply says that complaints regarding procurements by middlemen were brought to their notice from Andhra Pradesh and complaints in mismatch of procurement and storage was noticed in Telangana, a huge quantity of 18,000 metric tonnes of mismatch. On both the occasions, the reply says that the Ministry has written to the State Governments for redressal. But my complaint is that the State Government...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief and come to your question.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: I am coming to the question, Sir. The State officials are complicit in many of these instances. So, what will the Ministry do independently to verify these malpractices and take action against the culprits?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief on your question.
SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, my second supplementary is about the payment to the farmers from whom paddy is procured. Both are decentralized States and there are complaints that in Andhra Pradesh paddy farmers are not being paid for a period of even three to six months and there is a huge unrest among farmers. I would like to ask the hon. Minister: What is the guideline from the Central Government with regard to release of payment to the farmers for procurement? The State Government says 21 days but then that is taking so much time. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.
स्वीकार किया जा रहा है कि एक बार में अलग चावल बनता है, जो चावल का आप अलग-अलग स्तरों के माध्यम से तैयार करते हैं, उसमें स्टेट में आपकी जो खपत होती है, आप किसी भी प्रकार का चावल ले सकते हैं, उसके हिसाब से आप खरीदें और अपने स्टेट में तैयार कर दें। कई स्टेट्स में अधिक चावल बनता है, जो उन स्टेट्स की खपत से ज्यादा है, जैसे पंजाब, हरियाणा, मध्य प्रदेश, तेलंगाना, ओडिशा और आज के दिन तो देश भर में कई राज्य ऐसे हो गए हैं, जहाँ अधिक चावल बनता है। कई बार हमारे पास delegation पर delegation आया, कुछ मुख्यमंत्रियों द्वारा न्यायिक रूप से समय-समय पर हमारे साथ विस्तार से चर्चा भी की। हमने एकदम consistent और सफ्प्त stand दिया है। मैं यहाँ इसलिए उठा कि मैं एक बार फिर दोहरा दूः कि अगर आप excess rice Central Pool में देना चाहें, तो उसके लिए हमारा जो आपसी MoU है और जो भी देश से आए रही परंपरा है, दोनों में यह बहुत स्पष्ट लिखा है कि जो देश की खपत है, अगर बाकी राज्यों में कई चावल खरीदने वाला हो, खाने वाला हो, जहां वितरण हो सके, तो वहीं चावल FCI surplus pool में ले सकती है। अगर कोई राज्य इसकी अलग प्रकार की quality देना चाहे, जिसका देश में वितरण ही नहीं हो सके, जिसकी कोई खपत ही न हो, तो सरकार उस चावल का व्यवसाय करेगी! सरकार जितना excess rice ले सकती थी, उल्लेखी उल्लेखी। हमने आपके राज्य से भी parboiled rice लिया, तेलंगाना से भी लिया, लेकिन लगभग ढेर वर्ष पहले यह परस्परत्व हो गई कि हमारे पास पांच-पांच वर्षों का excess parboiled rice भंडारण में था। उस समय सभी राज्यों को पहले से सूचित कर दिया गया कि हम स्वीकार raw rice के रूप में excess rice ले पाएंगे, अगर आपके यहाँ किसी और प्रकार का excess rice है, तो आप अपने प्रदेश में वितरण के लिए उसे ले सकते हैं, हमारी तरफ से इसकी पूरी छुट्टा है। हमने राज्यों से यह भी कहा कि हम चाहते हैं कि अगर आपके राज्य में excess rice है, तो आप लोग खरीदें और उसका वितरण आपने राज्य में करें, क्योंकि आखिर तो यह देश का पैसा है। यहां पर हमारे देश के वरिष्ठ नेताओं बैठे हुए हैं। यह House of Elders है, यहां पर अधिकांश tax
DR. K. KESAVA RAO: वे समान हैं और यह हमारी जिम्मेदारी है कि हम आपके टैक्स के पैसे का सदृश्ययोग करें। हम अपनी उस जिम्मेदारी का पूरा निर्वहन कर रहे हैं।

SHRI PEEYUSH GOYAL: माननीय उपसभापति जी, सबसे पहले तो मैं यह स्पष्ट कर दूं कि raw rice की आंकड़े में जो quality specifications हैं, उसके तहत अगर आप जितनी surplus quantity है, वह देगा तो केन्द्र सरकार उसको अवश्य खरीदेगी, बिना किसी संदेह के मैं यह बात आप सभी को स्पष्ट कर रहा हूँ। लेकिन सरकार भंडारण के लिए जो अनाज खरीदती है, National Food Security Act के तहत, उसके export करना हमें permitted नहीं है, क्योंकि हमारे ऊपर WTO के बंधन हैं। मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहूंगा कि ये बंधन हमारी सरकार ने नहीं लिया, बल्कि 1995 में, उस समय की सरकार ने अपने ऊपर WTO का बंधन बंद लिया था। वह बंधन यह है कि National Food Security के तहत खरीदारु हुआ अनाज export नहीं किया जा सकता है, इसलिए हमारी सरकार उसको export नहीं कर सकती है।

अगर राज्य सरकार स्वयं इसके बारे में कुछ करना चाहें या यह एक्सपोटर्स सिक्टर के लोग अगर यह एक्सपोटर्स करें, तो उनका स्वागत है। हम मैं स्वयं चाहते हैं कि राज्य सरकारें भी एक्सपोटर्स में involved हों। केन्द्र की पूरी कोशिश है कि भारत का सामान, हमारे अन्नदाताओं का उत्पाद पूरे विश्व में जाए।

आप सभी जानते हैं कि भारत ने पहली बार 400 billion dollars का निर्यात किया है, जो ऐतिहासिक रिकॉर्ड है। मेरे पास इसके टेस्ट आंकड़े आज आ जाएंगे, हमारा निर्यात अब शायद 415 billion dollars से भी ऊपर बढ़ा गया है। हम सबके लिए, चाहे उस तरफ के सदस्य हों या इस तरफ के हों, यह बड़े गर्व की बात होनी चाहिए हमारे देश के निर्यात में अन्नदाता, डेलरी के लोग, MSMEs, सबने मिल कर सहयोग किया है और इसको आगे बढ़ाने के लिए हम सभी प्रतिवध हैं। अगर इसमें सरकार दखलदारी न दे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि निर्यात और भी ज्यादा बढ़ेगा, लेकिन अगर इसमें सरकार चुस्ती, तो समस्या हो सकती है, क्योंकि WTO के बंधन उसमें आ जाएंगे।

मठा. के. केशव राव: सर, आपने दो क्वेश्चंस को मिला दिया।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Supplementary is on the first question, on Q. No. 317.

DR. K. KESAVA RAO: They are similar and it is the same Minister who has to answer. जैसा मिनिस्टर ने अभी कहा, यह संबंध बहुत मर्मम दिस्क्लस हुआ है, लेकिन जितनी
मतर्बा भी हम मिनिस्टर से इसको डिस्कस करते हैं, वे हमको ऐसे ही confused रखते हैं, जैसा उन्होंने पहले दिन किया।

सवाल यह है, DCP System के तहत जो स्टेट्स decentralised procurement करती हैं, including Telangana, उन स्टेट्स को वह राइस उसी दिन खरीदना पड़ता है, जिस दिन इसकी पैदावार होती है; not the Centre. स्टेट्स इसको खरीदती है, फिर इसकी milling करने के बाद उसको FCI को देती है, when there is marketable surplus. लेकिन इसका पैसा हमें कब वापस मिलता है? हम जून में इसका पैसा देते हैं, लेकिन आप हमको अगस्त में पैसा वापस देते हैं। हमने आपसे यही क्वेÌचन पूछा है, will the Government consider telling us that they will buy so much quantum of rice from us. The basic questi on is, it is paddy in the entire literature of yours. There is no mention of rice in the literature, in the MoU, in the Constitution, in the law, in the books, it is only paddy. When you are saying, paddy, there could be paddy which could be broken paddy, paddy which could be fine rice paddy, it could be paddy which is of good variety etc. etc. We have a variety and Odisha has a variety which is converted to boiled rice.

श्री पीयूष गोयल: महोदय, में समझता हूं कि जितना स्पष्टीकरण मैंने दिया, उससे व्याख्या द्वारा अस्पष्टीकरण नहीं हो सकता है। हां, अगर किसी को समझना ही नहीं है, तो उसके बारे में मेरे पास कोई इलाज नहीं है। (...व्यवधान)...)बहुत स्पष्ट रूप से मैंने बताया कि एक्सेस राइस हम पूरा... (...व्यवधान)...) आपको क्यों लग रहा है कि आपके लिए बोला है...(व्यवधान)... आपको क्यों लग रहा है कि मैं आपके लिए बोल रहा हूं। (...व्यवधान)... मैं सोचता हूं कि शायद सोम प्रकाश जी नहीं सुन रहे हें...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: प्रीज, आपस में बात न करें। माननीय मंत्री जी, प्रीज, आपस में बात न करें।

श्री पीयूष गोयल: मैंने बहुत स्पष्ट बताया और ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will see.

श्री पीयूष गोयल: तेलंगाना की सरकार ने हमें लिखित में दिया है कि हम आपको Parboiled राइस नहीं देंगे, हम आपको रो राइस देंगे अब पैडी की एक नई कहानी इन्होंने शुरू कर दी है, जिसका कोई आधार नहीं है। (...व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: प्रीज, आपस में बात न करें, आपने क्वेÌचन पूछ लिया, माननीय मंत्री जी रिप्लाई दे रहे हें।

श्री पीयूष गोयल: जो राइस बनता है, एफसीआई वह राइस खरीदती है, वर्षों से खरीदती आई है। इनके मुख्य मंत्री जी ने पत्र लिखा कि पंजाब की तरह खरीदिये, मैंने कहा कि हम बिलकुल पंजाब
की तरह खरीदते हैं। पंजाब में जो राइस आता है, वह एमओयू के तहत जो राइस देश भर में बिक सकता है, देश भर में वितरित हो सकता है, वह आता है। इसलिए खास तौर से हमारे कुछ सासदों द्वारा तथा कुछ राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बार-बार गुमराह करने की जो कोशिश की जा रही है, यह बिल्कुल बेबुनियाद है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: केशवराव जी, प्लोज, आप बैठिये।

श्री पीयूष गोयल: यह गलत है, सत्य से परे है। तेलंगाना में जो राइस बनता है, उसे सरकार खरीदेगी। राज्य में किसानों को जो गुमराह किया जा रहा है, यह बिल्कुल बेबुनियाद है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह जरूरी है कि राज्य सरकार इस पर कठोर कार्रवाई करे, राज्य किसानों की वित्त करे और राज्य सरकार अच्छे तरीके से अपनी जिम्मेदारी का निर्वाह करे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लोज, आपस में बात न कर। आपकी कोई बात िरकॉडर पर नहीं जा रही है। श्री पि. महाद्वाराय, आप बैठिये। यह अलाउड नहीं है। किसी और की बात रिकॉडर पर नहीं जा रही है।

德拉 के केशव राव : *

श्री के.आर. सुरेश रेंड़ी : *

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, the FCI, under the Decentralized Procurement Policy, allows States to procure wheat and paddy at the MSP. The procurement cost differs from State-to-State due to difference in statutory taxes, transportation, handling charges, etc. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister -- we are seeing everyday increase in the price of diesel and petrol -- whether they will be giving more price to paddy farmers.

श्री पीयूष गोयल: महोदय, यहाँ पीछे हमारे एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर बैठे हैं, परंतु इसकी एक इंडिपेंडेंट सीएसपी है, किसानों के जो किया जा रहा है, सीएसपी उस किया जा रहा है, उसके ऊपर जिम्मेदार पदाश्रय ऐडर करती है। यह माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का बड़ा नाम है कि उन्होंने जो काम इतने वषाँ में नहीं किया गया - श्री एम.एस. स्वामीनाथन जी ने जिसकी इसी तारीख का है, टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया में इसना बड़ा OP-ED लिखा कि नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के पहले किसी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने किसानों के लिए इतना काम नहीं किया, जिसकी मोदी जी ने किया है, उन्होंने इसे सुनिश्चित किया कि जिम्मेदार 50 प्रतिशत कॉस्ट के ऊपर किसानों को मिले, उसे सीएसपी पूरी तरीके से स्टडी करके यह तय करे कि अगर पेट्रोल और डीजल के दाम बढ़ते हैं,

* Not recorded.
SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: With the permission of the Chair, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister, who is the Leader of this House to Karnataka. I tried my best to raise the issue of Ragi and Maize. It was not allowed even under the Calling Attention. At the last stage, when I came to the House to raise it through Special Mention, your goodself had said, "Don’t do this. I will take care of it."

For this, I am grateful. Nobody is procuring seven lakh tonnes of raagi. In my home district -- it is your Government -- even if one quintal of raagi has been purchased, I will apologise. This is how the things are going on in the States. I don’t know about paddy. Paddy is grown in almost all the irrigated places. The problem is much more bigger than the paddy issue. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. This question is on the paddy issue. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Karnataka is the only State in the Southern part of India. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. This question is on the paddy issue. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Even maize is going to be grown. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, with your kind permission, I would like to say that the hon. Minister has taken the
If the hon. Minister assures that he will solve this problem of Karnataka, I will be grateful. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, hon. former Prime Minister of India is a very, very senior leader. He has, in fact, run the whole Government. So, he is fully aware how this whole process works. The prevailing system, over the years, is that wherever the State decides to distribute any other product, other than rice or wheat, under the NFSA, they can procure *raagi* or maize or any other product and can distribute it within the NFSA provisions. The Government of Karnataka has informed us that they procure *raagi* at MSP. The Central Government has already given permission, which is why I have said that the issue has no relevance. And, that is why I said that I would satisfy you. If you have any concerns about that, I will be happy to discuss with you. I will talk to the Chief Minister. We can have a conversation. But, for maize, they have not yet sought permission. I will talk to the Chief Minister and find out. But, the State can procure it and can distribute it within their State. The Central Government does not take *raagi* or maize because that is not mandated as any Central Pool Stock.
यहाँ जवाब में भी दिया हुआ है। तब तक वहाँ पर योगी आदित्यनाथ जी सरकार में आये नहीं थे। अब 2020-21 में वह बढ़ कर 12,619 करोड़ हो गया, यानी तीन गुना हो गया। अगर आप किसी भी जनपद की जानकारी देंगे, तो मेरा विश्वास है कि जिस प्रकार का संवेदनशील नेतृत्व योगी आदित्यनाथ जी ने दिया है, जिसका परिचय और जिसका आशीर्वाद जनता ने हाल में ही इतनी वेधात्मिक performance से उनको दिया है, उससे मेरा विश्वास है कि कोई भी जनपद इससे वंचित नहीं रहेगा।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद। Question No. 318.

Release of funds for DMIC and CBIC

*318. SHRI AYODHYA RAMI REDDY ALLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds released for infrastructure packages for the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) and Chennai — Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC) for the last two years;
(b) the total number of projects appraised since the years 2020-21 till date; and
(c) the status of completed projects under DMIC and CBIC till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SOM PARKASH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The details of fund released for infrastructure packages for the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) and Chennai — Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC) for the last two years are as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corridor</th>
<th>2020-21</th>
<th>2021-22</th>
<th>Total fund released in last two years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DMIC</td>
<td>1334.93</td>
<td>1085.94</td>
<td>2420.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBIC</td>
<td>1037.46</td>
<td>68.88</td>
<td>1106.34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Following three projects have been appraised since the year 2020-21 till date:

i. Krishnapatnam node in Andhra Pradesh under CBIC
ii. Tumakuru node in Karnataka under CBIC
iii. Multi Modal Logistics Hub (MMLH) at Dadri & Multi Modal Transport Hub (MMTH) at Boraki, Greater Noida, U.P under DMIC

The status of projects under DMIC and CBIC is as under:

**Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project**

There are 10 projects under DMIC of which major infrastructure works have been completed in following four projects:

i. Dholera Special Investment Region (DSIR), Gujarat (Area: 5559.8 acre)
ii. Shendra Bidkin Industrial Area (SBIA), Maharashtra (Area: 4583.8 acre)
iii. Integrated Industrial Township, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh (Area: 747.5 acre)
iv. Integrated Industrial Township ‘Vikram Udyogpuri’, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh (Area: 1100 acre)

Under these four projects, 145 plots (approx 830 acre) have been allotted to companies with investment to the tune of more than Rs. 17,000 crore.

**Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC)**

There are three nodes under CBIC (i) Krishnapatnam in Andhra Pradesh (ii) Tumakuru in Karnataka and (iii) Ponneri in Tamil Nadu.

Tender has been floated for appointment of Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) consultant for Krishnapatnam and Tumakuru nodes. For Ponneri node, consultant has been appointed for carrying out detailed master planning and preliminary engineering.

SHRI AYODHYA RAMI REDDY ALLA: Sir, there are serious delays and cost over runs in implementation of 32 projects in 11 corridors of National Industrial Corridor Development Corporation Programme. There are various reasons for these delays. As you may be aware, there are delays between State and Central Government,
delays in land acquisitions, delays in obtaining statutory clearances and, then, there are contractual issues, lockdown issues and lack of proper implementation strategies. I want to ask the hon. Minister: What are the measures being taken by the Ministry to address these issues?

SHRI SOM PARKASH: Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, 'National Industrial Corridor Development Programme' के तहत भारत सरकार ने 11 Corridors को approve किया है, जो कि 18 स्टेट्स में हैं। इसमें बहुत तेजी से 32 नोड्स develop हो रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान) ... जो प्रश्न में है, उसमें 4 complete हो गए हैं, तथा तीन जिसके बारे में आपने पूछा है, उनकी feasibility study हुई है। उसकी land availability और feasibility study को देखते हुए, लैंड एसपीवी को ट्रांसफर हो गई है तथा भारत सरकार ने अपने 522 करोड़ के बॉइंग कृष्णापट्टनम नोड के लिए एवं 586 करोड़ के बॉइंग तुमकुर नोड के लिए जारी किए हैं। ...(व्यवधान) ... तीसरा, जिस multi-model logistics hub बारे में आपने पूछा है, ...(व्यवधान) ... उसके लिए 593 करोड़ जारी कर दिए गए हैं। यह स्टेट्स के अंदर प्रोसेस में है। उसके टेंडर हो गये हैं तथा जल्दी काम शुरू हो जाएगा।

SHRI AYODHYA RAMI REDDY ALLA: Sir, the main objective of this Corporation is to develop future industrial cities, so that India could compete with the best international platforms towards industrial development and growth. What are the measures being taken by the Government to attract foreign investment and also what sort of incentives are being provided to ensure that we become a globally competitive industrial country?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, a little bit also about the first supplementary that he had raised. I say with a lot of sadness that the kind of cooperation which could have been received and should have been received from the States in encouraging these projects in industrial corridors has been, unfortunately, very slow. In fact, this project was first approved in 2008. But, after that, for several years, neither did the Central Government provide adequate funds nor did the whole project come into shape though it was approved by the Cabinet in 2011. And, a corpus of Rs.17,500 crores was committed with a maximum of about Rs.3,000 crores per node. Unfortunately, for several years after that also, until 2014, no significant action happened. We took up this project in right earnest. Many States have not yet transferred the full land because of which many projects are getting delayed. Some projects are getting completed because State Governments were active and, therefore, a matching share was received from the State Government. It is a joint project of Centre and States. When both get together, these projects can get
expedited. So, I would urge all hon. Members; in your own States, wherever these projects are being implemented, you can help us, exert your own support, so that the State Government becomes more pro-active also. Ultimately, the Centre can only create the master plan, the perspective plan which the hon. Member of Parliament and former Minister knows very well because it was crafted during his time. I am talking about you, Anandji. Yes, I was referring to you. ... *(Interruptions)*. Sure, you can. But I am just saying that these projects, we are very keen, should be expedited also and I would urge your support. As regards promoting Foreign Direct Investment or foreign investment, I am happy to share with the House, through you, Sir, that over the last six years—every year, we have broken all previous records—there has been a record foreign direct investment, year after year, including the Covid period, and, it is a matter of great pride for every Indian, all hon. MPs in the House, outside the House and for 135 crore Indians, that, today, the world sees India as a preferred destination. Now, they don’t ask, ‘Why India’, they say, ‘It has to be India’. And that is the mood we find wherever we go. I have just concluded a very successful visit in UAE, hon. Deputy Chairman. The mood of business communities was to be seen to be believed. In the meetings we had with several investors of UAE, they were asking us, 'Can you give us more proposals? We want to invest.' ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Question?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Well, that is what he asked me. By the way, Jairamji, probably, your headphone was not on. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: He asked about steps we are taking. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: We are expediting our engagement with international investors. We have entered into an FTA, a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement with UAE which has encouraged businesses on both sides to look at a greater degree of engagement. Discussions are going on with U.K., EU, Canada, Australia, Israel, etc. Many countries are looking forward to expanding their engagement with India. So, I can assure you, this Government is committed to attracting international investment, promoting domestic capital and investment and
collectively make the country and every countryman prosperous in the next 25 years. The 'Amrit Kaal' that hon. Prime Minister has said will be the collective effort of all Indians to take India to greater heights.

