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Tuesday,
29th March, 2022
8 Chaitra, 1944 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT (FLOOR VERSION)

(PART-II)

CONTENTS

Papers Laid on the Table (pages 1 - 13)

Message from Lok Sabha - Reported

The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2022 - Laid on the Table (page 13)

Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour, Textiles and Skill Development - Laid on the Table (pages 13 - 15)

Regarding notices given by Members under Rule 267 and various other issues (pages 15-17)

[P.T.O

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Matters raised with Permission-

Non-implementation of provisions of Right to Education Act, 2009 in Government schools (pages 17 - 20)

Data breach in CISF records (pages 20 - 21)

Need for removal of converted persons from Scheduled Tribes category (pages 22-23)

Need to extend National Waterway No. 6 upto Tipaimukh (pages 24 - 25)

Need to increase fertilizer subsidy in the light of fertilizer supply crunch due to Russia Ukraine crisis (pages 25 - 27)

Menace of illicit liquor (pages 27 - 29)

Inadequacy of passenger ships to Lakshadweep island (pages 29 - 31)

Need to equip schools for redressal of child sexual abuse and to create awareness (pages 31 - 33)

Rising pothole deaths on Indian roads (pages 33 - 35)

Acrimonious and uncertain business laws in the country (pages 35 - 37)

Resentment among the Jain community due to declaration of some Jain sites as Wildlife Sanctuary (page 38)

Need For railway connectivity to Vizhinjam International Deepwater Multipurpose Seaport (pages 38 - 40)

Need to develop river water projects in Karnataka (pages 40 - 41)

Need for timely local body elections with reservation for OBCs (pages 42 - 45)

Rising cases of accidents due to use of white LED headlights (pages 45 - 47)

Provision of extra attempts and relaxation in competitive exams to candidates in the light of COVID Pandemic (pages 47 - 49)

Need for stringent laws to deal with rising incidents of cheating in various examinations (pages 49 - 50)

Need for supply of indigenously manufactured rifles to Indian Armed Forces (pages 50 - 51)

Lack of recognition of de-notified tribal communities in the country (pages 51 - 52)

Need to increase number of Dialysis Centres in the country (pages 53 - 54)

Oral Answers to Questions (pages 55 - 91)

[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]

Government Bills -

The Appropriation Bill, 2022 - Returned (pages 92 - 155)

The Finance Bill, 2022 - Returned (pages 92 - 155)

The Constitution (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2022 - *Under consideration* (pages 155 - 157)

Statement by Minister-

Establishment of WHO Global Centre for Traditional Medicine (WHO GCTM) in Jamnagar, Gujarat (pages 158 - 159)

Special Mentions - Laid on the Table

Need to revise the Central Media Accreditation Guidelines, 2022 (pages 159 - 160)

Need for construction of over-bridge at Thiruvappur Railway Gate at Pudukkottai in Tamil Nadu (page 160)

Need for proper utilization of higher education cess (pages 160 - 161)

Children begging at traffic signals in Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR) (pages 161 - 162)

Increasing drug abuse in the country (page 162)

Conduct of campus interviews by PSUs (page 163)

Hike in prices of essential medicines (pages 163 - 164)

Need for waiver of GST on Khadi (page 164)

Provision of apprenticeship training to fresh graduates (pages 164 - 165)

Need for legislation to safeguard domestic workers (pages 165 - 166)

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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 29th March, 2022/8 Chaitra, 1944(Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock, MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

- I. Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs
- II. Report and Accounts (2020-21) of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 173 (E), dated the 4th March, 2022, publishing the Limited Liability Partnership (Second Amendment) Rules, 2022, under sub-section (3) of Section 79 of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6745/17/22]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. 1-CA(7)/198/2021, dated the 7th March, 2022, publishing the Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Regulations, 2022, under Section 30B of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6743/17/22]

- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) and (2) of Section 229 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), 2016:—
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India, New Delhi, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Account.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(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. 6913/17/22]

Report and Accounts (2020-21) of IMU, Chennai and related papers

THE MINISTER OF PORTS, SHIPPING AND WATERWAYS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): Sir, I lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (3) of Section 32 and sub-section (4) of Section 33 of the Indian Maritime University Act, 2008:—
 - (a) Annual Report of the Indian Maritime University (IMU), Chennai, for the year 2020-21.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Maritime University (IMU), Chennai, for the year 2020-21, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
- (2) Statements each (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. 6693/17/22]

- I. Notification of the Ministry of Power
- II. Reports and Accounts (2020-21) of CPRI, Bengaluru and JERC, for the state of Goa and Union Territories and related papers