श्री उपसभापति: अनन्द शर्मा जी, आप ने हाथ उठाया था, क्या आप कुछ बोलना चाहते हैं?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have read the reply of the hon. Minister very carefully and I was listening to the hon. Minister. I would like to say, through you, to the hon. Minister and inform this House that when major national initiatives are taken, it is not 'your time' or 'our time'. Those are national projects, national initiatives. Sir, we have an agreement with Japan. It is a Cabinet decision of the Government of India what Minister referred to. Subsequently, we created a joint corpus, and I put an officer in charge who is the key person in the NITI Aayog today.

Sir, I agree with what the Minister said in his reply that in many States, land procurement is a problem. That part I also was witness to, and we were negotiating with the States. But the availability of the funds was there. Sir, what I want to mention is -- since the hon. Minister has said, nothing was done earlier -- that this Chennai-Bengaluru Corridor was extended up to Tumkur and then Chitradurga during my time. Sir, Dholera in Gujarat was also launched. Vikram Udyogpuri ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief, Anandji.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, he has mentioned it in his reply. That was launched by me along with the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, Shri Shivraj Chauhan. So, you are continuing with the work -- good luck -- but to say that it did not happen, Sir, that is, I think, I should set that record straight.

श्री पीयूष गोयल: उपसभापति महोदय, DMIC के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश के बादों के बीच एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रोजेक्ट है, जिसके तहत Multi-model Transport Hub बनाना है और वर्ल्ड क्लास रेलवे स्टेशन भी बनना है, माननीय रेल मंत्री जी भी यहाँ बैठे हैं, जिससे दिल्ली के जो रेलवे स्टेशन है, उन पर भार कम होगा। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो Multi-model Transport Hub बनाने की परियोजना है, इसको पूरा करने के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है? अगर लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है, तो उसके अनुसार यह परियोजना कब तक पूरी होगी?

श्री पीयूष गोयल: उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सांसद जी और इस सदन को अवगत कराना चाहूँगा कि Multi-model Logistics Hub में बहुत अच्छी प्रगति हो रही है, जो
दादरी में बनने जा रहा है। उसके लिए लगभग 1,183 एकड़ लैंड की प्लानिंग के लिए मास्टर प्लान बना था, जिसमें से 911 एकड़ लैंड already Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority को मिल चुकी है और 205 एकड़ की लैंड पार्सेल अब वे acquire कर रहे हैं Land Acquisition Act के तहत। इसके साथ-साथ 56.8 एकड़ लैंड DFCCIL के तहत हैं, जिसके लिए रेलवे एक्ट की धारा 201 के तहत 19 एकड़ लैंड की Notification मिलकर चुकी है और बाकी के लिए कार्यवाही चल रही है। हमारा उसके साथ लगातार संपर्क चल रहा है। पानी का थोड़ा-सा आवंटन होना बाकी है, उस पर चल रहा है। External connectivity work के लिए थोड़ी रोड को 105 मीटर बढ़ाना है, उस पर भी ग्रेटर नोएडा अ्र्थातिदी जल्द ही काम शुरू करेगी। एक कैनाल का diversion होना है, उस पर Irrigation Department से हमारी सहयोगी है। इसमें एक और खुशी की बात यह है कि प्रोजेक्ट एसपीयी को 562 एकड़ लैंड भी ट्रांसफर हो गयी है और उन्होंने शीर्ष पर अन्य तकनीकी नेटवर्क ने 853 करोड़ की matching equity भी दी है। यह अपने आप में दर्शाता है कि राज्य सरकार को यह साथ भी मिलकर चलना चाहिए और इसीलिए हम कहते हैं कि अगर इसके इजन सरकार को जितने भी राज्यों में encourage करेगे, उनकी जल्दी काम भी आगे बढ़ागा और फिर, राज्य सरकार भी इसका सहयोग करेगा। महोदय, यहाँ पर बहुत तेजी से काम हो रहा है, यह में आपको विश्वास दिला सकता हूँ।

श्री प्रेम चंद्र गुप्ता : मान्यता, Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor और Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor को implementation का need of the day है। चीन में political events, चीन-जापान, चीन-अमेरिका, यूरोप की misunderstanding, कोविड और इस सबके बाद अब जो डेवलपमेंट हुई है, इन वजहों से बहुत सी large multinational companies ने decide किया है कि वे अपना manufacturing base चीन से हटाकर किसी दूसरे मुल्क में लेकर जाएंगे। मंत्री जी, हम लोगों ने यह बहुत बड़ी opportunity miss की है। यह ठीक है कि आप दुबई गए, यूएई में उन्होंने कुछ-कुछ बोल दिया, लेकिन यह सब paper पर घोड़े ढूंढने वाली बात है, यद्यकि factual situation ऐसी है कि 60 परसेंट इंडियन थैलैंड और वियतनाम चली गई है और बाकी जाने के प्रोसेस में हैं।

श्री उपसर्गाधि : आप सबाल पूछिए।

श्री प्रेम चंद्र गुप्ता : महोदय, में माननीय मंत्री जी से सवाल करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप ऐसे दो, चार या पाँच बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स बता सकतें हैं, जो चीन से शिफ्ट होकर हमारे यहाँ आए हों?

श्री पीयुष गोयल : माननीय उपसर्गाधि जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा है, वह पूरी तरह से गलत है और में यह बताने के लिए बहुत सारे तर्क दे सकता हूँ। मेरे हिसाब से, मैंने अभी जेस्टा बताया कि अगर हर वर्ष record Foreign Direct Investment आ रहा है, तो यह क्या दर्शाता है? आज हम स्टार्टअप में विश्व के तीनसे अंश पर पहुंच गए हैं और 90 से अधिक स्टार्टअप्स unicorns बन गए हैं, तो यह दर्शाता है कि लोग भारत की तरफ आकर्षित हो रहे हैं।...(व्यक्तिगत)
SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Sir, in the reply of the hon. Minister, the Hyderabad-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor has not been mentioned. The Government
of India has also approved development of the Hyderabad–Bengaluru Industrial Corridor. Under this project, the Government of India has said -- it is a joint programme -- that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has to identify the nodes and provide land for that. In respect of the Hyderabad–Bengaluru Industrial Corridor, how much land is required for the nodes? What is the progress? Is there any time-bound programme to complete this project?

Shri Piyush Goel: सर, मैं इस प्रश्न पर एक मिनट में आता हूँ, पर माननीय वरिष्ठ सदस्य मेरे बड़े भाई हैं।

Shri Upamukta: माननीय नेता सदन, मैं एक आदर्श कर्मचारी और यह बार-बार चेयरमैन ने भी कहा है कि माननीय सदन कुछ अपने explanations तथा दूसरे मुद्दे न कहें, बल्कि वे सीधे सवाल पूछें। आपसे भी आप नहीं कहा है कि आप कुछ उत्तर संक्षेप में दे।...[(व्यवधान)]...

Shri Piyush Goel: सर, ये बहुत वरिष्ठ सदस्य हैं और इनको लग रहा है कि मैंने जवाब नहीं दिया। आज अपने पीएलएलाई के 14 सेक्टर्स में लगभग 2 लाख करोड़ दिया जा रहा है। हम 74,000 करोड़ पीएलएलाई में दे रहे हैं, क्योंकि इन्होंने ...[(व्यवधान)]...

Shri Jayaram Ramesh: सर, ये अभी पूछे गए सवाल का जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं।...[(व्यवधान)]...

Shri Upamukta: आप माननीय कनकमेदला सर्वित्र कुमार जी के सवाल का जवाब दें।...[(व्यवधान)]...

Shri Piyush Goel: इसमें सरकार की बड़ी भूमिका है।...[(व्यवधान)]... जहाँ तक आंध्र प्रदेश का सवाल है, चेन्नई-बंगलूरु इंडस्ट्रियल कोरिडोर approved है।...[(व्यवधान)]... उसमें कृष्णापट्टनम इंडस्ट्रियल पार्क की भूमिका है। वहाँ ठाँगा हजार एकड़ का मास्टर प्लान तय कर चुका है। वह प्रोजेक्ट गवर्नमेंट ने भी एप्जोय किया है, SPV भी बन गई है, 2,090 एकड़ जमीन SPV को मिल चुकी है और आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार ने 522 करोड़ equity रिलीज की है। अर्जकल उसकी environment clearance का प्रोसेस चल रहा है। राज्य सरकार और SPV मिलकर उस प्रोसेस को कम्प्लीट कर रहे हैं। लगभग 1,190 करोड़ का EPC tender trunk infrastructure, जैसे - roads, utilities, पानी की सप्लाई, fire fighting, recycling of water, storm drainage, STPs, Common Effluent Treatment Plants, WTP, विज्ञान के कस्टमर्स आदि के लिए 23 सितंबर, 2021 को इक्सीयू किया गया है। अब उसके रिस्पाउंड पर निर्णय लेकर उसको जल्द फाइनल किया जाएगा। जहाँ तक employment की बात है, तो इसमें लगभग एक लाख लोगों को direct और लगभग उतने ही लोगों को indirect employment भी मिलेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि आंध्र प्रदेश के कृष्णापट्टनम में भी अब एक बहुत बड़ा इंडस्ट्रियल पार्क आने के कगार पर है।
Honouring the art of skilled artisans

*319. SHRI NEERAJ DANGI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has organized "All India Crafts Mela" to honour the art of highly skilled artisans of the country;
(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
(c) the other steps taken by Government during the last three years to honour the art of skilled artisans of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes Sir, crafts melas like Gandhi Shilp Bazaar (GSB), Craft Bazaar (CB) and Exhibitions have been organized for providing direct marketing platform to artisans. The detail of the marketing events organized during last 3 years is given in annexure- I.

(c) The steps taken by the Government during the last three years to honour the art of skilled artisans of the country are as under:

(i) National handicrafts awards are conferred to outstanding master craft persons in recognition of their contribution towards the growth & development of handicraft sector.

(ii) Under “Support to artisans in indigent circumstances scheme”, financial assistance amounting to Rs 5,000/- per month is provided to awardee artisans in handicraft sector whose age is above 60 years and income is not exceeding Rs.1 Lakh per annum.
Domestic marketing events are held across the country to provide direct marketing platforms to handicraft artisans. Such marketing platforms assist artisans to sell their product to the buyers and also enable them to establish market linkages for long term businesses. In such events, awardee artisans are given preference in participation. Further, special marketing events for awardee artisans are also organized in Dilli Haat and other prominent Melas.

International marketing events are organized to provide an opportunity to awardee handicraft artisans. Efforts are also made to sensitize artisans and exporters on international quality standards and packaging, ethical and environmental assurances etc., through symposiums and workshops.

Handicrafts are known for their aesthetics, associated traditional values, uniqueness, quality and craftsmanship. Handicraft awardee artisans are engaged as master trainers in technical training programme conducted by Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) to pass traditional knowledge to next generation.

Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) has also initiated a process to onboard skilled artisans on Government e-Market Place (GeM) to enable them to sell their products directly to the Government Ministries/Department. So far, 28,403 artisans have been onboarded on the GeM portal and total sales figure through this portal is Rs 90.57 Crores by the registered artisans.

(Annexure-I)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>States/UTs</th>
<th>2019-20</th>
<th>2020-21</th>
<th>2021-22</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A &amp; N Islands</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Cases</td>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>Recovered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Ladakh</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>159</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**श्री नीरज डांगी :** सर, मेरा पहला सप्तिमेंटरी क्वेश्चन यह है कि क्या सरकार द्वारा वर्तमान में राजस्थान में वस्त्र और बुनकर उद्योग संबंधित कार्य के लिए कोई स्थान चिह्नित किया गया है तथा क्या सरकार द्वारा राजस्थान में बुनकरों के लाभ के लिए किसी योजना पर विचार किया जा रहा है?
राजस्थान के इतिहास में समय-समय के पूर्व में, गुजरात से आए लोगों के बारे में हमें सच्चाई और सत्य दिखाई दी है। इसके अलावा, मुख्य रूप से भी, आते ही राजस्थान के मंत्री के अधीन दक्षिण भाग के लोगों के लिए हाँड़क्राफ्ट का भूमिका आयोजित की गयी। इसके अलावा, हमने जयपुर में गुलामदार शासनकाल में का अभ्यासी पानी का जनसमुदाय दिखाया।

आज मैं कहूँगा कि हमारी मातृभाषा हिंदी और हमारे पास मौजूद है और हमारे पास है जनसमुदाय की मातृभाषा। हमें होता है कि हमारे पास जनसमुदायों का सपना है कि हमारे पास जनसमुदायों का सपना है। वह गुजरात से आए लोगों के लिए हाँड़क्राफ्ट का प्रवर्तन करने के लिए है।

हमारे पास है गुलामदार शासनकाल में का अभ्यासी पानी का जनसमुदाय दिखाया। हमें होता है कि हमारे पास जनसमुदायों का सपना है कि हमारे पास जनसमुदायों का सपना है। वह गुजरात से आए लोगों के लिए हाँड़क्राफ्ट का प्रवर्तन करने के लिए है।
हैं, वहाँ handicraft से जुड़ी हुई चीज़ें अवश्य लेकर जाते हैं। हमें ऐसे शिल्प गुरुओं को पहचान कर उन्हें प्रमोट करना चाहिए और उन्हें बढ़ावा देना चाहिए।

श्री कामाख्या प्रसाद तासा : महोदय, मैं आपके मायाम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री जी इससे aware हैं और पीयूष गोयल जी भी यहाँ मौजूद हैं। पाट, मुगा और ऐसी सिल्क़ असम में सबसे ज्यादा जाने जाते हैं, ये तीनों असर की जमीन से जुड़े हुए काम हैं। असम में इनको महत्वपूर्ण स्थान दिया गया है, लेकिन तीनों endangered position में हैं। इसके लिए Textile Ministry ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं और बुनकर तथा artisan के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

श्रीमती वर्णना विक्रम जरदोश : महोदय, यह बहुत अच्छा प्रश्न है और मैं असम का जिक्र इसलिए भी करना चाहती हूँ कि वहाँ whole-of-Government approach हो गयी है। जिस तरह से रेल मंत्रालय के द्वारा तय किया गया है कि हर एक स्टेशन पर अपने-अपने क्षेत्र की one station, one stoppage पर जो चीज बनाई है, हम उसको बढ़ावा देंगे। असम के अंदर गुवाहाटी में जब vistadome की opening की गई थी, तब वहाँ handicraft के stall भी लगाए गए और मुख्य मंत्री जी ने भी आकर प्रमोशन किया।

महोदय, जो ऐसी का प्रश्न पूछा है, वहां ज्यादातर लोग ऐसी खा जाते थे। वहाँ सरकार के साथ मिलकर सिल्क़ बांधे ने एक MoU sign किया है, जिसमें गुवाहाटी का जो कोस्टल ऐरिया है, वहाँ किसानों को प्रोत्साहित करके ऐसी के प्लांटस लगाए जाएं और उन्हें से सरकार खरीद कर सिल्क़ बनाए। हम दूरे देश में ही नहीं, बल्कि पूरी दुनिया में सिल्क़ का export करते हैं। जिस तरह से अभी पीयूष जी ने बताया कि export के लिए textile का बहुत बड़ा role है, इसमें technical textile हो, readymade garments हों या हैंडलूम और handicrafts की चीज़ें हों। दिल्ली में handloom के उत्पादन का एक fair चल रहा है। ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को कैसे प्रोमोट किया जाए, इसके लिए उन्हें online GeM portal पर लाया गया है, जिसके माध्यम से हम ये चीज़ें खरीद सकें।

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं आपसे पुनः निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि अगर आप किसी सवाल के जवाब से संतुष्ट नहीं हैं, तो उसके लिए एक प्रक्रिया है। आप बीच में बाधा मत डालिए। अगर आप हादस को rules and procedure से चलाना चाहते हैं, तो उसे चलने दीजिए। आप बीच में इस तरह से सदन की कार्यवाही में बाधा न डालें। दूसरे तरीके हो सकते हैं, जिसमें आप माननीय मंत्री जी से मिल लें, लेकिन इस तरह से दृश्य उत्पन्न करने को आपके दूसरे साथी सवाल पूछने से बच बच रह जाएंगे। बाद में आप लोग हमारे पास complaint लेकर आते हैं कि हमें सवाल पूछने का मौका नहीं मिला। आप चेयर की मजबूती को समझने की कोशिश कीजिए। Dr. V. Sivadasan, please be brief, and मंत्रियों से भी मैं request करूंगा कि please be brief in your answers.

DR. V. SIVADASAN: Sir, I am sure that the programmes like Craft Mela or Craft Utsav, whatever you call them, will help in increasing the incomes of artisans and
workers working in the textile sector. But the present picture of artisans and workers is very pathetic now. Proper functioning of the textile mills is very necessary for conducting these kinds of melas. So, I would like to know whether the textile mills under the National Textile Corporation are functioning properly and whether the employees are getting proper salaries as their wage.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Sir, the answer describes the action which has been taken by the Government for safeguarding and awarding the skilled artisans. Sir ,आज इस सेक्टर में सबसे बड़ा मुदा यह है कि जो Master Craftsman हैं ,उनके बच्चे इस crafts को लेना नहीं चाहते हैं ,उसमें रहना नहीं चाहते हैं। आपकी एक Support to Artisans in Indigent Circumstances scheme है। जिनकी उम्र 60 साल से ज्यादा होती हैं, उनको यह award दिया जाएगा। आपके उनके बच्चे इस crafts में चाहेंगे, हर स्टेट में recognise करना चाहिए और आपने इस craft के लिए जो crafts में पाया था, उनके पांच गुना हो जाएगा।

श्रीमती दर्शना विक्रम जरदोश: उपभोक्ता महोदय, माननीय सदस्य का सुझाव अच्छा है। हमने लूट होती जा रही कला के लिए भी काफी कम किया है और उनके दर्शन में रखा, ताकि लोग उनके प्रयोग के लिए नई जेनरेशन तैयार हैं। जैसे पाटन का पटल, गुजरात में बन रहा है। पहले इसमें एक ही परिवार निरस्त करता था, लेकिन हमने देखा कि उसके बाद उनसे आगे बढ़ाया जाए? आज ओडिशा दिवस है, आप लोग वहीं से आते हैं, आपको शुभकामना भी है। वहीं से ही सबसे ज्यादा लोग handloom, handicrafts से जुड़े हुए हैं। हमने स्टेट गवर्मेंट के साथ मिलकर उनके लिए ...(ादर) ... में मेले के बारे में बता रही हूं। सर, तीन प्रकार के मेले होते हैं। जिसमें लोकल लेवल प्रदर्शनी होती है, फिर उसके आगे 2-tier शहरों में उसकी प्रदर्शनी होती है,
Setting up of committee to review MSP and farmers' issues

*320. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formed/set up a committee to review issues on Minimum Support Price (MSP) and other farmers' issues such as promotion of Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) and organic farming;

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI KAILASH CHOUDHARY): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) To promote natural farming, scientifically change the crop pattern keeping in mind the changing requirements of the country and make MSP more effective and transparent, the process of setting up a committee is under progress.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the reasons for delay in forming the Committee on MSP. Also, Sir, the Union Government also promised Zero-Budget based Agriculture. In Tamil Nadu, as was promised it DMK's Election Manifesto, after our leader, Thiru M.K. Stalin became the Chief Minister, a separate Agriculture Budget was presented exclusively for the welfare of farmers. I would like to know whether the Union Government will follow the Dravidian model in presenting the Zero Budget based statement exclusively for farmers, which the Prime Minister also promised in November.
श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: उपसभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने समिति के बारे में पूछा है। मैं माननीय सदस्य को अपगत कराना चाहता हूँ कि प्राधान मंत्री जी की घोषणा के अनुसार सरकार समिति बनाने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है और उस समय प्राधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि प्राकृतिक खेती, crop diversification और MSP को प्रभावी और पारदर्शी बनाने के लिए केंद्र सरकार, राज्य सरकार, वैज्ञानिक, अर्थशास्त्री और किसानों के प्रतिनिधियों की एक समिति बनाई जाएगी और वह समिति विचार करके अपनी रिपोर्ट देगी। इस मामले में सरकार की कार्रवाई प्रचलित है...

श्री उपसभापति: नीलीज, आपस में बात न करें।

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: हम लोगों ने संयुक्त किसान मोर्चे के लोगों से नाम मांगे हैं, उनसे वार्तालाप चल रहा है। जैसे ही नाम मिलेंगे, वैसे ही समिति का गठन कर दिया जाएगा। जहां तक शून्य बजट खेती के बारे में हमारे मित्र ने कहा, तो मैं उनको यह बता दें कि कुल मिलाकर प्राकृतिक कृषि पद्धति खेती पर प्राधान मंत्री जी ने बल दिया है और निश्चित रूप से यह आज की आवश्यकता भी है। इस बार के बजट में भी इसका उल्लेख किया गया है। पहले भी जैविक खेती और प्राकृतिक खेती की दृष्टि से केंद्र सरकार काम कर रही थी। परम्परागत खेती की हमारी जो योजना है, उसको अंतर्गत प्राकृतिक खेती के लिए भी हम लोग काम कर रहे थे और जैविक खेती और प्राकृतिक खेती दोनों के अच्छे परिणाम हैं, दोनों के लिए योजनाएं हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि जैविक खेती में क्यों उपवृद्धि न हो रही है और अधिकांश कृषि उत्पादन का निर्यात हो रहा है, वह भी ओर्गानिक में ही है और इसी प्रकार से प्राकृतिक खेती में भी चार लाख हेक्टेयर तक हम लोग पहुंच गए हैं और इस पर मिशन मोड पर काम करने वाले हैं।

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Now, the Union Government restricts the sugar export to 8 million tonnes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, it is 1 o’clock. Question Hour is over. The House stands adjourned till 2.30 p.m.

[Answers to Starred and Un-starred Questions (Both in English and Hindi) are available as Part -I to this Debate, published electronically on the Rajya Sabha website under the link https://rajyasabha.nic.in/Debates/OfficialDebatesDateWise ]

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House re-assembled at thirty minutes past two of the clock, 
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.
PRIVATE MEMBERS’ BILLS


The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (amendment of Article 153 and substitution of Articles 155 and 156)

DR. V. SIVADASAN (Kerala): Sir, I rise to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. V. SIVADASAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The National Right to Land and Shelter Bill, 2022

DR. V. SIVADASAN: Sir, I rise to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for right to land and shelter so as to ensure the realization of constitutionally guaranteed rights of dignity and opportunity to all citizens who are devoid of land and shelter, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. V. SIVADASAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (amendment of Articles 15 & 16)

SHRI JOHN BRITTAS (Kerala): Sir, I rise to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI JOHN BRITTAS: Sir, I introduce the Bill.
The High Court of Kerala (Establishment of a Permanent Bench at Thiruvananthapuram) Bill, 2022

SHRI JOHN BRITTAS: Sir, I rise to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court of Kerala at Thiruvananthapuram and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI JOHN BRITTAS: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (amendment of Article 200)

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I rise to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI P. WILSON: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Indian Contract Act (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (amendment of Section 15)

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. SASMIT PATRA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (amendment of Section 77 and insertion of new Sections 127B, 127C and 127D)

DR. SASMIT PATRA: Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. SASMIT PATRA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.
The Right to Free Electricity Bill, 2022

Shri Sanjiv Singh (Rashtriya Rajdhani Kshetra, Delhi): Mahodaya, main prastava karita hon ki sangpuran Bharat main ni:shulka vidyut ke upbhog koe sabhi nagraikoe kene liye ek adhikar banane tatha tattvanshakti atiyo aanushagik visayoe kae upbhong kare kene liye vidheyak koe pur:sthaapit kare kenei anumati die jaye.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Shri Sanjiv Singh: Mahodaya, main vidheyak koe pur:sthaapit kare hune.

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2022
( amendment of Section 86)

Shri Sanjiv Singh: Mahodaya, main prastava karita hon ki kishor nyay (balkoe ke dekhrekh aur sanshrpan) adhiniyam, 2015 ka aur sanshothna kare kene liye vidheyak koe pur:sthaapit kare kenei anumati die jaye.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Shri Sanjiv Singh: Mahodaya, main vidheyak koe pur:sthaapit kare hune.

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (amendment of Articles 124, 217 and 222 etc.)

Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Kashmiri Pandits (Recourse, Restitution, Rehabilitation and Resettlement) Bill, 2022

Shri Vivek K. Tankha (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for social, political and economic rehabilitation of Kashmiri Pandits, protection of their property, restoration of their cultural heritage, ensuring their safety
and security, provision of rehabilitation and resettlement package to them and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

_The question was put and the motion was adopted._

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Sir, just one second. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Not now. ...(Interruptions)... नहीं-नहीं, आपका जब मौका आएगा, जब एक्सेट होगा, तब बात करेंगे।

_The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (amendment of Section 498A)_

SHRI MAHESH PODDAR (Jharkhand): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

_The question was put and the motion was adopted._

SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

_The Kuresong Gorkha Institute of Fashion and Design Bill, 2022_

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to establish and declare the institution to be known as the Kuresong Gorkha Institute of Fashion and Design to be an institution of national importance for the promotion of quality and excellence in education, research and training in all disciplines relating to fashion technology and design and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

_The question was put and the motion was adopted._

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.
The Kalimpong Films and Music Institution Bill, 2022

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to establish and incorporate the Kalimpong Films and Music Institute in the State of West Bengal, to offer professional training in the disciplines of film making, study of sound, music, various instruments, to promote various media education and media management and to nurture young talents in the field of creative film making and music by providing world class training facility by adopting best international practices and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Reservation in Employment in Disinvested Public Sector Undertakings Bill, 2022

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to prevent the loss of job opportunities of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Communities due to disinvestment of Public Sector Undertakings and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Legislation and Expenditure Accountability Bill, 2022. Shri Sujeet Kumar, not present.

*The Population Regulation Bill, 2019*, इस विल पर 4 फरवरी, 2022 को बहस चल रही थी and Shri Binoy Viswam was speaking. So, Viswamyji, you can continue your speech on this.

*The Population Regulation Bill, 2019*

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, my friend, Shri Rakesh Sinha, while presenting the Bill here the other day, expressed the thought that it is so innocent and there is

* Further discussion continued from 4th February, 2022.*
nothing to worry about that Bill. He was trying hard to tell the country and the House that it was for the progress of the country. Shri Rakesh Sinha was very vocal and accommodating also as a Professor that population increase is making a big harm to the development of India in all sectors. Shri Rakesh Sinha, with all his might, was telling that there should be a punitive clause to all those who may have more than two children.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHANDURAY) in the Chair]

For the employees, for the Government employees, it was very specific that promotions will be prevented. It was good that he did not go to the extent of telling that they will be put in jail for so many years. That part was not there. Next time, when BJP may get a better number in the Parliament, he may try that that also is a must. That is the real issue. When such a Bill appears and who initiates such a Bill, that also is important. Nobody will say that in a family, so many children should come. Nobody will say that. Only such number of children, which a family can support, should be the real approach. But, he claims that for everything, which is prohibiting the development of the country, children and population are the main hindrances, which is not true. Poverty is the main reason. My friend from the BJP was so adamant to fix a belief that poverty is not the matter at all. He is trying to tell us that people are the enemies. People and the demography are the main things. So, they should be treated as the enemies of progress, which is not true at all. What is the rate of increase in population in the country now? The latest figures say that, in urban India, it is only 1.6 per cent, and in rural India, it is only 2.1 per cent. Still, he says that population is on alarming increase. Before he brings such a Bill here, many States in the country have advanced this kind of a Bill in their political sphere. Which are those States? Of course, U.P., Uttarakhand, Assam, Tripura and Gujarat, all the BJP-led States, they were initiating... ... (Interruptions)... My very learned and my respected Ministerji, whom I really love very much, always pleasant, always smiling and a smiling face in the BJP. Like Rupalaji, there are people in the BJP who sometimes smile and sometimes friendly to us, and we respect them very much. The country need them. It is because the aggressive nature of the philosophy and the dangerous idea that they put forth are sometimes alarming for many of us. Not personally, but when we think about the country’s future as a country of diversity, the face structure and the body language of some of them really frighten us. ... (Time Bell rings)... Rupalaji and some of our great friends in the BJP give us a bit hope that we have it. So, that respect is there. That is why I am telling you, those States should
not be called as 'progressive'. The best word for them should be 'regressive', regressive States of the country led by the BJP, RSS ideology, and those States have done this. Following them, our learned Prof. Rakesh Sinha ji, has come to the Parliament with this Private Member’s Bill. There is a very dangerous focus on that Bill. They make a special mention of a certain section of the population, certain parts of the country... *(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Your time is over, please. You are running out of time. ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, two more minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Three minutes have already been taken. ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: The other day I spoke for only a few seconds. I stood up and the time was over. So don’t do that this time also. I request you very earnestly. Give me two or three minutes more.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): No, you are continuing with your speech of 4th February.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, I just began. I just began on that day.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Please conclude.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, I am going to conclude by saying that there is an element in that Bill which is very dangerous. There is a hidden part in that Bill. He says that a certain community, a certain part of the country, where that community is in big numbers, they cause the danger to the country. And I am sure that not from him has this argument begun; it has begun from the earlier days of the RSS. And they were saying that... *(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Sorry, I have to call the next speaker. Shri Jawhar Sircar. ... *(Interruptions)*...
SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, only one-two sentences. That is why I said that this is a Bill... *(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Shri Jawhar Sircar, please start. ... *(Interruptions)*... Please look at the Chair and start speaking.

SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR (West Bengal): Sir, with your kind permission, I rise to discuss the Bill in the first stage and why we need to oppose it for certain reasons. I will be more specific. First of all, I thank the proposer of the Bill, Shri Rakesh Sinha, for homing down to those nine States that are causing all the issues. These nine States put together account for half, around 48 per cent of the India’s population and many of them have other concomitant effects on the economy that arises only out of overpopulation. We have now homed down to nine States, nine out of the 36 units in India, if they can be looked at very seriously. To that extent, I fully agree with him. But then, my sense of trepidation comes up when I hear of a revised National Population Policy. Now these policy things that are coming up have, many of us think, carry an agenda far beyond what is mentioned only in the name.

My first request is, though, there is not a single word of it, and I do not know whether I should read it, but my hon. friend, Mr. Viswam raised it also, we hope it is not community targeted. We hope that it is not targeted to any community, because the recent studies from the National Family Welfare Survey and others show that the total fertility rate has evened out. We are reaching what is called the replacement fertility rate, which means we will go down in population; everybody knows it.

But we need to target on the nine States but I am against the revised National Population Policy, especially, where you say that it lays special stress and goes in for any type of actions. Concerted efforts to introduce family planning is perfectly all right. These are good words. Concerted efforts towards promoting the value of the girl child; we support it. But the point is, how much of State coercion you will use!

Remember, Sanjay Gandhi paid the price for utilizing the State machinery to get into a civil area. This is not China and China is regretting all its actions now. The two targets that have been selected here are: Central Government Servants, not of State Governments; Central Government Servants account now for 45 lakhs only not even a crore and, with their families, they will just be two crores at the most, out of a population of 140 crores. And, then you have targeted MPs. I didn’t mention their numbers, for MPs and most of them have passed that age, for going in for further adding to India’s population. But, nevertheless, the intentions of going in there... *(Interruptions)*... Rakeshji is not there; he may be here within a few minutes. I am
referring to most of the MPs; I am going by statistics of age. That is all. Now, having said that, the deprivation that you seek to make is more of a punitive measure.

Sir, I would like to draw Rakeshji’s attention to one thing that never empower a bureaucracy with vague powers. They are likely to be misused much more than you think. In Clause 11, you say, ‘undertake such other measures as may be deemed fit and expedient for the purpose of Act’. वे बारह बजा देंगे। If you give power like this to a tehsildar or to a thanedar, he will raise havoc, apart from raising money. So, these should be close ended. And, this is for the safety of humanity. It is not for any party. I have worked and I know how dangerous these clauses can be.

I am duty-bound to stand and oppose this Bill because it contains certain inherent flaws. The first one being an attempt to go in for a national population policy, obviously a hard attempt. We have done excellently so far over the decades and we are reaching the replacement fertility ratio. The hon. Health Minister is there. We need to step up the effort. But, in conclusion, Sir, I will say that there is only one time-tested method for family planning. There is only one time-tested method in the whole of the world and that is educating the female. Once you educate the female, everything else falls in position. For God’s sake, let us not, for any reason, social or political, push back the females. We have to educate them. The moment female education comes in, female equality follows, birth control follows, family planning/control follows, nutrition follows, everything follows. It is a magic formula. If you have social development, you will have family development. If you have really the sincere intention of going in for the Empowered Action Group as you have called the nine States, please have special Government programmes aimed at the education of women, and stop all those who stand in the way of educating women in name of conservatism in any religion, whatsoever. I oppose the Bill. Thank you, Sir.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I would like to seek a clarification, a point of order, under Rule 236.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Under which rule.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, under Rule 236; its regarding speeches.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): One second.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, generally, whenever we are asked to speak, तो चेयर पर आप हाँ या कोई भी हों, वे कहते हैं कि "आप conclude करिए।" सर, विश्वविद्यालय में
और अंग्रेजी भाषा के हिसाब से 'conclude' करने का मतलब यह होता है कि थोड़ा वक्त तो conclusion में भी जाएगा, लेकिन यहाँ जब ruling होती है, तो conclude का मतलब है कि अब आप बैठ जाइए। बस, मैं इस पर clarification चाहता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) : यह हमारी परम्परा है, विश्वविद्यालय की परम्परा कुछ और है। Next speaker, Shri Tiruchi Shiva.