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण पाल) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:-

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Power Notification No. G.S.R. 148 (E), dated the 23rd February, 2022, publishing the Bhakra Beas Management Board (Amendment) Rules, 2022, under sub-section (3) of Section 97 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6869/17/22]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:
- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Power Research Institute (CPRI), Bengaluru, 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. 6866/17/22]

- (ii) (a) Annual Accounts of the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC), for the State of Goa and Union Territories, for the year 2020-21, and Audit Report thereon.
 - (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6669/17/22]

- Notifications of the Ministry of Finance
- II. Reports and Accounts (2017-18, 2018-19 & 2019-20) of NIFM, Faridabad, Haryana and related papers

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:-

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:-
 - (1) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2019/42, dated the 6th December, 2019, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Fifth Amendment) Regulations, 2019, along with Delay Statement.
 - (2) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2019/47, dated the 26th December, 2019, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Sixth Amendment) Regulations, 2019, along with Delay Statement.
 - (3) G.S.R. 919 (E), dated the 31st December, 2021, publishing the Securities

- and Exchange Board of India (Procedure for Holding Inquiry and Imposing Penalties) (Amendment) Rules, 2021.
- (4) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2020/1, dated the 1st January, 2020, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Seventh Amendment) Regulations, 2019, along with Delay Statement.
- (5) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2020/03, dated the 16th January, 2020, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 2020, along with Delay Statement.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (5) See No. L.T. 7033/17/22]

- (6) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2022/63, dated the 14th January, 2022, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Amendment) Regulations, 2022.
- (7) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2022/68, dated the 24th January, 2022, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Alternative Investment Funds) (Amendment) Regulations, 2022.
- (8) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2022/69, dated the 24th January, 2022, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Credit Rating Agencies) (Amendment) Regulations, 2022.
- (9) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2022/70, dated the 25th January, 2022, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) (Amendment) Regulations, 2022.

[Placed in Library. For (6) to (9) See No. L.T. 6753/17/22]

- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, and sub-section (3) of Section 31 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956:-
 - (1) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2019/45, dated the 26th December, 2019, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) (Fifth Amendment) Regulations, 2019, along with Delay Statement.
 - (2) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2020-02, dated the 10th January, 2020,

publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) (Amendment) Regulations, 2020, along with Delay Statement.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 7034/17/22]

(iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. G.S.R. 931 (E), dated the 31st December, 2021, publishing the Securities Contracts (Regulation) (Procedure for Holding Inquiry and Imposing Penalties) (Amendment) Rules, 2021, under sub-section (3) of Section 30 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6754/17/22]

(iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. G.S.R. 932 (E), dated the 31st December, 2021, publishing the Depositories (Procedure for Holding Inquiry and Imposing Penalties) (Amendment) Rules, 2021, under Section 27 of the Depositories Act, 1996.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6755/17/22]

- (v) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 along with Explanatory Memoranda:-
 - (1) S.O. 404 (E), dated the 31st January, 2022, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (2) No. 08/2022-Customs (N.T.), dated the 3rd February, 2022, determining the rate of exchange of conversion of certain foreign currencies, given in schedules therein, into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods *w.e.f.* 4th February, 2022.
 - (3) S.O. 690 (E), dated the 15th February, 2022, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (4) No. 10/2022-Customs (N.T.), dated the 17th February, 2022, determining the rate of exchange of conversion of certain foreign currencies, given in schedules therein, into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods *w.e.f.* 18th February, 2022.

- (5) S.O. 900 (E), dated the 28th February, 2022, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) No. 13/2022-Customs (N.T.), dated the 3rd March, 2022, determining the rate of exchange of conversion of certain foreign currencies, given in schedules therein, into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods *w.e.f.* 4th March, 2022.
- (7) S.O. 1024 (E), dated the 8th March, 2022, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (7) See No. L.T. 6757/17/22]

(vi) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Notification No. G.S.R. 193 (E), dated the 11th March, 2022, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 609 (E), dated the 19th June, 2017 to insert certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 166 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and Section 24 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6756/17/22]

- (vii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. S.O. 248 (E), dated the 18th January, 2022, publishing the e-advance rulings Scheme, 2022, issued under sub-sections (9) and (10) of Section 245R and sub-sections (2) and (3) of Section 245W of the Income-tax Act, 1961, along with Explanatory Memorandum.
- (viii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, along with Explanatory Memoranda:-
 - (1) G.S.R. 15 (E), dated the 14th January, 2022, publishing the Income-tax (1st Amendment), Rules, 2022.
 - (2) G.S.R. 24 (E), dated the 18th January, 2022, publishing the Income-tax (2nd Amendment) Rules, 2022.
 - (3) G.S.R. 25 (E), dated the 18th January, 2022, publishing the Securities Transaction Tax (1st Amendment), Rules, 2022.