3.00 P.M.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I am very happy to participate in the debate and that too on a Bill introduced by Shri Rakesh Sinha, who is an active participant in the Private Members' Business. Sir, I appreciate that because nowadays the interest shown towards Private Members' Business, whether it is a Resolution or a Bill, is declining. Moreover, most of the Fridays are being adjourned showing this or that reason. We all are aware that whereas many other countries have enacted laws by way of Private Members' Bills, but, India has got very little to that credit. We all know that my Bill was passed in the year 2015, after forty six years, that too in one House. In the other House, it was not able to get through. So, Sir, importance has to be given to the Private Members' Bill or Resolution very much by the Government. It should not be an egoistic approach that only the Government should bring in Legislative Business and not the Members. Many Members of the House are very much informed and interested about various issues which the Government may not take into consideration or not wish to take into consideration. Mr. Rakesh Sinha, my esteemed colleague, is very clever in bringing some of his in-born thirst and ideologies in some way or other and of course, this is a very good vent. Sir, I chose to speak on this Bill for two reasons. Firstly, today is April 1st and world-wide it is called April Fool's Day. But, Sir, I would like to say that on April 1st, 1921, when Justice Party, our parent party was ruling the Madras Presidency of British India, that Government gave first ever voting right to women. Even, US give voting right to women only in 1940. In 1921 itself, on April 1st, our parent party, the Justice Party, gave voting right to women. I want to register it and put it on record. Sir, I think everyone should appreciate it because today we are voicing for women and 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' campaign of the Government of India is also there. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, for this, they are approving whereas when I said that women have been given voting rights, they did not approve it. When I tell the House about such an important historic event that took place, none of you approved and for this you are so rejoiced.
SHRI ABDUL WAHAB (Kerala): They are rejoiced because you speak in Hindi language.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: No, not Hindi, I am just quoting a scheme of the Government that too after clarifying with my colleague.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGOVAN (Tamil Nadu): Nowadays, almost all the schemes are announced in Hindi language.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Please no cross-talks.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Nowadays, all the schemes are announced in Hindi language and we are not able to even say that. That is why I am seeking the assistance of my colleague.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): That is all right. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Mr. Rakesh Sinha ji, in his objects and reasons has very clearly pointed out that very shortly India is going to be the most populous country in the world. Sir, one thing about which we will not be able to rejoice after achieving the first place is only this. When there is an increase in population and the geographical area remains the same, many issues will crop-up along with that. When we see the European countries and how they are flourishing, this is because they have more resources and their population is very less and the geographical area is vast. When we compare ourselves with Australia, they are having one-sixth of our population but their area is six times than our geographical area, and they have also more resources. In future, when the population may go up, any Government of that day has to face a lot and as much as the population increases the issues will also increase. But, my apprehension or my doubt is the States which are implementing family planning policy, rightly, in the manner it should be, are being punished. For example, the Government of Tamil Nadu has successfully implemented family planning policy and we have been appreciated and applauded in every way. Since the day our Government came into power, Dr. Kalaignar, Anna and now Mr. Stalin, we concentrated on that. Earlier, we had 41 Lok Sabha Constituencies, but, now, after 1971 delimitation, the number of Members was reduced to 39 because of the
population. Sir, because we have successfully implemented a scheme which is the need of the hour, our State was punished. So also the revenue shares on various headings, are being given to some States where they say the population is more, and here we are being victimised and deprived of what we genuinely due to. Sir, this has to be addressed. Just because saying that population has to be restricted understanding the issues that may face, but you have to appreciate and pat those States, any Government, if they are doing it successfully. But rather, as I said, not only the number of Parliamentary constituencies has come down, even the share or the number of schemes for which funds are being allocated has reduced to the State of Tamil Nadu. It should not be. It should give an incentive to those States, only then the policy will be implemented. It is not, as Mr. Sircar said, to target any particular section. Yes, that apprehension is also there because even a Bill that has to be introduced today, we had our own apprehensions, good, that it has not been introduced. It is aiming at something else. No section of the people of this country should have a fear that they will be victimized, they will be punished or they will be deprived of their own rights. So, the Bill may appear to be telling something good but undercurrent it should not harm in any way. So, I don’t mean any section of the people one side. And other thing, again I emphasise, the discussion when it continues and those who may participate in the debate later will also, I think, agree with what I say the States realizing the future of this country. For example, you say that girl children must be encouraged, as the scheme, earlier I said, Beti Bachao, Beti Padao, something like that. But the girl children, as soon as they are born they are killed. Even now, you know, some mothers are said to be most sentimental, who can even sacrifice their lives for their child, but because it is a girl child, they throw it in the dustbin. It happens in many places because they say, "If I go with a girl child, my mother-in-law will punish me, my husband will drive me out of the House." So, that thing also must be changed. So, schemes for girl children must be more in every way, by way of education and employment and giving them more opportunities. Such things will enhance it. In Tamil Nadu, we are giving so many of schemes to the girl children, for studying them, for marriage, for employment, we are giving even reservations to them in employment. I have even moved a Private Member’s Resolution, Sir, that women must be given reservations in workplaces, in public sector as well as in private sector. It should be 30 per cent. In Tamil Nadu, Sir, in schools, that too in primary schools, all the teachers will be or must be only women teachers for two reasons, one is women teachers can teach the children in a way better than the male teachers because they are all in a very infant stage, and, second is that women will get more opportunities and more jobs by way of that. So, all the
teachers in primary schools will be women and 30 per cent reservation we have given to them in employment also. So, these things will encourage the women community in a way. That is why I started that we were the first Government to give voting rights to women in the year 1921 itself and our successive DMK Governments from 1969 onwards whenever we happen to be in power, we have announced so many schemes. So, you should keep in mind two things, again, I would like to say very precisely, no section of this country should have a fear that because of this they will be punished, that they will be targeted. Number two, any State that implements such policies successfully should not be punished, rather they should be encouraged by way of giving more incentives and more schemes. Revenue share should also not be reduced because the population size has come down and the girl children also should be given more encouragement. These are the things I would like to say, Sir. So, the Bill, as I said, may appear to say something good, it should not have something otherwise underneath. So, the family planning is very much essential rather to be controlled but when we are doing it in a right manner, it must be encouraged but not in any other manner. Thank you very much.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity. My good friend, Shri Rakesh Sinha, is the single greatest user of the Parliament Library. He is there every day. He is a voracious reader. But, I am disappointed that he has not read the Economic Survey that was tabled by the Finance Minister, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, on the 4th July, 2019. In that Economic Survey, there is Chapter-VII, called, ‘India’s Demography At 2040: Planning Public Good Provision for the 21st Century’. Every Member of Parliament should read this not only Shri Rakesh Sinha. Every Member of Parliament should read this to understand what the current situation is as far as family planning is concerned in our country.

Sir, I want to state categorically that India is a success story in family planning through democratic means at low levels of per capita income. Our family planning started systematically and organisationally in 1967, when Shrimati Indira Gandhi in March of 1967 appointed India’s most eminent demographer, Dr. Sripati Chandrashekhar, who was a Member of Parliament in this House, representing the State of Tamil Nadu. He was the first Minister of Family Planning in India. He had to face tremendous opposition. He came up with the idea of the red inverted triangle. He came up with the idea of ‘Hum Do Hamare Do’. He came up with the idea of Nirodh from Hindustan Latex, which my friend, Mr. Alphons, knows about. He had to face a tremendous political opposition. But, Dr. Chandrashekhar, who also was responsible
for the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act of 1971, under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, launched India’s family planning programme.

Sir, what is the situation today? Kerala was the first State in India to reach replacement levels of fertility in 1988. Tamil Nadu became the second State in 1993. The undivided State of Andhra Pradesh became the third State in the year 2000. Karnataka followed soon thereafter. And, according to the National Family Health Survey-5, about which the Health Minister knows, which the Health Minister himself has released, what does it reveal? It shows that India, as a whole, has reached already the replacement levels of fertility. There are only four States in India--Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh--which will reach the replacement levels of fertility by the year 2025. The only State that will take longer for reaching the replacement levels of fertility is Bihar. But, Bihar also will reach replacement levels of fertility by the year 2028. What does the replacement levels of fertility mean in simple English? When a country reaches a total fertility rate of 2.1, it means that after two generations, which is roughly 50 years, the population will remain stable or will begin to decline. That is why, in the decade beginning 2030, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana will face not only stable population but will also begin to show a declining population. This is the reality of India. Shri Rakesh Sinha’s Bill is based on a completely flawed assumption that India’s family planning programme has not worked. Sir, barring the most unfortunate period of the Emergency, India’s family planning has been based on democratic means, through female literacy, through female education and through the provision of family planning services. In fact, Tamil Nadu’s success story, which my friend, Shri Tiruchi Siva, referred to, has a long history. They had a Chief Secretary called T. V. Antony who is considered to be one of the pioneers of the family planning programme and, half jokingly, T. V. Antony used to be called Tubectomy Vasectomy Antony. So, Rakesh Sinhaji, today the situation is entirely different. India has succeeded. India has succeeded at low levels of per capita income, and India has succeeded by not following the Chinese model. China followed, in 1979, one child norm, but today China is implementing three-child norm. So, let us not criticise ourselves for family planning. We have succeeded, but there are problems and I want to highlight four issues, which have been highlighted in this chapter and I would like every Member of Parliament to read. First, India is now facing a problem of ageing. In 2011, eight per cent of India was over the age of 60. By the year 2040, 16 per cent of India will be over the age of 60, 25 per cent of Tamil Nadu will be over the age of 60; 28 per cent of Kerala will be over the age of 60; and 16 per cent of India will be over the age of 60. So, India has also an ageing problem which we have to address. It has implications
for social security. It has implications for pension. It has implications for retirement age and I would request the hon. Health Minister to address this issue, the long-term implications of an ageing population before we become a rich country. We are becoming an ageing population before we have become a rich country.

Sir, the second problem which my good friend, Shri Siva referred to is the regional distribution of our population. Today, the six North Indian States, UP, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Odisha, the broad Central Indian, North Indian belt, account for roughly 50 per cent of India’s population, but by the year 2030, these States will account for 60 per cent of India’s population. Population is increasing in the North. Jobs are increasing in the South. So, there is naturally migration, and I welcome migration. I want people from the North to migrate to the South. I want people from the South to migrate to the West. I want people from the West to migrate to the East. One out of every three Indians is a migrant, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, and we all applaud international remittances, but we don’t recognise internal remittances. Almost seven to ten billion dollars a year goes from Kerala to Jharkhand, goes from Tamil Nadu to Odisha, goes from Karnataka to Bihar. So, internal remittances are very important. However, the issue is, what will happen to representation because everything in India is based on population. Money from the Centre to the State goes on population, NITI Aayog goes on population, Finance Commission goes on population. We should not penalise the early pioneers of family planning. We should not penalise Kerala. We should not penalise Tamil Nadu. We should not penalise Karnataka. We should not penalise Andhra Pradesh. We should not penalise Maharashtra. We should not penalise Punjab. These were the States that showed the way for India, but these are the States that will have lesser MPs, lesser resources, lesser tax devolution. Now, Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee, in his enormous wisdom, addressed this issue by postponing it to 2026. So, Delimitation has been postponed till 2026. But, we have to bite the bullet. Sir, 2026 is only four years from now! So, this implication for political representation from the changing regional mix of our population is something that the hon. Health Minister may want to address. But, it is beyond the hon. Health Minister’s purview. This Parliament has to debate how not to penalize the South Indian and the West Indian States that have success story in family planning.

Sir, I have already mentioned the ageing issue. I have mentioned the regional share of population. I want to raise a third issue relating to our family planning and demographics which does not get the attention it deserves. Sir, it is natural in every country that life expectancy for women is more than the life expectancy for men. In fact, the characteristic of a developed country is a country where the life expectancy
of women is more than the life expectancy for men. That is what is happening in Kerala. That is what is happening in Tamil Nadu. A country develops, a society progresses, life expectancy for women is more than the life expectancy for men. Sir, I am talking of the life expectancy at birth. The gap between the male life expectancy and female life expectancy is very small at birth. But, when you reach the age of 60, the gap increases! When you reach the age of 80, the gap becomes even more! Sir, in my own family, in my own immediate family, I have an aunt who is 100 years, I have another aunt who is 98 years, I have a mother who is 93 years, I have another aunt who is 89 years and they are all single woman! They are all widowed women, but belonging to well-to-do sections of society. But, what do you do with single women who do not have social capital, who are not from well-to-do families? Sir, a situation will come. I did some rough calculations. Roughly, 10 per cent of the population of women in our country will be single women, divorced women, widowed women, abandoned women, but still are women as heading households. Now, this is the deep problem of social security which we have not addressed. It has problems for physical security. It also has problems for social security. Now, this, again, is not something only for the Health Ministry to see. This has to be addressed by the Government at large. But, I think, we must, as a society, as Parliament, come to recognize the implications of having a growing population of aged women who will find it difficult to negotiate the complexities of our society. Men can manage. But, single women — as it is life is difficult for women — it will be even more difficult and for single aged women it will be even more and more difficult. So, Sir, I would not take any more of your time. I just want to thank Rakesh Sinhaji for, at least, flagging this issue. I wish he could have done a little homework on the facts and not allowed ideology to overtake the reality. But, I understand his concerns. I meet him frequently in the library. We can have discussion.

But, I would request all my other Members, I would request the Health Minister to please circulate to all Members of Parliament the results of the National Family Health Survey, which your Ministry has released, State-wise, which gives the true picture of the current state of demographics in our country.

Sir, India does not have anything to feel defensive about. As I said, thanks to the leadership of the then Prime Minister, late Shrimati Indira Gandhi. She had set up a Cabinet Committee on Family Planning in March, 1967. And, also thanks to the leadership of Dr. Sithapati Chandrashekar, who was the protege of Mr. Kamraj because it was Mr. Kamraj who had brought him into Rajya Sabha in 1964. He served here for one term till 1970. And, later on, he became the Vice-Chancellor of Annamalai University. So, we have this tradition. We must commit ourselves, as a
House, as a society, but in a deepened democratic ways of dealing with our problems of demography, and not through coercive means, not through mandatory means, but through democratic means, through means of education, through means of empowerment, through means of providing family planning services, without demeaning one section of society or the other. This is a very sensitive human issue. It goes into choices; it goes into issues relating to families. I think, the political debate in India, unfortunately, has become far too polarized, far too politicized, particularly in the area of family planning. And, I wish very much that we come back to facts, we come to recognize that India has achieved a great, great sacrifice. We are not a rich country and yet we have reached levels of fertility that are being seen in Western Europe and Scandinavia. That is not a small or a mean achievement. It is a major achievement. I think, with the type of leadership that we have now in the Ministry of Health, we should take this forward, we should sustain this success story and deal with all its implications, whether it is regional distribution and its impact in political representation, which hon. Member, Sivaji, has raised; whether it is implication on social security; and, most of all, the problem of ageing, which is already here, which is going to deepen, and which is going to call for a review on all our policies relating to retirement and social security. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS (Rajasthan): Respected Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support 'The Population (Regulation) Bill, 2019'. I was extremely happy to listen to Mr. Jairam Ramesh, who had made some extremely valid points of what India has done. I think, a lot of credit really goes to the earlier Governments, starting with former Prime Minister, late Shrimati Indira Gandhi, who had really pioneered the work in this area and had done excellent work in this. And, of course, what we have achieved, obviously, is the result of work of many Governments, including this Government.

But, Sir, we have serious issues. Mr. Jairam Ramesh spoke about the fact that India has achieved replacement levels, and by 2040, would be having an ageing population of above 60 of about 16%. But, according to the literature I have read, by 2040, we are going to add about 237 million people to India's population. I would stand corrected, if somebody can correct me. But, this is what I have read. Sir, 237 million people are going to be added by 2040. By 2027, India is going to have the largest population in the world, overtaking China.

We talk about the demographic dividend. If you really look at the lot of our younger people, inspite of the efforts by various Governments including the terrific efforts by this Government, is it really a demographic dividend or is it a demographic curse? We need to ask ourselves. Inspect of the Government trying to do great
things -- various Governments, I am not saying just this Government -- is it possible
to educate everybody, with the kind of resources that we have? This is number one.
In spite of being the largest growing economy in the world, is it still possible to skill
everybody and provide a job to everybody in this country? I think it is asking far too
much from the Government. Even if it is the most efficient Government, they would
not be able to do it. We need to bring down the population dramatically. If my
numbers are correct, we cannot afford to add one number to our population, forget
about the 237 million I am talking about. Let me talk about success stories. As per
NITI Ayog’s assessment, there is one district in this country which is zero poverty,
and that happens to be Kottayam district in Kerala. I come from there, my wife comes
from there and I was the District Collector there. I am not saying this happened
because I was the District Collector. No. ..(Interruptions) .. Historically, things have
happened and Kottayam today is the only zero poverty district in this entire country.
How did Kottayam achieve this? How Kottayam achieved this is because of two or
three things. Number one, education that is being provided. Number two is the
health care that is being provided. Number three, and I would say it is the most
important thing, is the ability of the people of various religions to think beyond religion
and say family planning is an economic decision making activity and not a religious
decision making activity. I focus on that later, Sir. When I was the District Collector for
almost four years, for three years, Kottayam District won the award for best family
planning practices. This House would be shocked to know that Kottayam is the most
Christian district in the entire country, barring the North East. The Christian church,
especially if you take my church, the Catholic church, bans any form of family
planning, any form, including the use of condoms. So, how come a district which is
the most Christian district in this entire country barring the North-East, become the
most successful district in implementation of family planning? A question, which, I
think, this House has the right to know. Very simple. Number one, people are
educated. Kottayam is the first 100 per cent literate town in this country. In 1989,
Kottayam became the first 100 per cent literate town in this country. Kottayam has the
highest literacy rate for any district in this country. Therefore, literacy played a very
key role in ensuring that people are able to think rationally and think what is good for
themselves. Second is the health care facilities that have been provided. It is fine to
establish All India Institute of Medical Sciences. I think this Government has done a
fantastic job; from six All India Institutes of Medical Sciences, it has gone up to 22. I
think it is a fantastic achievement. We have increased the number of medical colleges
dramatically. In fact, the number of seats in the medical colleges have gone up by 60
per cent, from 90,000 to 1,48,000 in the past seven years. It is a fantastic
achievement. But, I think the key to family planning success and health care is the efficiency of primary health centres in the panchayats/villages. This is one area which we cannot say, ‘sorry, the private sector will take care.’ Sorry, no, the private sector will not take care. The Government is aware of this. This Government has put in lots of money into the Government sector to ensure that the Government medical system works. I think this is the key and Kottayam has been very successful. Kerala and South Indian States, especially Tamil Nadu, is a great example of how they have taken care of the girl child. I think more than Kerala, Kerala traditionally has achieved, if you look at the success of Tamil Nadu, what they have achieved in the past 25 years is fantastic. I think we just need to write home about it, especially about the girl child. And therefore what the Government does in terms of affirmative action, in terms of providing medical facilities in the village is what works. Sir, for a poor family to go and say, 'you will go and have your child delivered in an All India Institute or a medical college' doesn't work! If it happens in the neighbourhood hospital, in the primary health centre, Sir, that works. Sir, even though I have been a votary of the private sector in lot of areas, I strongly assert that Government needs to be deeply involved with the health sector, right up to the village level and set up the medical facilities. We cannot pass this on to the private sector and say, 'they will take care.' No.

... (Interruptions) ... Let them do whatever they want, what they can. Let them add hospitals, beds. Good. Let those who have money go there. But for those people who can’t afford, it is the Government hospitals which have to work, and it has worked, and, therefore, it has succeeded in Kerala and South Indian States.

Sir, regarding the most important factor, I will have some disagreement with other Hon. Members. Sir, I mentioned about the diktat of the Pope and the Catholic Church, that 'you shall not have any kind of family planning practices.' Sir, in spite of that, every Christian family in Kerala has adopted family planning. Sir, this is the wisdom of people, their ability to say, 'family planning is an economic decision-making activity and religion deals with spiritual decisions making.' Unfortunately, Sir, this is not a case with some communities. ... (Interruptions) ... This is not a case. Sir, take an example. Not long ago -- Mr. Wahab might know better, he has been in this House for a long time -- the Christian community and the Muslim community were at almost equal percentage, about 20 per cent in Kerala. Mr. Wahab can correct me with exact numbers if he wants to. Many years back, not far long back, the percentage of Christians and Muslims in Kerala was almost equal. Today, the percentage of Christians has come down to seventeen-and-a-half per cent and the percentage of Muslims has gone up to twenty-six per cent. ... (Interruptions) ... No, you can correct me if my data is wrong, if my basic information is wrong.
SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Sir, it has gone up to 26 per cent. This is where a religious diktat should not decide about family planning practices of an individual or a family. Sir, for that to happen, we must educate our people. That is extremely important. Why is a Christian community able to accept family planning? Because Christians have traditionally accepted education much more than many other communities, and, for Muslim community, especially, it is so important that they educate their women, their children; and in Kerala, the Muslim Education Society has done a fantastic job. They are catching up very, very well. We are extremely happy. But, Sir, we must be able to segregate into silos these decisions, and family planning options should not be a religious decision-making activity at all. The way the Christians in Kerala have decided that 'we shall decide our family decisions based on economic considerations and not based on the religious diktat of anybody', I think, this is a huge lesson to be learnt, learnt from the Kerala’s experience. Mr. Wahab, if you can go and tell your people, good. If you don’t want to tell, well it is your choice. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Sir, that is a choice. I am telling from experiences, from numbers, exactly what has happened; and then if you want to adopt these good practices, which some of the communities have adopted, Sir, it is good. Sir, India needs to control its population. It needs to bring it down. We cannot afford to have more than two children. Sir, in my house, I have people staying in my house. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JOHN BRITTAS: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Under which rule? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JOHN BRITTAS: Rule 238. ...(Interruptions)... He is creating a wedge between different sections of society. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, he is creating animosity among different sections. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): No, no.
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Please mention rule number.

SHRI JOHN BRITTAS: Rule 238. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Sub-rule? ...(Interruptions)...

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, he said, 'your people'. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): He has not sought your assistance. It is his point of order, not yours. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JOHN BRITTAS: Sir, it is Rule 238 (iii). He is trying to create animosity between different sections. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): All right. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JOHN BRITTAS: And he is behaving like a Christian Preacher. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Please sit down.