- (ix) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 5187 (E), dated the 13th December, 2021, publishing the e-Verification Scheme, 2021, issued under sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 135A of the Income-tax Act, 1961, along with Explanatory Memorandum.
- (x) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), issued under sub-sections (6B) and (6C) of Section 250 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, along with Explanatory Memoranda:-
 - (1) S.O. 5429 (E), dated the 28th December, 2021, publishing the Faceless Appeal Scheme, 2021.
 - (2) S.O. 90 (E), dated the 7th January, 2022, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 5429 (E), dated the 28th December, 2021.

 [Placed in Library. For (vii) to (x) See No. L.T. 6751/17/22]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:
 - (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM), Faridabad, Haryana, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM), Faridabad, Haryana, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM), Faridabad, Haryana, for the year 2019-20, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

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

[Placed in Library. For (i) to (iii) See No. L.T. 6750/17/22]

Notifications of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामेश्वर तेली): महोदय, मैं पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस विनियामक बोर्ड अधिनियम, 2006 की धारा 62 के अधीन पेट्रोलयम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:-

(1) PNGRB/COM/3-PPPL Tariff (1)/2012 Vol. IV (P-1018), dated the 14th December, 2021, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Determination of Petroleum and Petroleum Products Pipeline Transportation Tariff) Amendment Regulations, 2021.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5145/17/22]

(2) PNGRB/Admin/12-HR(05)/2021, dated the 30th December, 2021, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Appointment of Consultants) Amendment Regulations, 2021.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6674/17/22]

(3) PNGRB/Auth/1-CGD (79)/2019 (P-770), dated the 15th February, 2022, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Authorizing Entities to Lay, Build, Operate or Expand City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Networks) Amendment Regulations, 2022.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5145/17/22]

Reports and Accounts (2020-21) of KAPL, Bengaluru; BCPL, Kolkata; HAL, Pune and NIPER, Raibareli, Uttar Pradesh related papers

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगवंत खूबा) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:

- (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) Fortieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited (KAPL), Bengaluru, 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) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6904/17/22]

- (ii) (a) Fortieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited (BCPL), 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) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6710/17/22]

- (iii) (a) Sixty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL), Pune, 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) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6711/17/22]

- (2) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Raibareli, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2020-21, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER) Act, 1998.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6903/17/22]

Reports and Accounts (2020-21) of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh and JIPMER, Puducherry and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. BHARATI PRAVIN PAWAR): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i) (a) Fifty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, 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. 6721/17/22]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER), Puducherry, 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. 6728/17/22]

Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (DR. BHAGWAT KISHANRAO KARAD): Sir, I lay on the Table—

(i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. 02/ NaBFID/2021-22, dated the 3rd March, 2022, publishing the National Bank for Financing Infrastructure and Development General Regulations, 2022, under Section 33 of the National Bank for Financing Infrastructure and Development Act, 2021.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6768/17/22]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. SHGB/HRDD/2019/1241, dated the 7th May, 2019, publishing the Sarva Haryana Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010, under sub-section (2) of Section 30 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976, along with Delay Statement.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6767/17/22]

Accounts (2020-21) of TAMP, Mumbai, Maharashtra and related papers

THE MINISTER OF PORTS, SHIPPING AND WATERWAYS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 103 of the

Major Port Trusts Act, 1963, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (a) Annual Accounts of the Tariff Authority for Major Ports (TAMP), Mumbai, Maharashtra, for the year 2020-21, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (b) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Authority.