Records will be verified. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Sir, in my words, in my thoughts, I have not said anything of that sort. I was just telling my very close friend, whom I admire a lot, that if there are lessons to be learnt from what India has gone through, States have gone through, successfully, they could think about it. That is all that I said. I am not saying, 'your community'... ...(Interruptions)...

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: You said, 'your people'. That is not acceptable. ...(Interruptions)...

[1 April, 2022]
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): No side comments, please. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Alphons, please address the Chair. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: All right. 'Our people at large'. I stand corrected. Thank you so much. ...(Interruptions)...

Sir, we need to have adopted practices. I completely agree with Shri Rakesh Sinha. Modi Government is doing everything it can; but the people of India must take the responsibility to control themselves. They must become a part of the Government's efforts and say, we are going to be responsible, we are not to become a burden on the Government and we need to control population.

Sir, one of the people working in my house, has got five children. He is unemployed. I see tension. We buy medicine for blood pressure, diabetes and other problems for him because he is unemployed and has got five children. Another lady working in my house has four children, doesn't have a husband and has got a child who is epileptic. How can people in this country, who can't afford even a meal a day have five, four or three children? We just need to have a regulation. I don't know if it is going to be a self-regulated thing, a Government regulated thing or if it is a question of psychological regulation. We need to ensure that in this country people behave responsibly and I think the first responsibility to the country and to the Government is to ensure that we do not produce children whom the country cannot look after.

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): Sir, what about human rights?


SHRI JOHN BRITTAS (Kerala): Thank you, Sir. राकेश सिन्हा जी मेरे दोस्त हैं, इंडिविजुअल ये अच्छे आदमी हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): He is everybody's friend.

SHRI JOHN BRITTAS: The moment he joined the BJP... ...(Interruptions)... महेश जी, आप रिटायर होने वाले हैं, थोड़ा शान्त रहिये।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Please speak on the subject.
SHRI JOHN BRITTAS: Sir, this Bill looks so innocent and innocuous. Rakeshji must have pitched for this Bill considering the elections to the five States, because whenever elections come, population is a big issue for the BJP. There is a rhythm and a style in the narration which they bring forward.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR) in the Chair.]

Sir, let me quote a statement from a very respected BJP Leader, "The population rise is not because of Hindus. Population has risen due to those who support the concept of four wives and 40 children." What did they intend to say? There is a stereotyping that is happening in respect of population. The biggest problem with this country is that we don't believe in history, we believe in mythology; we don't believe in science, we don't believe in technology and we don't believe in rationale and reason.

Sir, the facts are against Rakeshiji. Now, what are the facts? The replacement level of population is coming down and the biggest factor that is contributing in the control of population in this country is literacy, education, social awareness and health. I am very thankful that Shri Alphons condemned that.

I would say, at the fag end of his career in Rajya Sabha, he has started speaking truth. I really want him to come back; but I am talking about this term. Ninety per cent of his speech has been revolving around Kerala, the contribution of Kerala and the rosy picture of Kerala. Alphonsji, it all happened because we didn't allow BJP to rule that State. There is no other reason. The only reason why Kerala stands out is because we didn't allow you to come and rule. You see the status of health, literacy and education there. What you have been indirectly telling in the House is that population control is possible only by creating awareness among the population; without that, you cannot control the population. Why the population growth is higher among the Muslims in northern India is because they are the downtrodden; you don't give them education; you don't give them social awareness. I want to say one more thing. On the eve of elections, every time, this population becomes a bomb -- there is somebody who called it 'bomb' -- it is ticking. Every time, the poor Muslims are being made victims and the orchestrated campaign is built over the religious side of the population growth. Please look at the facts and figures. The population growth among Muslims in Kerala is much lower than the population growth of Hindus in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan. What does it mean? If you give sufficient level of education and awareness to the people, population will subside. Now, we are below the replacement level. 2.1 per cent is the replacement
Many of the States have achieved the target without any coercion, without any campaign, without denigrating the Muslims or without denigrating the minorities.

SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY (Nominated): What about West Bengal?

SHRI JOHN BRITTAS: For West Bengal, you deal with Trinamool Congress. I don’t want to get into it. ...(Interruptions)...

Sir, what I am trying to say is that there is a right-wing spin that is happening. You are trying to stoke the fears of the majorities. We should understand the factual side of the position. I am very glad that Alphonsji talked about the importance of literacy and population control in the context of Kottayam. But he over-emphasised the Christians. I don’t know; but he cannot shed his, so-called, communal colour all of a sudden. So, he talked about population of Muslims and Christians. ...(Interruptions)... Now, look at the population control that is happening among all the communities in Kerala. One sad part is that when Rakeshji is emphasising on such things, they should understand it. Have you contributed to this population control? Did you pay rich dividends to those States which actually became successful? A State like Kerala which has made a stunning contribution in the field of population control has been consistently penalised for its achievement. It is just because we have advanced in the areas of education, awareness and health; we are denied our rights; our share is coming down. What I am trying to say is that we need to rely on facts and figures. Earlier, there was a huge campaign with regard to polygamy. But, almost, all the studies said that polygamy is much more prevalent among upper caste in North India than among the Muslims. So, the biggest casualty in this country is facts and figures, science, technology, reason and rationale. I would humbly submit to Rakeshji not to pursue with the Bill. If you have good intentions, please withdraw the Bill. I oppose the Bill. Thank you.

SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR (Rajasthan): Sir, India resembles a rich embodiment of diverse, ethnic, linguistic, geographic, religious and demographic characteristic. With more than 1.3 billion inhabitants, India, today, is the second most populated country in the world. In other words, close to 17 per cent of the world resides here and every sixth global citizen is an Indian. As per the latest United Nations’ population projections, India is expected to surpass China by 2024 and shall become the most populous country with a population of 1.6 billion people by 2050.

I stand here and I speak definitely to support the Bill and I will give some of the main reasons for my support. It is important to have the provision of the basic
necessities of human life, including affordable food and safe drinking water, decent housing, access to quality education, economic livelihood opportunities, electricity for domestic consumption and secure living. Given the limited resources that we have today, this Bill is even more important and especially there is going to be a huge shortage of quality drinking water in the future. The rise in population will also create a huge pressure on the natural habitat and our wildlife sanctuaries. We are already seeing more and more arsenic and fluoride in our water. Climate change is a reality now. All over the world, there is global warming, so also there is less food production due to Ukraine war. Russia and Ukraine produce 30 per cent of the world’s wheat.

Secondly, I would say that India’s population has increased four folds since independence. The average population growth of two per cent per year is what India is witnessing at present. Infant mortality rate has come down, which is a good thing. So, with that, we are having a rise in population. The deaths in per thousand have also come down now as compared to what it was at the time of independence. I would like to make an important point that in a certain community, they think that it is their divine right to procreate, that they have a religious mandate to have more children. So, their women have a higher birth rate. And, they also practise polygamy at home. So, this is not good and I certainly support the views of my previous speakers that we need to check population of certain communities and in certain States like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Mr. John Brittas was mentioning that in Kerala, Muslims have a lower birth rate than the Hindus in Uttar Pradesh, or whatever it is; I can tell you, there is a lot of difference between the Muslims in Kerala and the Muslims living in other parts of the country. With that, I would like to thank you.
और कोई नियोजन में नहीं है। इन्हें पेयजल हुई। गई लिये वहां गाई।

अगर वे है अंकानु, महोदय नहीं, एगर्सी पाल पिरवार सबी कम बढ़ सकते हैं,
सारी वे होती, जब तक हम लोग इन सब व्यवस्थाओं को ठीक नहीं करेंगे, तब तक हम लोग आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं।

महोदय, मैं बुंदेलखंड से आता हूं। वहां शुद्ध और नीचे पानी की समस्या है। अब गर्मी शुरू हो गई है, वहां पानी के टॉपर से आते हैं, लेकिन बड़े आदमी उन्हें पहले लूट लेते हैं और छोटे आदमियों में मार-पीट होती है। इसलिए जब तक देश के हर क्षेत्र में चिकित्सा, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा और शुद्ध पेयजल की व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाएगे, तब तक हम कैसे आगे बढ़ पाएगे।

हमारा देश पुरूष प्रधान देश है, हर मां-बाप चाहता है कि मेरे बेटा हो और बेटा पैदा करने के चक्कर में कई बेटियों का बाद बेटा पैदा होता है, तो परिवार बढ़ जाता है, ऐसा भी देखने में आता है।

आज काम की तलाश में लोग दूसरे प्रदेशों में चले जाते हैं। हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है। अगर हम आंगीकेर्त्त बन जाएं, सिंचाई, खाद, बीज आदि सब चीजों की उम्मीद व्यवस्था करें और किसानों को उनकी उपज का सही मूल्य मिले, तो जो लोग पतलून करते हैं, बहर चले जाते हैं, वे अपने गांवों, अपने खेतों में रहकर वही काम कर सकते हैं। गांवों में शिक्षा का अभाव है, गांवों में स्कूल नहीं है, प्राइमरी स्कूल मिट दे मिले के भरोसे चल रहे हैं। जब देश में बच्चें पढ़ती नहीं, तो आगे कैसे बढ़ेंगे?

कुछ प्रदेशों में लिंग अनुपात में बहुत अंतर है। जब हम हरियाणा और पंजाब में देखते हैं तो वहां लड़कियां कम हैं और लड़के ज्यादा हैं। देश में परिवार नियोजन की योजनाएं चल रही हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूँगा कि चाहे प्रदेश सरकार हो या केंद्र सरकार हो, परिवार नियोजन के बारे में जब तक आप लोगों को जागरूक करने का अभिमान नहीं चलायेंगे, तब तक कोई लाम नहीं होगा। केवल कागज पर क्रम चलते हैं, कागज पर दिवार काम नहीं करते हैं। जब तक पाल पिरवार सबसे समय बेटा छोटे जमीन बढ़ती रहती, तो हम जनसंख्या वहीं चलता है। आज बहुत चले जगत की काम कर पाएगे, तो उनके भाग एक क्षीण जमीन नहीं होती है, एक दस बाय दस का क्षमता तक नहीं होता है। इसलिए हमें सबसे पहले उनके लिए मूलभूत सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, तभी हम जनसंख्या पर नियंत्रण कर पाएगे, धन्यवाद।

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्वार महोदय, मैं श्री राकेश सिन्हा जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत जनसंख्या विश्व विवेचन प्रयोग को उपसभाध्वार में 2019 के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। आज बढ़ती जनसंख्या सारी समस्याओं की झड़ है - बेरोजगारी, अपराध, दुर्घटनाएं, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, जीवनशैली मूलभूत सुविधाओं का अभाव, बढ़ती जनसंख्या इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण है।

महोदय, 1951 की जन्माष्टमी के अनुसार भारत की आबादी 36 करोड़ से कुछ अधिक थी, लेकिन 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार 121 करोड़ जनसंख्या के साथ कुल विश्व की आबादी का
17.5 परसेंट हो गई। सम्पूर्ण विश्व में लगभग 141 करोड़ की जनसंख्या वाले देश चीन के बाद दूसरे नंबर पर हमारा देश है। अब यह आबादी लगभग 133 करोड़ के करीब हो गई है। जिस पैमाने पर भारत की जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है, वह सहज रूप से दिल दहलाने वाली है। 1941 में हमारे देश की कुल जनसंख्या जहाँ लगभग 31.86 करोड़ थी, वहीं 2011 में बढ़कर लगभग 121 करोड़ हो गई है और वर्ष 2030 तक चीन से आगे निकल जाएगी और इसके 136 करोड़ तक पहुंचने की संभावना है।

4.00 P.M.

बर्तमान में सम्पूर्ण विश्व के प्रत्येक छ: व्यक्तियों में से एक व्यक्ति भारत का है। मान्यवर, जनसंख्या की दृष्टि से हमारे भारत देश में विश्व की करीब 18 परसेंट आबादी रहती है। पश्चिम भी करीब 11 परसेंट हमारे पास हैं, लेकिन जहाँ क्षेत्रफल का सवाल है, हमारे पास करीब 2.4 प्रतिशत सतही क्षेत्रफल है और 4.2 प्रतिशत पानी है। जिस तरह से तेज़ गति से जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है, एक समय ऐसा आयेगा, जब न ही जीने को पानी मिलेगा, और न रहने के लिए घर मिलेगा। हमारे यहाँ जितनी सुधारताओं हैं, नदियाँ हैं, नहरें हैं, रेतवे हैं, सड़कें हैं और शहरों में बढ़ती आबादी के लिए मकान की जरूरत है, तो निश्चित रूप से अन्य बीमा करने के लिए भी जमीन की कमी होगी, क्योंकि बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर जमीन का शहरीकरण हो रहा है।

मान्यवर, कुछ वर्षों के दौरान, जहाँ चीन ने अपनी जनसंख्या पर निर्माता अपना निर्यात तत्कालीन चीन में कार किया है, वहीं भारत की जनसंख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। यह साफ है कि इतनी बड़ी आबादी के लिए स्कूल, कॉलेज, हॉस्पिटल, रेलवे, सड़क, मेट्रो, ये सारे जितने भी कार्य हो रहे हैं, ये सारे हमारी इसी जमीन पर हो रहे हैं। जंगल भी नष्ट हो रहे हैं। इस समय हमारे देश में अन्य अच्छी तरह पैदा हो रहा है, लेकिन आक्षरित इसकी भी एक सीमा है। जब जमीन घटेगी, तो इसकी भी दिक्कत आयेगी। बेराजगारी और बीमारी अपने चरम पर होती है। उसके बारे में पूरी व्यवस्था करने के लिए, अभी बताया गया कि स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में सरकार ने पूरी कोशिश की है, अच्छे एस बनाने का काम किया है, हॉस्पिटल बढ़ाने का काम किया है, लेकिन इसके बाद भी जिस तरह से आबादी बढ़ रही है, उसमें दिक्कत आआ निष्ठित है। यह भयानक रूप से सकती है। जब आबादी तेज़ी से बढ़ती है, तो गुरू दुध की सम्भावना भी हो जाती है।

मान्यवर, भारत में जनसंख्या की वृद्धि को सीमित किये जाने पर गम्भीर ध्यान केंद्रित किये जाने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। विश्व में दूसरी सबसे बड़ी जनसंख्या के साथ जब भारत सामाजिक और आर्थिक फिरोड़पन की ऐतिहासिक विरासत पर विजय पाने के लिए बहादुरी के साथ संघर्ष कर रहा है और हम तीव्र गति से आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, जनसंख्या वृद्धि न केवल इसकी छोटी-मोटी उपलब्धियों को शून्य बना देती है, बल्कि पहले से ही बोझ तले दबी हुई व्यवस्था पर और अधिक दबाव पड़ जाता है।

मान्यवर, भारत में आस्तन जन्म दर, जो 1951 से 1961 के बीच प्रति हजार 42 थी, यह 2011 में घट कर 24.8 रह गयी, लेकिन मृत्यु दर 1951 से 1961 में प्रति हजार 27 थी, जो घट कर मात्र 8 रह गयी। इस प्रकार, चूंकि जन्म दर ने एक मामूली गिरावट का प्रदर्शन किया है और मृत्यु
दर तेजी से नीचे आयी है, इससे दोनों के बीच बढ़ती दरार ने भी जनसंख्या वृद्धि को तीव्र गति देने का काम किया है।

आज भी लड़कियों की एक बड़ी संख्या का विवाह एक ऐसी आयु में कर दिया जाता है, जब वे विवाह के योग्य नहीं होती हैं और सामाजिक या भावनात्मक तौर पर अथवा शारीरिक तथा मानसिक रूप से भी तैयार नहीं होती हैं। इसीलिए सरकार प्रयास कर रही है कि विवाह के लिए लड़की की आयु कम से कम 21 वर्ष होनी चाहिए।

मान्यता, परिवार नियोजन सम्बन्धी जो उपाय हैं, उनका धार्मिक रूप से रुढ़िवादी लोग विरोध करते हैं। ऐसी महिलाएं देखने को मिलती हैं, जो परिवार नियोजन का पश्चात मात्र इसलिए नहीं लेतीं, क्योंकि वे भगवान या अल्लाह की इच्छा के विरुद्ध नहीं जा सकतीं। कुछ ऐसी भी महिलाएं हैं, जो यह कह देती हैं कि बच्चे भगवान की देन हैं और महिलाओं का काम केवल बच्चे पैदा करना है। एक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा यह पाया गया है कि आधुनिक परिवार नियोजन उपायों के प्रति जागरूकता के बावजूद अधिकांश उत्तरदाता, महिला एवं पुरुष दोनों या तो धार्मिक कारणों से अथवा इसके सम्बन्ध में पय्यत जानकारी के अभाव के कारण से इनका उपयोग किये जाने के विरुद्ध हैं।

मान्यता, देश में करीब 1.30 लाख बाल मजदूर हैं। यदि परिवार बच्चे को काम करने से रोक देते हैं, तो उनकी पारिवारिक आय कम हो जाती है। बच्चों से भीख मेंगावने का काम करने से ज्यादा शर्म की बात और कुछ नहीं हो सकती।

मान्यता, ब्रिटिश अर्थशास्त्री थॉमस माल्थस का मानना था कि जनसंख्या वृद्धि मुसीबत बन कर आती है और जैसे-जैसे जनसंख्या बढ़ती चली जाती है, तैरेस-तैरेस विकास की दर घटती चली जाती है। माल्थस ने अपने जनसंख्या के सिद्धांत में बताया कि मानव जनसंख्या geometrically बढ़ती है, मसलन - 2, 4, 8, 16. …(समय की घंटी)… तक जो विकास है, वह arithmetically, यानी अंकगणितीय आधार पर बढ़ता है, मसलन - 1, 2, 3, 4.