 [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6689/17/22]
- I. Notifications of the Ministry of Ayush
- II. Reports and Accounts (2020-21) of IMPCL, Almora, Uttarakhand and the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, Rajasthan and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AYUSH (DR. MUNJAPARA MAHENDRABHAI): Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Ayush Notification No. S.O. 652 (E), dated the 14th February, 2022, publishing the National Commission for Indian System of Medicine (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2022, under subsection (2) of Section 57 of the National Commission for Indian System of Medicine Act, 2020.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6742/17/22]

- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Ayush, under Section 56 of the National Commission for Indian System of Medicine Act, 2020:—
 - (1) G.S.R.116 (E), dated the 14th February, 2022, publishing the National Commission for Indian System of Medicine (Manner of Appointment and Nomination of Members, Their Salary, Allowances and Terms and Conditions of Service, and Declaration of Assets, Professional and Commercial Engagements) Amendment Rules, 2022.
 - (2) No. BOA/Regulation/UG/7-10/2021, dated the 16th February, 2022, publishing the National Commission for Indian System of Medicine (Minimum Standards of Undergraduate Ayurveda Education) Regulations, 2022.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 6741/17/22]

(3) No. 11-76/2021-BUSS (Unani-U.G. Regl.), dated the 28th February, 2022, publishing the National Commission for Indian System of Medicine (Minimum Standards of Undergraduate Unani Education), Regulations, 2022.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7035/17/22]

(iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Ayush Notification No. G.S.R. 115 (E), dated the 14th February, 2022, publishing the National Commission for Homoeopathy (Manner of Appointment and Nomination of Members, Their Salary, Allowances and Terms and Conditions of Service, and Declaration of Assets, Professional and Commercial Engagements) Amendment Rules, 2022, under Section 56 of the National Commission for Homoeopathy Act, 2020.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6739/17/22]

(iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Ayush Notification No. S.O. 650 (E), dated the 14th February, 2022, publishing the National Commission for Homoeopathy (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2022, under sub-section (2) of Section 57 of the National Commission for Homoeopathy Act, 2020.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6740/17/22]

- II. (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) Forty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited, (IMPCL), Almora, Uttarakhand, 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) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
 - (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. 6732/17/22]

- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, 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 Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6736/17/22]

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2022

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

"In accordance with provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2022, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th March, 2022."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR, TEXTILES AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

श्री नरेश बंसल (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों में अंतर्विष्ट विभाग संबंधित श्रम, वस्त्र और कौशल विकास संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति की समुक्तियों / सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा आगे की गई कार्रवाई को दर्शाने वाले विवरण की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:-

- (i) Forty-sixth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the Thirty-third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and Skill Development Initiative Scheme' pertaining to the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship;
- (ii) Forty-eighth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the Thirty-fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Textiles;

- (iii) Fiftieth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the Thirty-sixth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship;
- (iv) Fifty-third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the Forty-first Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Jan Shikshan Sansthan Scheme' pertaining to the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship;
- (v) Fifty-fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the Thirtieth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Land Assets Management in National Textile Corporation (NTC)' pertaining to the Ministry of Textiles;
- (vi) Tenth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the First Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2019-20)' of the Ministry of Labour & Employment;
- (vii) Eleventh Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the Second Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2019-20)' of the Ministry of Textiles;
- (viii) Twelfth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the Third Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2019-20)' of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship;
- (ix) Thirteenth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the Fifth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2020-21)' of the Ministry of Labour & Employment;
- (x) Fourteenth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the Sixth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2020-21)' of the Ministry of Textiles;
- (xi) Fifteenth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the Seventh Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2020-21)' of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship;
- (xii) Twenty-fourth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the Fifty-seventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on

- 'Guidelines, Monitoring, Rating and Regulatory System, Status of Investment in Bonds and such Instruments (example of Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services (IL&FS) by PF Funds, Pension Funds' pertaining to the Ministry of Labour & Employment; and
- (xiii) Twenty-sixth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the Seventeenth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2021-22)' of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

REGARDING NOTICES GIVEN BY MEMBERS UNDER RULE 267 AND VARIOUS OTHER ISSUES

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, yesterday, I inaugurated an exhibition on the Freedom Struggle of India, under 'Azaadi ka Amrit Mahotsav' by the Indian Council of Historical Research at Dr. Ambedkar International Centre. It is worth seeing, very inspiring and very interesting. I suggest to the hon. Members to visit it.

Then, on notices under Rule 267 by Shri John Brittas, Shri Binoy Viswam and Shri Shaktisinh Gohil, and also by Dr. Sivadasan, demanding to discuss Twelve Point Charter of Demands raised by Trade Unions, since we are going to discuss labour and employment in detail, the Members can avail that opportunity and discuss these issues. I would like to ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down, Shri Binoy Viswam. I will give an opportunity to you. I am coming to that. An impression is being created as if we are not allowing discussion. The question is, there are instruments, rules and regulations and procedures. There are issues that are already coming up for discussion. For example, price rise of petrol and diesel. A detailed discussion is taking place on the Appropriation Bill and the Finance Bill. Many Members spoke about it. Similarly, the issues of labour and employment, strikes, demands and suggestions etc., and various other issues can be raised at that time, but now Members can just mention the issue. Shri John Brittas, Shri Binoy Viswam and Shri Shaktisinh Goyal can put your points in one minute.