मान्यता, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे नगरों को विस्मृत कर देने वाली भीड़मचे ने हमारे परिवार, बिजली तथा अन्य सेवाओं को ध्वस्त कर दिया है। इस 133 करोड़ की जनसंख्या में सबके लिए रोजगार, आवास एवं स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में सोचा जाना एक चुनौती बनी हुई है। विशेष तौर पर तब, जबकि इसमें प्रतिवर्ष दो करोड़ लोग नए जुड़ जाते हैं और उन्हें भी समाहित करना होता है। मान्यता, यूईएस, ब्रिटेन, आर्सेनियल, नार्सी, ब्राजील जैसे देशों में स्वास्थ्य के प्लेटफार्म पर बताया जाता है और हमें यहाँ उससे कम है। हालांकि स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में बजट बढ़ाने का काम किया गया है, इसके लिए मैं सरकार को बधाई भी देता हूँ। महोदय, माननीय राकेश सिंह जी ने अपने इस विषय में जो प्रावधान किया है, उनका समर्थन करता हूँ, क्योंकि बिना जनसंख्या वृद्धि को रोकने इन समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं हो सकता।

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली) : माननीय उपसभावाह भरोहर, अपने मुझे श्री राकेश सिंह जी के द्वारा लाए गए इस महत्वपूर्ण Private Member Bill पर अपनी भावना करने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद। महोदय, हम लोगों ने बचपन से एक नारा पढ़ा है कि 'छोटा परिवार-सुखी परिवार!' परिवार छोटा, सुखी और सीमित हो, इसका कोई भी व्यक्ति विरोध नहीं कर सकता। बिलकुल सही बात है कि परिवार छोटा होना चाहिए, लेकिन अभी आदरणीय विजय
पाल सिंह तोमर जी बोल रहे थे कि कुछ रुढ़िवादी लोग इसका विरोध करते हैं। शायद उनको याद नहीं होगा कि जब देश में सन् 1975 में emergency लागू हुई थी, तो उस वक्त जनसंघ, जो कि मौजूदा भारतीय जनता पार्टी है, उसने तो उस नसबंदी कानून का विरोध किया था। महोदय, ये इनका इतिहास है कि ये लोग नसबंदी कानून के खिलाफ खड़े हुए थे। ये लोग इसके लिए जेल गए थे और इन्होंने जेल में भी भरी थीं और जो सरकार नसबंदी कानून लेकर आई थी, उसकी इन लोगों के नसबंदी कर दी थी। मान्यवर, माननीय राकेश सिन्हा जी के द्वारा बड़ी "से यह बिल लागू गया है, क्योंकि यह कानून न तो माननीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी के ऊपर लागू होगा, न तो योगी आदित्यनाथ जी के ऊपर लागू होगा, न तो खुदरा साहब के ऊपर लागू होगा, न भागवत जी के ऊपर लागू होगा और मैं भी सोमाकाशली हूं कि मेरे भी दो ही बच्चे हैं और मेरे ऊपर भी आपका यह कानून लागू नहीं होगा। अगर यह गलती से पारित हो गया, तो यह मेरे ऊपर भी लागू नहीं होगा।

महोदय, मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि अभी उत्तर प्रदेश में एक जनसंघ का निभाया विवेचन करता है। उस विवेचन को मैं पढ़ रहा था, उसमें लिखा है कि यदि दो से ज्यादा बच्चे हैं, तो सरकारी नीतियों में पाबंदी, सरकारी नीतियों की प्रणाली में पाबंदी तथा जिला पंचायत, बीडीसी, व्यापार मुख्य और नगर पालिका के चेयरमैन का चुनाव नहीं लड़ सकते। क्यों भाई? क्या सारी शुरुआत नीचे से करेंगे? यदि आप कानून बना रहे हैं, तो उसमें लिखित कि दो से ज्यादा बच्चे वाला प्रावधान बच्चे नहीं बन सकता, सांसद नहीं बन सकता, सिपाही और मुख्यमंत्री नहीं बन सकता। जिसके दो से ज्यादा बच्चे हैं, वह प्रावधान बच्चे नहीं बन सकता, किन्तु प्रावधान मंत्री बन सकता है। इस प्रकार से कैसे काम चलेगा?

मान्यवर, परिवार सीमित होना चाहिए लेकिन परिवार होना चाहिए। जब परिवार होता है, जब आप थे-हारे दुनिया भर के तनाव के बाद घर पहुंचते हैं और उस समय जब आपके छोटे-छोटे बच्चे आपसे हंसकर मिलते हैं, तो उससे आपका सारा तनाव दूर हो जाता है। जब परिवार होता है, तब आपको अपने बच्चे की फीस की दिनता होती है, आपको उसके नौजवान होने पर उसके रोजगार की चिंता होती है, आपको बड़ी हुई महंगाई की चिंता होती है और आपको बंद नहीं करेंगे, यदि तक देखता हूं कि माफियाओं में भी एक अलग अलग समझौता होता है कि हम लोग आपस में लड़ेंगे, किन्तु एक-दूसरे के पास तो touch नहीं करेंगे। यानी, माफिया भी परिवार के महत्व को समझते हैं। मान्यवर, लेकिन पिछले दो दिन बहुत दूर आग जल गई है। मैं आप लोगों में से राहुल जोड़कर निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हम लोग राजनीति में हैं, एक दूसरे से लड़ें, बुनावट लड़ें, जीते-हारे या जो मैं भी परिणाम आए, उसमें कोई बात नहीं है। अप लड़ें, ये आपका अधिकार है। हमारा भी अधिकार है - आप हमसे लड़ें। अभी दो दिन पहले क्या हुआ? दिल्ली के मुख्य मंत्री के घर पर हमला हुआ, जहां पर कि उनके बूढ़े मां-बाप रहते हैं, जहां पर कि उनके दो बच्चे रहते हैं... जहां पर उनकी पत्नी रहती है। मान्यवर, उनका एक बच्चा है - अमृत जब वहाँ हमला हो रहा था, वह दौड़ते हुए अपनी माँ की तरफ गया और उसने कहा कि मां, पापा
को बुलाओ, गुंडे आ गए। उस बच्चे को नहीं पता था कि *लड़ना है, तो हमसे लड़ो।* आप पंजाब का चुनाव हार गए, *मान्यवर, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। किस बात पर आप ऐसा कर रहे हैं?*(समय की घंटी)... आप किस बात पर ऐसा कर रहे हैं? *(समय की घंटी)*

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर) : संजय सिंह जी, धन्यवाद।

श्री संजय सिंह : मान्यवर, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ।

SHRI RAKESH SINHA (Nominated) : Sir, point of order. *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR) : Under which rule? *(Interruptions)*... Rakeshji, please. *(Interruptions)*

श्री राकेश सिन्हा : आप बहस कीजिए, मैं बहस के लिए तैयार हूँ। *(व्यवधान)*...

श्री संजय सिंह : कश्मीरी पंडितों *(व्यवधान)*... मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। आप point of order ले लीजिए। *(व्यवधान)*... सर, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। सर, अंतिम point, *(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर) : आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है।

श्री संजय सिंह : सर, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। सर, कश्मीरी पंडितों के दुख में हम सब शामिल हैं। कश्मीरी पंडितों के दुख में आप भी शामिल हैं, हम भी शामिल हैं। आप कहते हैं कि कश्मीरी पंडितों के साथ जो कुछ हुआ, अन्याय हुआ, उनके साथ हिसा हुई, उनकी हत्या हुई, अत्याचार हुआ, लेकिन मान्यवर, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह कौन सा तरीका है, जो हिसा कश्मीरी पंडितों के साथ हुई,*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR) : Next speaker is Shri Mahesh Poddar.

श्री महेश पोद्दार (झारखंड) : महोदय, एक कहावत है - "गए थे हरि भजन को, ओटन लगे कपास।" हम बात कर रहे थे जनसंख्या नियंत्रण की ओर पहुँच गए किसी बड़े नेता जी के बच्चे की चीत्कार के ऊपर। महोदय, मैं अपने साथी से पूछा कि जब वे सता में नहीं थे, तो किन-किन घरों में उन्होंने प्रदर्शन किया था? वहाँ भी बच्चे होंगे, वहाँ भी परिवार होंगे, वहाँ भी सुरक्षा करना होगा। वे थोड़ा आत्म-विश्वेश्वर कर ले।

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.
महोदय, पंडितों के बारे में बहुत बातें कही गई। मैं उनसे एक ही अनुरोध करुँगा कि आज तक उनके बारे में उनकी सरकार ने क्या किया है? आज जब वे बगल के राज्य में ... (व्यवहार) ... बहुत कुछ मुफ्त देने को तैयार हैं, तो ... (व्यवहार) ... वे कम से कम एक बड़ी घोषणा कर देते ... (व्यवहार) ... एक बड़ी घोषणा कर देते कि हम 10 हज़ार, 5 हज़ार पंडितों को वहाँ पर बसाएँगे।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUREN德拉 SINGH NAGAR): Sanjayji, please. ... (Interruptions) ... Sanjayji, please sit down. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री महेश पोदार : पड़ोसी राज्य है, उनके लिए भी कोई योजना ... (व्यवहार) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर) : महेश पोदार जी जो बोल रहे हैं, केवल वही रिकॉर्ड में जाएँगा।

श्री महेश पोदार : सर, यह इतनी दर्दनाक बात है और वे इतने पीड़ित हैं, इतने मराठे हैं और उनकी इतनी बिखरा कर रहे हैं, तो वे एक पहली घोषणा कर देते कि हम 10 हज़ार कस्मीरी पंडितों को पंजाब में बसाएँगे! बड़ी खुशी होती, देश में उनके लिए एक आदर का भाव होता, सबके मन में आदर का भाव होता, हमारे मन में भी आदर का भाव होता, हम भी इसकी प्रशंसा करते।

महोदय, मैं तो समझता हूँ कि यह बात एक चीज है। उन्होंने एक बात बहुत सही कही कि परिवार सबको चाहिए, लेकिन एक सीमित परिवार चाहिए। एक आजाद, सर्वस्वार्थी, सर्वथम समावेश समाज से हम क्या चाहते हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि हमारा हर आदमी संपन्न हो, उसके पास रोटी, कपड़ा, मकान, इत्यादि हो। लेकिन अब अपेक्षाएँ बढ़ती जा रही हैं। अब समस्या केवल रोटी की नहीं है, केवल कपड़े की नहीं है और केवल मकान की नहीं है, वह तो मोड़ सरकार ने solve कर दिया है। अब इससे बहुत बड़ी-बड़ी अपेक्षाएँ हैं, अब हम उनकी पूर्ति के लिए बिखरा कर रहे हैं और उसकी आवश्यकता है। मैं तो स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूँगा कि वे एक सवेरा करें लेकिन दोनों सदनों में इस देश के जो जन-प्रतिनिधियों, उनके कितने-कितने बच्चे हैं। महोदय, लोगों के लिए हम लोग नीति बनाते हैं, लेकिन जिस नीति को हम अपने लिए अच्छा समझते हैं, उसका दूसरे के लिए, यदि कोई तीसरा बोले, तो उसके लिए लंका में आग लगाने को तैयार हो जाते हैं।

महोदय, हो यही रहा है कि आज अगर राष्ट्रीय सितारा जी यह बात लेकर आते हैं, तो वे ' हो जाते हैं, लेकिन उनमें खुद में इस बात को बोलने की हिम्मत नहीं है कि हाँ, यह होना चाहिए और समाज के नए वर्ष को इसका पालन करना चाहिए। ये लोग बगल के पड़ोसी देश, कम्युनिस्ट चीन में population control का बहुत स्वागत करते हैं, उनकी सारी बातें को मानते हैं। महोदय, अपने केरल में यदि सारे लोगों ने इस बात का पालन किया है और अच्छे से पालन किया है, वहाँ पर इस कारण से संपन्नता आई है, तो यह पार्टियों के कारण नहीं आई है, बल्कि इन पार्टियों ने उनको मना नहीं किया, उनको भड़काया नहीं या बहकाया नहीं, इस कारण आई है। उन्होंने खुद के

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.
महोदय, जहाँ नॉर्थ की बात आती है, वहाँ तुरंत एक बोट बैंक को भड़काना चाहूं हो जाता है कि देखिए, वे आ रहें हैं।

महोदय, यहाँ पर इमरजेंसी की बात की गई। इमरजेंसी में population control के कारण विविध हुआ था, उस समय यही एकमात्र मुदा नहीं था, बल्कि बहुत सारे मुदे थे, लेकिन एक विस्फोट हुआ, जिस पर पलीता लगाने के काम यह जनसंख्या नियंत्रण वाला माफिक आया। महोदय, इस देश को इसकी जरूरत है, विश्व को इसकी जरूरत है, चीन को भी इसकी जरूरत है। अगर आज वे इसे reverse करना चाहें रहें हैं, तो इसके लायक एक दुखद पहलू यह है कि वहाँ के लोग अब बच्चा पेदा नहीं करना चाहें, परिवार की बड़ा नहीं करना चाहें और अब सरकार के लिए विषय यह हो गया है, लेकिन इस बीच उन्होंने अपनी आर्थिक संपन्नताएं पा ली और अब वे बहुत सारी चीज़ों को क्राउस कर गए हैं, जिनके लिए हम सब पागल हैं।

महोदय, जयराम सरम्श जी ने एक बात कही और Mohandas Paiji, जो साउथ इंडिया के एक बहुत बड़े उद्योगपति हैं, वे Infosys के संस्थापकों में से एक हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि हम साउथ इंडिया में रोजगार पेदा करते हैं, नॉर्थ इंडिया में लोग बच्चा पेदा करते हैं और हम उन्हें रोजगार देते हैं। महोदय, यह बहुत खुले आम कहा गया, किसी ने विरोध भी नहीं किया। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि यदि हम कम बच्चा पेदा कर रहे हैं, तो यह हमारे लिए एक disadvantage हो गया है। जयराम जी ने जो devolution की बात कहीं, उन्होंने कहा कि हमें भी जनसंख्या के आधार पर कम मिलता है। महोदय, जब यह बात है, तो हम यह भी याद करें कि कोरोना में क्या हुआ था।

कोरोना में साउथ इंडिया, दिल्ली, सभी जगहों से लखों लोग किन राज्यों में गए - ओडिशा, बिहार, झारखंड, मुंगेर, इन राज्यों में गए और इसलिए गए, क्योंकि वहाँ पर population ज्यादा थी, रोजगार कम था। इसमें एक दुखद स्थिति यह है कि जो दुनिया के दो सबसे ज्यादा मॉडर्न धर्म हैं, अगर उनकी आस्थाओं को सही तरीके पढ़ा जाए, तो वहाँ पर पाया जाता है कि वे जनसंख्या नियंत्रण के विरोधी हैं, लेकिन साथ ही साथ, वे अपने धर्म के प्रचार-प्रसार के लिए भी बहुत पुरजोर ढंग से बात कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो विषय आया है, इस पर विस्तृत चर्चा होनी चाहिए, सारे देश में चर्चा होनी चाहिए, सारे धर्म के लोगों को चर्चा करनी चाहिए, धर्मगुरुओं को चर्चा करनी चाहिए, क्योंकि अंत में हमारा उद्देश्य यह है कि हम चाहें हैं कि इस देश का हर व्यक्ति, बाहेर वह किसी भी धर्म, क्षेत्र का हो, उन्नत बने, संपन्न बने, धन्यवाद।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री; तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (डा. मनुसुख मंडविया) : महोदय, हमारे साथी राकेश सिंहा जी समानित सदन में The Population Regulation Bill, 2019 लेकर आए हैं, जिस पर समस्त नागरिक और सरकार की ओर से अपना पक्ष रखना चाहूँगा। महोदय, जब मंगे विस्तार से इस बिल का अवयव किया, उसमें से कुछ बिना सामने आए। महोदय, इसके पीछे राकेश सिंहा जी का यह भाव है, वे इस बिल के माध्यम से क्या चाहते हैं, उनके मन में क्या है? - उन्होंने इसमें एक विषय यह रखा है कि दो बच्चे होने चाहिए। बिल के द्वारा उनकी दृष्टि पर आस्था यह है कि सभी को affordable healthcare भी मिलनी चाहिए और availability और affordability of quality reproductive health services भी मिलनी चाहिए। महोदय, सभी को best स्वास्थ्य सुविधा
मिले, सभी लोगों को अच्छा फूड मिले, सभी विभागों में अच्छा फूड मिले, अच्छी ट्राइटेंट मिले, देश के सभी क्षेत्रों में, सभी राज्यों के द्वारा सभी नागरिकों को सारी व्यवस्थाएं मिले, उनका जीवन-स्तर अच्छा बने और इसके लिए population control करने की आवश्यकता है, कुल मिलाकर, इस बिल का यह उद्देश्य है। इसके उद्देश्य में यह भी है कि सभी age, sex, religion, caste, class, race, residence, language, सभी का equal development हो और अपने विकास के लिए equal opportunity मिले, इस उद्देश्य से समानान्तर सदस्य इस बिल को लेकर आए हैं। में इस बिल के संदर्भ में कहना चाहूंगा कि यह देश में पहले से ही है। यहाँ पर माननीय सदस्यों ने भी बताया, 'छोटा परिवार, सुखी परिवार', 'हम दो, हमारे दो', ऐसे नारे भी चले, इनके लिए कई तरीके के initiatives भी लिए गए। इसके साथ ही, हमारे यहाँ National Population Policy वर्ष 1952 से है, जिसके तहत हम देश में जनसंख्या को नियंत्रित कर रहे हैं। उसके लिए फिर से 2020 में National Population Policy लाई गई। इस पालिका का मैं उद्देश्य यह था कि हमें पॉपुलेशन कंट्रोल करना है, यह सब लोग चाहते हैं। उन सभी की बातों में यह नहीं आया कि पॉपुलेशन ज्यादा हो जानी चाहिए या पॉपुलेशन बढ़नी चाहिए। उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं कहा, बल्कि सभी ने यह कहा कि पॉपुलेशन नियंत्रित होनी चाहिए, लेकिन उसका तरीका क्या हो, आप पॉपुलेशन को किस तरीके से नियंत्रित करेंगे? हमने पूछा कि क्या हम सभी की compulsory family planning करवा दे? जो कटोकटी के दरमियान हुआ, जो Emergency के दरमियान हुआ था, क्या हम वैसा करें, तो कहा गया - जो नहीं। इसके लिए हम एक साधारण भावना के साथ आगे बढ़ें और पश्चिम को एजुकेशन करें, सोसाइटी को एजुकेशन करें। सोसाइटी को हम इस विषय के बारे में इस तरह से समझाएँगे कि जनता स्वयं ही population control की दिशा में आगे बढ़े। मैं मानता हूँ कि आज तक जो effort हुआ है, उसका नतीजा यह निकला है कि हम उसमें सफल भी रहे हैं। हमें जो goal achieve करना है, उसकी ओर हम सही दिशा में आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, यह आज तक का निष्कर्ष निकल रहा है।

सर, National Population Policy के बाद वर्ष 2017 में National Health Policy आई। National Population Policy और National Health Policy में आपको पॉपुलेशन को नियंत्रित करना है। पहले ऐसा भी समय था जब लोगों के पांच-चाले: बच्चे होते थे। उस समय यह समस्या थी कि तब child की death ज्यादा होती थी, बड़े होने के पहले ही बच्चे की देह हो जाती थी। पहले कई परिवारों में यह भावना थी कि बच्चों ज्यादा होने चाहिए, यथावत् अगर कई बच्चे मर जाएंगे, तो फिर हमारी मामलों का अंत न हो जाए। तब इस तरह के कई भाव थे, कई स्थितियाँ थी। इस स्थिति को देखते हुए उस वक़्त बच्चों का जनन ज्यादा होता था, लेकिन फिर यह सोचा गया कि अगर उस स्थिति में समय के साथ बदलाव लाना है, तो उसके लिए क्या करना चाहिए। तब यह बात भी समझने आई कि सभी के लिए हेल्थ accessible भी होनी चाहिए और affordable भी होनी चाहिए। अगर हेल्थ accessible हो और affordable हो, तो उससे बहुत फायदा हो सकता है। इसके लिए यह आवश्यक था कि बच्चे के जन्म के बाद उसकी मृत्यु न हो, उसकी अच्छी तरह से treatment मिले, जन्म के दरमियान उसकी माँ की मृत्यु न हो, उसकी अच्छी तरह से institutional delivery हो, hospital में deliver हो, इन सब से लिए एक सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था खोजी की गई हो। ये सब आवश्यक चीजें थीं और इनकी प्रतिपूर्ति करने के लिए 2017 में National Health Policy लाई गई। उस National Health Policy के तहत देश में health system को
शरीर के तीन हो जाएं, अगर वह गरीब के यहाँ भी आती है और अमीर के यहाँ भी आती है। वीमीरी जब अमीर के यहाँ आती है, तो उसकी जेब में पेसा होता है और वह अपना ट्रीटमेंट करवा लेता है, लेकिन जब वह वीमीरी गरीब के यहाँ आए, तो उसके कोई दिक्कत न हो, इसके लिए यह योजना लाग गई। यदि किसी माँ की डिलिव्री का समय आ गया हो, लेकिन उसकी जेब में पेसा न हो; वह होस्पिटल जाना बाहरी हो, लेकिन वह होस्पिटल न पहुँच पाए, तो कहीं उसकी मृत्यु न हो जाए, इसके लिए 'आयुर्वेद भारत' योजना लाग गई। इस योजना के तहत कोई माँ या कोई परिवार पाँच लाख रुपये तक का इलाज करवा सकता है।

उसे किसी भी डॉक्टर की बीमारी हो, उसका ट्रीटमेंट भारत सरकार की ओर से हो जाए, गर्नेमेंट उसका खर्च उठा ले, इसके तहत यह एक अच्छी व्यवस्था बनी है और आज तीन करोड़ से ज्यादा लोगों ने ट्रीटमेंट भी लिया है। उसमें बच्चों को भी ट्रीटमेंट मिला है, बड़ों को भी ट्रीटमेंट मिला है और उसमें माताओं को भी ट्रीटमेंट मिला है। उसकी वजह से आज सब लोगों को ट्रीटमेंट मिला है, इसलिए आज हेल्थ affordable हो रही है।

सर, हेल्थ access करने के लिए क्या करना चाहिए? यह बहुत ही आवश्यक है की health access दूर-दूर गाँव तक पहुँचना चाहिए, लेकिन वहाँ तक पहुँचने के लिए एक holistic approach होनी चाहिए। हम गाँव में जाकर केवल Primary Health Centres खड़े कर दें और यदि उनमें doctors नहीं हों, तो फिर कोई मतलब नहीं है कि हम वहाँ Primary Health Centres शुरु करें। लेकिन, हमें Primary Health Centres की भी चालू करना है और वहाँ डॉक्टर्स भी उपलब्ध कराने हैं। 2014 में जब हमारी सरकार बनी, उससे पहले भी इसके लिए प्रयास हुए कि वहाँ डॉक्टर्स उपलब्ध हों। 2014 के मेडिकल college में MBBS की जो सीटें थीं, वे 52,000 थीं, जो आज बढ़कर 92,000 हो गई हैं और आमें वाले दिनों में वे एक लाख हो जाएंगी, तब जाकर हम देश में डॉक्टर्स बनाएंगे। जब हम डॉक्टर्स का निर्माण करेंगे, तब वे जाकर health access करेंगे और health access तब होगी, जब Primary Health Centres में डॉक्टर्स हों। सर, tertiary care के लिए specialist doctors की आवश्यकता होती है, इसलिए हमने PG की seats भी 31,000 से बढ़ाकर 62,000 कर दी हैं। आमें और भी सीट्स बढ़ रही हैं। एक holistic approach के साथ healthcare access कैसे हो, इस दिशा में हम काम कर रहे हें, इसलिए यह तय किया गया कि देश में 1,50,000 से ज्यादा Health and Wellness Centres बनें। Health and Wellness Centres का उद्देश्य यह है कि Primary Health Centre को upgrade करके वहाँ कई तरह की facilities दी जाएं, वहाँ सर्वाधिकृत केंसर, ऑफरल केंसर, ब्रेस्ट केंसर आदि diagnose हो जाएं, वहाँ 13 प्रकार के tests हो जाएं और tests होने के बाद वहाँ tele-medicine की व्यवस्था भी हो जाए। ई-संजीवियन प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से consultation करने के लिए एक लेपटोप भी दिया गया है। मैं कुछ दिन पहले ज्यादा झांजर जा रहा था। मुझे रातों में एक Health and Wellness Centre देखा, फिर मैं वहां गया, हालांकि मैंने पहले से नहीं कहा था कि मैं वहां आऊँगा, लेकिन रातों में देखा तो मैं गाढ़ी लेकर गया। मैं अंदर जाकर देखा तो एक MBBS doctor के बगल में एक पेशेंट बैठा था और पेशेंट बात करते हुए उसे लगा कि उसे एक specialist की सलाह लेने की आवश्यकता है, तो उसने तुरंत ही ई-संजीवियन प्लेटफॉर्म पर जाकर पीजीआई चंदीगढ़, जिसमें हरियाणा गर्नेमेंट
का tie-up है, वहाँ ई-संजीवनी प्लेटफॉर्म पर बैठे हुए specialist doctor से बातचीत की कि मेरे गर्भवती की फिर से ज्यादा समस्या है, इसके लिए व्यक्ति करना चाहिए। दोनों डॉक्टर्स ने आपस में बातचीत की फिर specialist doctor ने patient से बात की। उस specialist ने गाँव में बैठे हुए patient से बात करके कहा कि मैं डॉक्टर को बोल रहा हूँ कि आपको अनुकूल medicine दे देंगे। अगर 7 दिन में आपकी recovery नहीं होती है तो आप फिर से आइएगा। यह health access का best example है। इस दृष्टि से हम 1,50,000 Health and Wellness Centres शुरू करने की दिशा में आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। उनमें से आज देश में 1,10,000 Health and Wellness Centres शुरू हो चुके हैं। आपने वाले समय में सभी Health and Wellness Centres शुरू हो जाएंगे। यहाँ कोई मां जाए, कोई गर्भवती महिला जाए या कोई बच्चे वाली मां जाए, उसको जिस तरह का ट्रीटमेंट चाहिए हो, यहां उसे प्राथमिक ट्रीटमेंट मिल जाए, इस दृष्टि से हम health access कर रहे हैं। हम free diagnostic initiative भी ले रहे हैं। यहाँ के एक समानित सदस्य बोल रहे थे, वे शायद अभी यहाँ नहीं हैं। वे बोल रहे थे कि हम अपने यहाँ एन्डुलोंस सुविधा लाए हैं, जो मां-बच्चे को लेने के लिए या pregnant women को hospital ले जाने के लिए आती है। उसमें भारत सरकार ने मदद की है। यहाँ National Health Mission के तहत, बाहर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने शुरू किया है या सेट्टल गवर्नमेंट ने शुरू किया हो, यह एक अलग बात है, लेकिन देश में आज सभी स्टेट्स में अलग-अलग नाम से कुल मिलाकर 15,528 ऐसी एन्डुलोंसेज हैं, जो ऐसी स्थिति में गाँव या दूर-दूर से चिकित्सकों को लेकर अपने health centre तक लाते हैं या ब्लॉक स्टर पर लाते हैं और उनको treatment मुहैया कराते हैं। National Health Mission के तहत भारत सरकार के सहयोग से सारे देश में यह कार्य योजना अमल में लाई जा रही है। देश में इतना सब कुछ करने के बाद भी भारत सरकार ने यह तय किया है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को दिक्कत नहीं होनी चाहिए। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को जिस तरह का infrastructure और मदद चाहिए, उस तरह की मदद हमें उपलब्ध हो। बाहर specialist doctor की आवश्यकता हो, उसके लिए हम National Health Mission से पैसे दे रहे हैं। देश में ऐसे 5,972 specialist doctors हैं, जिनकी salary भारत सरकार की ओर से दी जाती है, 16,000 medical officers की salary भारत सरकार की ओर से दी जाती है और 61,000 nurses की salary भारत सरकार की ओर से दी जाती है। हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने साथ coordination करके, best सहयोग करके दूर-दूर इलाकों में रहने वाले poor patients और सामान्य लोगों को ही स्विथिति उपलब्ध कराते हैं। इसके अलावा, भारत सरकार की ओर से व्यापक awareness के कार्यक्रम भी चलाए जा रहे हैं। ऐसे स्थिति में, हमारे देशवासियों को उनका लाभ भी मिल रहा है।

माननीय उपसाधारण महोदय, हमने National Health Policy के अन्तर्गत, National Health Mission और high fertility districts approach under Mission Parivar Vikas का काम भी शुरू किया है। 'परिवार विकास योजना' के तहत जिन स्टेट्स में population growth ज्यादा है, ऐसे states को identify करके वहाँ ज्यादा से ज्यादा और best efforts करके उनकी मदद की जाए। वहाँ पर public awareness का कार्यक्रम चलाया जाए। इस Public awareness कार्यक्रम का लाभ महिलाओं को मिलेगा। दूर-दूर गांवों में जाकर हम public awareness के माध्यम से फैलानी प्राविक या परिवार क्रयां का बात करें, जिससे population control हो। ऐसा भी न लगे कि यह कार्य जबरन से हो रहा है, यह compulsory भी न हो, लेकिन उसके
करकायर्कर्म उसमें यहांगोलवषर् 1981 जाती 2011 में आज चार से testing ही। अपने माननीय 300 रुपये ही। यह विषय आता है कि आपके बच्चे जन्म के बाद स्वस्थ रहेंगे और हर परिवार की यह अपेक्षा होती है कि बच्चे स्वस्थ ही रहें। आपके बच्चे स्वस्थ रहें, इस दिशा में हमने सारी व्यवस्थाएं गुरू की है और आज उनका अच्छा लाभ भी मिल रहा है।

माननीय उपसमाध्य महोदय, हम National Family Health Survey की बात कर रहे हैं और जब हम census देखते हैं, तो उस census के आधार पर हमारा National Population Control कार्यक्रम चल रहा है। उसमें हमें जो सफलता मिली है, उस सफलता के बारे में सभी जानते हैं। वर्ष 1971 में हमारी average annual exponential growth 2.20 परसेंट थी। वह बाद में 1981 में 2.22 परसेंट हो गई, 1991 में 2.14 परसेंट हो गई, 2001 में वह 1.97 परसेंट हो गई और वर्ष 2011 में वह 1.64 परसेंट हो चुकी है, जो यह दिखाता है कि हमारी population growth में decline हुआ है और regularly population growth घटती जा रही है। यह भी हमारी एक अच्छी सफलता है। वर्ष 1951 में जब देश में पहली बार जनगणना हुई थी, तब 36 करोड़ की population थी, आज वह बढ़कर 121 करोड़ तक पहुंच गई है। Population बढ़कर जा रही है। सर, 1960 से 1970-1980 तक जिस गति से हमारी Population बढ़ रही थी, अब उसमें बहुत गिरावट आई है और गिरावट एक अच्छा indication है, जो आपने बाते दिनों में हमारे उदेश्य को पूरा करने के लिए उपयोगी होगी। इसके अलावा एक विषय यह था कि हम population stabilization कैसे करें? जैसा मैंने बताया कि हमारी 'Mission Parivar Vikas Yojana' चल रही है, उसके अलावा ऐसे कई कार्यक्रम चलाए जा रहे हैं, जो व्यापक तौर पर नीचे स्तर तक public awareness का कार्यक्रम कर रहे हैं। हमारे गांवों में काम करने वाली दस लाख से अधिक ASHA बच्चे हैं। गांव में या एक क्षेत्र में एक हजार की population पर एक आशा बहन होती है। आशा बहनों को ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है और वे अपने गांव में, अपने क्षेत्र में, उसे जिस फैमिली की केयर करनी होती है, वह वहां घर-घर में जाती है। वह वहां जाकर pregnant woman को identify करती है, उसका नाम लिखती है, उसका Rajjistулेशन करती है और रजिस्ट्रेशन करने के बाद वह उसकी pregnancy के दरमियान तीन-चार बार विजिट करती है। वह उसकी Primary Health Centre तक ले जाती है, वहां उसकी testing करवाती है कि उसको कोई दिक्कत तो नहीं है। यह भी वहां ही हो जाता है। उसके बाद उसको hospital ले जाने के लिए भी उसको incentive दिया जाता है और मां को भी incentive दिया जाता है। उसको hospital ले जाने की सुविधा है और बच्चा पेड़ा होने के बाद वहां से घर पर आने के लिए भी ambulance की व्यवस्था की गई है। जब hospital में दो-तीन दिन रहना पड़ता है, तो उसके परिवार का एक एम्पर भी उसके साथ होता है और उसको भी प्रतिदिन 300 रुपये दिए जाते हैं, जिससे उसको कोई दिक्कत न हो। कई ऐसे लोग हैं, जिनका per day की इक्कम से घर चलता है, उनका परिवार चलता है, तो उनको भी दिक्कत न आए।
तरह से उसकी केयर की जाती है। इसके अलावा मीडिया की हट्टी से भी व्यापक campaign चलते हैं, यह अपने देखा भी होगा। पृष्ठभूमि अवयवस्था व्यापक हो और पृष्ठभूमि अवयवस्था के माध्यम से हम फ़ैमिली प्लानिंग या population control की दिशा में काम करते हैं, इस बेसिक सिद्धांत के आधार पर हम काम करते हैं। इसके अलावा फ़ैमिली प्लानिंग के लिए contraceptives का ज्यादा से ज्यादा उपयोग हो। एक क्वालिटी उपकरण के साथन मिलें, not only for condom, बल्कि पिल्स का भी उपयोग करने वालों का उपयोग व्यापक तौर पर करें, इसके लिए भी प्रयास हो रहा है। Injectable contraceptive भी आए हैं, तो injectible contraceptive का प्रचार हो और इसके लिए अवयवस्था भी हो। इसके साथ ही महिलाओं के साथ consultation किया जाए और उनके ग्यारे के साथ बातचीत की जाए। हमारी आशा वह इस काम को करती हैं और कई एनजीओ भी इस काम में लगे हुए हैं। इनके अलावा भारत सरकार टेलिविजन, रेडियो आदि माध्यमों का उपयोग करके देश में परिवार नियोजन के लिए व्यापक प्रचार-प्रसार का कार्यक्रम अच्छी तरह से चला रही है।

यहाँ National Family Health Survey की बात हो रही थी। में बताना चाहूंगा कि total fertility rate, जो 2.7 थी, तो National Family Health Survey-5 में वह रहे कम होकर 2.0 तक पहुंच गई है। यह हमारे लिए अच्छा इन्फ़ोर्मेशन है। Crude birth rate, जो 23.8 था और National Family Health Survey-5 में बता रहा है कि वह 90.7 आ गया है, वह हमारे लिए एक अच्छा इन्फ़ोर्मेशन है। Crude death rate भी 7.6 से decline होकर नियंत्रण है। सरस्वती 6 परसट तक आ गया है। वैसे ही आज 36 स्टेट्स में से 31 स्टेट्स में total fertility rate 2.1 परसट तक पहुंच गया है। यह भी एक अच्छा इन्फ़ोर्मेशन है। Modern contraceptive usage भी बढ़ा हुआ है। वह पहले 8.5 परसट होता था और National Family Health Survey-5 में वह 56.5 परसट बढ़ा है। वैसे ही unmet need for family planning में 13.9 था, वह वहाँ से कम होकर 9.4 परसट तक पहुंच गया है। Teenage birth rate में भी National Family Health Survey-3 और 5 का अग्र हम comparison करें, तो वह 16 परसट से decline हो कर 6.8 परसट तक आ गया है। वैसे की teenage marriage में भी बहुत decline हुआ है और उसमें बहुत सुधार हुआ है। वह National Family Health Survey-3 में 47.4 परसट था, जो कि कम होकर National Family Health Survey-5 में 23.3 हो चुका है। यह इन्फ़ोर्मेशन दिखाता है कि आज के दिन में population control में सरकार की जो नीति है, वह बिना किसी बल के कार्य कर रही है। हम पृष्ठभूमि अवयवन्स करके, पृष्ठभूमि को एनजीओ करके अपनी पृष्ठभूमि की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं। में निश्चित तौर से सार्केश सिंह जी के साथ हूँ कि देश में फ़ैमिली छोटी होनी चाहिए, population stabilize होनी चाहिए और population stabilization के लिए, जो हमारी आज तक की पृष्ठभूमि रही है, हम उसी पृष्ठभूमि को निर्धारित करने के अपने लक्ष्य को achieve करेंगे। इसीलिए में समाजसेवी सदस्य को रिक्लायंस करता हूँ कि आपकी जो भावना है कि सभी नागरिकों को अच्छी हैल्थ केयर मिलनी चाहिए, इस दिशा में हम प्रयास कर रहे हैं। आपकी भावना है कि देश की population stable होनी चाहिए, इसके लिए हम a number of initiatives ले रहे हैं। आपकी भावना है कि सभी क्लास, जाति, वर्ग, समुदाय, भौगोलिक क्षेत्र, इन सभी को विकास की best opportunity मिलने चाहिए। प्रथम मंत्री मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में देश बदल भी रहा, आगे भी बढ़ रहा है और नए भारत का निर्माण हो रहा है। इस नए भारत में आपका जो सपना था, जो आपने सपना देखा था और जिस
उद्देश्य से आप इस बिंद को लेकर आए हैं, इस उद्देश्य के अनुसार नया भारत और नया देश बनेगा, ऐसी हमारी अपेक्षा है। मैं राकेश सिन्हा जी से रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ कि वे अपना बिंद वापस लें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर) : राकेश सिन्हा जी, आप बोलिए।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा (नाम निर्देशित) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस सदन के सदस्यों का धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि एक गंभीर राष्ट्रीय मुद्दे पर गंभीरतापूर्वक बहस हुई है। यह और बात है कि माननीय संजय सिंह जी को शांतिकॉल में अशांति पैदा करने की महत्वहारी हासिल है। आम आदमी पार्टी ने रोहिंग्या के प्रति जितने आंसू बहाए थे, यदि उसका हजारों हिस्सा भी कश्मीरी पंडितों के प्रति बहाया होता, तो मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद कहता। (व्यवधान) जो रोहिंग्या लोगों को दिल्ली में बसाने के लिए। (व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR): Sanjay Singhji, please sit down. You continue, Sinhaji. ...(Interruptions).... Sanjay Singhji, please sit down. ....(Interruptions)...

श्री संजय सिंह : सर, क्या यह जनसंख्या पर बात हो रही है? (व्यवधान)..

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर) : माननीय संजय सिंह जी, प्लीज़, आप नहीं बोलिए। (व्यवधान). संजय सिंह जी, एक मिनट।(व्यवधान) आप बैठिए।(व्यवधान) आप सुनिए, माननीय मंत्री जी बोल रहे हैं। (व्यवधान) राकेश जी, आप बैठिए।(व्यवधान)..

डा. मनसुख मांडविया : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, ऐसा नहीं होता है। (व्यवधान).... यह बात कहाँ से आ गई थी? (व्यवधान).... ऐसे नहीं चलता है।(व्यवधान)..

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर) : जो माननीय राकेश सिन्हा जी बोल रहे हैं।(व्यवधान).... केवल वही बात रिकॉर्ड पर जाएंगी। (व्यवधान)..

श्री राकेश सिन्हा : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस राष्ट्र को इस सदन के माध्यम से याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैं जब पिछले शुक्रवार को भारत की झांक परंपरा पर बहस के लिए आया था और मैं ने सोचा था कि आज राजनीतिक शाब्दिक और राजनीतिक व्यक्ति का नाम नहीं लूंगा, राजनीति में होते हुए भी गैर राजनीतिक तरीके से बहस करेंगा, तब इस तथ्य का 'क्राढी फाइल्स' पर डिस्क्रिप्शन करना शुरु कर दिया था। हमें भी राजनीति करनी आती है। यदि आप राजनीति करेंगे, तो मैं आम आदमी पार्टी की ऐसा decoding करेंगा कि आप सदन छोड़कर चले जाएंगे। (व्यवधान).... आम आदमी पार्टी ने देश में (व्यवधान).... राजनीति किस तरह की है।(व्यवधान).... और मैं कहूँगा कि (व्यवधान).... It will be known in the history...
...(Interruptions) ... master of anarchy. ...(Interruptions)...आप जिस तरह से पंजाब की राजनीति को आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं..(व्यवधान).

श्री संजय सिंह : '

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर) : श्री संजय सिंह, आप प्लीज बैठिए। ..(व्यवधान). ..राकेश जी, आप विषय पर आइए। ..(व्यवधान).

श्री राकेश सिंहा : धन्यवाद सर। सर, मैं विषय पर आने से पहले एक घटना का जिक्र करना चाहता हूं। ..(व्यवधान). ..महोदय, मैं एक सांसद होने के नाते एक घटना का जिक्र करना चाहता हूं। ..(व्यवधान).

श्री संजय सिंह : "

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर) : सभी को ध्यान रखना चाहिए। ..(व्यवधान).

श्री राकेश सिंहा : महोदय, कुछ महीने पहले दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षक संघ और कर्मचारी संघ के कुछ सदस्यों के साथ, जिसमें मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के पूर्व शिक्षक संघ के अध्यक्ष, कांग्रेस पार्टी के शिक्षक संघ के पूर्व अध्यक्ष आदित्य नारायण मिश्रा, श्री राजीव रे सी.पी. (एम) के थे और हमारी संस्था, जो झुटा पर चुनाव जीती है - ए.के. भारी और मैं भी उसमें शामिल था। कर्मचारी संघ के अध्यक्ष शामिल थे। मैं माननीय * के दरबाज़े पर ..(व्यवधान).

श्री संजय सिंह : "

श्री राकेश सिंहा : मैं बोलूंगा ..(व्यवधान). मैं जवाब दूंगा ..(व्यवधान). मैं जवाब दूंगा ..(व्यवधान).

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर) : आप नेम नहीं कर सकते हैं, जो सदस्य यहाँ नहीं हैं, आप उनका नाम नहीं ले सकते हैं। ..(व्यवधान). ..आप रिकॉर्ड चैक कर लीजिए और निकलवा दीजिए। ..(व्यवधान). ..आप रिकॉर्ड चैक कर लीजिए। ..(व्यवधान).

श्री संजय सिंह : "

श्री जयराम रमेश : "

* Not recorded.
* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.
श्री राकेश सिन्हा: माननीय जयराम रमेश जी, जब कहाँ थे, जब संजय सिंह जी..(व्यवहार)..हम पर हमला कर रहे थे।..(व्यवहार).. सदन में जो बात उठेगी, उसका जवाब मिलेगा। ..(व्यवहार)..

श्री संजय सिंह :

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री चुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर) : आप बैठिए। ..(व्यवहार)..

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: आप राजनीति करें और में धर्म और ज्ञान पर प्रवचन करें। ..(व्यवहार)..आप पोलिटिक्स करें और मुझे कहते हैं ..(व्यवहार)..

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री चुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर) : राकेश जी, आप विषय पर बोलिए। ..(व्यवहार)..आप चेयर को एडेंस कीजिए। ..(व्यवहार)..

श्री राकेश सिन्हा : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सदन को अपनी व्यथा सुनाना चाहता हूं। ..(व्यवहार)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR): Rakeshji, please address the Chair. ... (Interruptions) ....

श्री राकेश सिन्हा : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के सम्मानित शिक्षक नेता और एक सांसद..(व्यवहार)..<मैं एक सांसद हूं।(व्यवहार)..

श्री संजय सिंह :


श्री राकेश सिन्हा : मैं राजनीति जी के द्वारा नॉमिनेटेड सांसद हूं।(व्यवहार)..मुझे शिक्षा के विषय को लेकर मुख्य मंत्री जी के दरवाजे पर ..(व्यवहार)..थेके घंटे तक सड़कों पर ..(व्यवहार).. धूप में खड़ा रहा गया।(व्यवहार)..<पानी नहीं दिया।(व्यवहार)..आंदर बैठने की बात तक नहीं की गई। (व्यवहार)..यह " की पूरी राजनीति है। (व्यवहार)..

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री चुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर) : जो सदस्य यहाँ नहीं हैं, आप उनका नाम नहीं ले सकते हैं।.(व्यवहार).. प्लीज, बार-बार नाम मत लीजिए। (व्यवहार)..

* Not recorded.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.
श्री संजय सिंह :

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर) : संजय सिंह जी, यह व्यवस्था में दूरग। ..(व्यवधान)।

श्री संजय सिंह :

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर) : आप बैठिए। ..(व्यवधान)। राकेश जी, आप बैठिए। ..(व्यवधान)।

श्री संजय सिंह :

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर) : आप बैठिए। ..(व्यवधान)।

श्री राकेश सिंहा : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे खुशी है, मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि इस सदन ने अनेक पक्ष पर विचार किया है। यह एक मूल उद्देश्य यह था कि यह जो एक गैर राजनीतिक राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न था, इस पर सदन में गंभीरता से विचार हो। महोदय, दो-तीन पक्ष हैं, जिन्हें मैं यहाँ पर रखना चाहता हूं। माननीय मुख्यमंत्री जी ने ठीक कहा कि अति महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर विचार हो। माननीय मंत्री जी ने जिस प्रकार से तथ्यात्मक विवरण दिया और प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में 2014 के बाद सामाजिक क्षेत्र में और लोक कल्याण के क्षेत्र में व्यापक और आधारभूत तरीके से परिवर्तन लाया गया है, उसके कारण देश के जिन वृद्धों की विन्दु माननीय जयसाह जी कर रहे थे, मैं बता देता हूं कि भारत में 70 वर्ष की आयु के वृद्ध, जो आधिक रूप से संक्रिय हैं, दुनिया में उनकी सबसे बड़ी संख्या है। यह लोग 82 प्रतिशत हैं, जिनकी आयु 70 साल की है और वे आधिक रूप से संक्रिय हैं। Age expectancy बढ़ने के कारण, बीमारियों पर नियंत्रण होने के कारण, infant mortality को रोकने के कारण समाज में एक सकारात्मक स्थिति बनी है। भारतीय समाज में वृद्धों की विन्दु करने के लिए परम्परागत परिवार की पद्धति सक्षम है। जहाँ-जहाँ परिवार की पद्धति समाज हुई है, जिसे हम कुटुंब प्रबोधन के नाम पर पुनर्जीवित करना चाहते हैं, वहाँ यह स्थिति आई है। भारतीय समाज उसके लिए जागरूक है कि हमारी स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है कि अमेरिका के वृद्ध को गोवा में रखकर उनकी सेवा करवाई जाये और हमारे मजदूर अर्थ कंट्रोल में जाकर वहां से पेश लाने के लिए वहां मजदूरी करने जायें। हम दोनों ही स्थितियों को नहीं लाना चाहते हैं। एक सम्य और लोकतांत्रिक समाज अपने आपको स्वयं के आधार पर, स्वयं के संसाधनों के आधार पर,
स्वयं के श्रम के आधार पर और स्वयं की दृष्टि के आधार पर अपने को समृद्ध करता है, मैं उसी समृद्धि की ओर बढ़ने के लिए इस धरती पर एक बहस बाहर था।

मैं सदन के माध्यम से तीन विनोबा की ओर देश का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। पहली बात-हमारे देश में demographic discourse में काफी परिवर्तन आया है, जो मैंने पिछली बार कहा था कि भारत के जनगणना आयोग ने जो जनगणना के आधार पर नये statistics, नये आंकड़े इकट्ठे करने शुरु किये हैं, उनमें TFR (Total Fertility Rate) और TMFR (Total Marital Fertility Rate) के बीच में एक बुनियादी अंतर किया है। मैंने एक बात पिछली बार अपनी बहस में कही थी, लेकिन इस बात को दोहराना चाहता हूं, चूंकि यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, हमारे स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं, TMFR भारत के लिए इसलिए इम्पोर्टेंट है कि दुनिया के सभी देशों में, जो Total Fertility Rate की व्यवस्था की गई थी, उसका एक कारण था कि एक महिला अपनी प्रजनन आयु में कितने बच्चों को जन्म देती है, यह TFR की परिभाषा है। उपभोक्ता समस्या महाद्वीप, आपको आश्चर्य होगा, जिन लोगों ने अध्ययन किया है, उन्हें आश्चर्य नहीं होगा, लेकिन हम सब में बहुत से लोगों को इस बात का आश्चर्य होगा कि Columbia में 84 परसेंट बच्चे परिवार व्यवस्था से बाहर जन्म लेते हैं, यानी विवाह से पूर्व मां उन्हें जन्म देती है। अमेरिका में यह संख्या 40 परसेंट है, OECD के 11 देशों में, बिना, डेनमार्क में, अस्ट्रेलिया में, फ्रांस में, नॉर्वे में, नीदरलैंड में, स्लोवेनिया में और स्वीडन में यह संख्या 41 परसेंट है। इंग्लैंड का में एक आकड़ा देश बाहर हूं कि विवाहित मां से 2020 में 3,29,000 और अविवाहित मां से 2,77,000 बच्चे पैदा हुए थे। यहाँ तक कि पुरुषाल में 50 परसेंट बच्चे अनमैरिड मदर से पैदा होते हैं, इसलिए TFR का जो कॉशेंट है, वह कॉशेंट, वह आधारण उनकी अपनी परम्परा के अनुसार है। उन परम्परा में कोई नकारात्मक पक्ष नहीं देखता हूं। लेकिन जो भी परम्परा है, उसके आधार पर TFR बनाया गया है। हमारे यहाँ जो बच्चों का जन्म होता है, वह साधारणतया विवाह के बाद होता है, इसलिए जनगणना आयोग ने Total Marital Fertility Rate के आधार पर एक विवाहित महिला अपनी प्रजनन आयु में कितने बच्चों को जन्म देती है, वह महत्वपूर्ण है। इसलिए जनसंख्या 2.1 परसेंट पर आने के बाद भी जो जनसंख्या का magnitude बढ़ रहा है, उस बढ़ते हुए magnitude का यही कारण है कि हमने TMFR की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया है। आज हमें TMFR की ओर ध्यान देना पड़ेगा कि TMFR का कॉशेंट कैसे है, वह कैसे जनसंख्या पर आता है।

सर, जो दूसरा महत्वपूर्ण पक्ष है, मैं सिर्फ एक जवाब देना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा कि जी हिन्दू, मुस्लिम शाद का प्रयोग नहीं किया है, मैं किसी धर्म का नाम नहीं लिया है और ही मैंने अपने भाषण में उस धर्म का नाम लिया था, लेकिन एक समाज में विभाजन करने अनुभव में किसी बात को त्याग रखने से बोलने से दर्द भी नहीं चाहिए। यदि मैंने 'हिन्दू' शाद को बोला, 'मुस्लिम' शाद बोल, 'क्रिकेट' बोला, 'फ़िल्मी' बोल, तो यह असंवैधानिक नहीं हो जाता है। हम जब वह चाला इकट्ठा करते हैं, मनोज जी जो बार-बार जातिगत जनगणना के लिए शोर मचाते रहते हैं।...(व्यक्ति)...

प्रो. मनोज कुमार ज्ञा : शोर नहीं मचाते हैं, हम request करते हैं...(व्यक्ति)....
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUREN德拉 SINGH NAGAR): Please address the Chair.

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: जब धार्मिक जनगणना होती है, ... (व्यवधान)... जब धार्मिक जनगणना होती है, तो धार्मिक जनगणना होने पर मैं एक ऑक्कडा देना चाहता हूं। हमारे केंद्र के मित्र यहाँ नहीं हैं, वे बहस करके चले गए। 1901 से लेकर 2011 तक 11 decades में हिन्दुओं की जनसंख्या 13.8 परसेंट घटी है, वहीं मुसलमान की जनसंख्या 9.8 परसेंट बढ़ी है। ये तथ्यात्मक बातें हैं। बढ़ना अच्छा है या खराब है, मैं इसमें नहीं जाता हूं, लेकिन उस तथ्य से आप मूँह नहीं मोड़ सकते हैं। 2001 से 2011 के बीच में West Bengal में जनसंख्या का जो decadal growth rate है, वह 13.5 परसेंट है।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर): प्लीज।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: मुस्लिम जनसंख्या का decadal growth rate West Bengal में 21 परसेंट है, हिन्दुओं का decadal growth rate 10 परसेंट है, यानी difference 11 परसेंट का है। ...(व्यवधान).... आप ट्रेंड में ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर): मनोज जी, प्लीज।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: आप उस तथ्य को सुनिए, केंद्र में मुसलिम का जो decadal growth rate है, वह 29 per cent है और हिन्दुओं का 10 per cent है and the gap is 19 per cent. मैं सिर्फ़ तथ्य की बात कर रहा हूँ। यह आपके लिए स्वागत योग्य है या नहीं है, मैं इस बात पर नहीं जाता हूँ। न मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ, न विरोध करता हूँ, मैं सिर्फ़ तथ्य को आपके सामने रखता हूँ। ओँचीं बंद करने से तथ्य बदलता नहीं है। इसलिए मैं इतना कहता चाहता हूँ कि जो 133 जिलों और उत्तराखंड में 52 जिले हैं, जिनमें उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तराखंड में 52 जिले हैं, जिनमें उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तराखंड में जो 3 जिले हैं, हिंदू में 1 जिला है, और इस प्रदेश में 28 जिले हैं, जम्मू-कश्मीर में 6 जिले हैं, और यह 29% है। 72 जिलों में TFR concept को लें, तो वह 3.5 है। 72 जिलों में TFR 4 से अधिक है। इसलिए मैं इतना कहता हूँ कि हमारा जो प्रयास चल रहा है, उस प्रयास को लोकतांत्रिक तरीके से लिया जाए। हम emergency को दोहराना नहीं चाहते हैं, हम 1976 के प्रकरण को दोहराना नहीं चाहते हैं। जयराम रामेश जी, 1966 में भारत सरकार ने इसे जनसंख्या के लिए explosive state कहा था। 1940 में ही जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने National Planning Committee के द्वारा एक Sub-Committee का गठन किया था। मैं इतना ही कहता हूँ कि जनसंख्या निर्यात जिन्हें जनसंख्या में गोंडीता के जो प्रयास चल रहा है, उसे सिर्फ़ जाने आशावादित हूँ। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि धर्म, जाति, क्षेत्र और भाषा से उपर उठ कर, हम अपनी जनसंख्या को नियंत्रित कर पाएँगे और इस देश को एक सुखमय राष्ट्र बनने की राह पर ले जाने का प्रयास करेंगे, जिसमें रोहिण्या का स्थान नहीं होगा, बल्कि इस देश के लोगों का स्थान होगा और इस देश के लोग अपनी समृद्धि के साथ यहाँ रहेंगे, धन्यवाद।
PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, I have a point of order. ... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR): Rakesh Sinhaji, are you withdrawing the Bill?

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, में अपने बिल को withdraw करता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

*The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.*

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, I have a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR): No; no, please.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, it is a very important point. ...(Interruptions)... I have a point of order. ...(Interruptions)... Please let it go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR): Shri Sujeet Kumar to move for leave to introduce the Legislation and Expenditure Accountability Bill, 2022.

*The Legislation and Expenditure Accountability Bill, 2022.*

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to bring about further accountability and parliamentary oversight to the legislative and policy-making process in the country, and to improve the quality of expenditure made by the Union Government and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR): Next, Dr. Sasmit Patra to move a motion for consideration of the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2021.
The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2021

DR. SASMIT PATRA : Sir, I move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860, be taken into consideration.”

...(Interruptions)...

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity. I have just got five minutes before probably the House closes for the day. I would like to take these five minutes at least to move the points that are there.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, I have a point of order.

DR. V. SIVADASAN: Sir, he has a point of order. You please consider it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUREN德拉 SINGH NAGAR): Which rule are you referring to?

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, I am referring to Rule 238 (ii). Sir, since 3rd of April, 2018, I have attended the Business transacted on every Friday. I have never seen such animosity and bickering. We have discussed such things in a suave manner, you are bringing in Rohingya, # and unconnected things. I think it undermines the decorum of the debate.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUREN德拉 SINGH NAGAR): Which rule are you referring to?

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Rule 238 (ii). उसमें हैं, ‘make a personal charge against a Member.’ Unconnected things, #, रोहिंग्या, रोहिंग्या के लिए दर्द है।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसमाचार्य (श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर) : वे हमने एक्सपंज करवा दिए हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

Please. ..(Interruptions).. No. I have already said that it has been expunged. Now, Sasmit Patraji. ..(Interruptions)..

# Expunged as ordered by the Chair.
DR. SASMIT PATRA: Sir, I stand on this Bill primarily to seek to amend Sections 124A, 309 and Exception 2 of Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. Due to the paucity of time, I will just take two, three minutes and I will close. Primarily, Sir, as we all know, Section 124A deals with sedition. Primarily, one of the critical areas of sedition has always been that it has become very contentious. So, in my Bill, I seek to make a specific amendment by which sedition be considered; I don’t have time; time is ticking away; at 5.00 p.m. we will end. Therefore, “unless and until there are specific words or specific statements, signs or written representations that seek to bring about hatred or contempt or excite dissatisfaction that leads to violence, unless that is proven…” So, in such cases, just by verbal statements, this point of sedition should not be considered. That is one amendment I would like to bring.

The second amendment that I am trying to bring is on Section 309. We all know that Section 309 deals with suicides and criminalization of suicides. Section 309 criminalises suicide. On the other hand, Sir, if we were to look at the Mental Health Care Act, 2017, it clearly suggests that there should not be a criminalization. I seek to amend that ‘to decriminalize suicide’, but, wherever there is an attempt to put pressure on Government or agencies by saying that we will commit suicide if such cases are not taken or our matters are not heard or we are not heard, that creates a tremendous amount of pressure on the governance mechanism. Therefore, I do seek to decriminalize it. Here, I would like to refer to Section 115 of the Mental Health Care Act, 2017, which clearly stands against criminalization of suicides. So, that is the second amendment that I am trying to bring.

The third amendment is regarding marital rape. Right now, it is a point of contention; it is in the courts. But Exception 2 of Section 375 provides for, and I would like to quote that primarily, where it says that, or what I am trying to bring is in the Exception 2, ‘marriage or any relationship should not constitute a defence to a charge of rape under this Section.’ Presently, the Exception 2 provides for -- what does it say -- ‘Sexual intercourse or sexual acts by a man with his own wife, the wife not being under 15 years of age is not rape.” I feel that in this country and I believe across the world, every woman has a right to say ‘no’, whether it is inside the bedroom of her house or whether it is anywhere. So, at this point of time, I have got
these three amendments. Time is running out. But I would request the House; my term is also coming to an end; it is not going to go on to the next Session.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR): Time is over.

DR. SASMIT PATRA: Thank you, Sir.

The question was proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR): Thank you Sasmitji. The House stands adjourned to meet at 11.00 hours on Monday, the 4th April, 2022.

The House then adjourned at five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Monday, the 4th April, 2022.
PUBLISHED UNDER RULE 260 OF RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS IN THE COUNCIL OF STATES (RAJYA SABHA)