SHRI JOHN BRITTAS (Kerala): Sir, the whole nation is on strike and we would expect the House to deliberate upon issues for which the country has gone on strike. The lives and livelihood of the people have been in great turmoil and we expect the Government to take remedial steps to ensure that...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not supposed to speak on the issue. You have to just mention the issue. I have allowed you and it will discussed when we take up the working of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

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

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: I believe that this great House has a responsibility to take note of the great strike of the working class. This House should believe that they are the wealth producers of the country. They work for the country. Their sweat is for the country. Their blood is for the country. When they are on a strike, this House has the duty and responsibility to discuss verbatim. I hope that the Government, even if it is late, should find time to discuss this issue.

श्री शक्तिसिंह गोहिल (गुजरात): चेयरमैन सर, जो मजदूर हैं, वे इस देश की रीढ़ की हड्डी हैं। आज से उनकी दो दिन की nationwide strike चल रही है against the policies of the Government. उनकी main demands हैं कि जो labour laws scrap किए गए हैं, उनसे उनके ऊपर असर हो रहा है; जो PSUs हैं, उनके privatization के ऊपर उन लोगों को problem है; जो NMP है, उसको लेकर उनको problem है; 'मनरेगा' के wages बढ़ाने के लिए हैं - उनके ऐसे अहम issues हैं। इस हाउस में इन मुद्दों को उठाने के लिए, रूल 267 के तहत नहीं, पर हमें अपनी बात रखने के लिए आपने मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका दिल से धन्यवाद करता हूँ। मजदूरों के इन main issues के लिए सरकार भी इनका संज्ञान ले, positive approach रखे, arrogance न रखे और उनके साथ संवाद करके उनकी बात सुने, धन्यवाद।

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

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): The discussion on the Ministry of Labour and Employment was listed in yesterday's List of Business. In today's List of Business, it has been knocked off. I hope we will have an opportunity for discussing the Ministry of Labour and Employment tomorrow, at least.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will have an opportunity. First, the Finance Bill and the Appropriation Bill is under discussion. Let it be completed. Then we will suggest to the Government to take up that one. You have already made that point. You wanted to change it on priority earlier. The Government has said that it will first take up the Finance Bill and the Appropriation Bill. Now, Zero Hour. Shrimati Chhaya Verma.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, what about my notice under Rule 267?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I thought I had read your names. Shri Tiruchi Siva, Shrimati Mausam Noor, Dr. Santanu Sen, Shri Nadimul Haque, Shri Abir Ranjan Biswas and Shri K. C. Venugopal gave notice on rise in prices of essential commodities. I have already said and I am reiterating again, we will discuss it in detail during the Finance Bill because the Finance Minister is concerned about price rise also. Please take that opportunity.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Prices are increasing every day, Sir. The common man and poor people are suffering. Even diesel, petrol and LPG prices are increasing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will have an opportunity in the afternoon. You can elaborately speak at that time. Zero Hour is also important. Twenty issues have been listed. Please cooperate. You have already mentioned it. That has gone on record. I have taken your names also. Please be silent.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Non-implementation of provisions of Right to Education Act, 2009 in Government schools

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): सभापित महोदय, देश में शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2009 लागू है, जिसमें सभी बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा के अधिकार की परिकल्पना है, जिसके तहत 6-14 साल के बच्चों के लिए स्कूल में फीस नहीं लेने का प्रावधान है। केन्द्रीय विद्यालय में इसका पालन नहीं हो रहा है। केन्द्रीय विद्यालय में लड़िकयों से 1,800 रुपए और लड़कों से 2,500 रुपए शाला विकास निधि, कंप्यूटर और प्रशिक्षण के नाम से फीस ली जाती है। महोदय, मैं आम बच्चों की बात कर रही हूं, मैं सर्विस वाले माता-पिता के बच्चों की बात नहीं कर रही हूं। कोरोना काल में बच्चों के अभिभावकों से ऑनलाइन पैसा लिया गया और जिन बच्चों ने फीस नहीं दी, उनके नाम काट दिए

गए। महोदय, सदन के माध्यम से मेरी मांग है कि उन बच्चों के नामों को फिर से स्कूल में जोड़ा जाए।

महोदय, लोक सभा में भी इस विषय पर चर्चा हुई थी और कुछ माननीय सांसदों ने कहा कि केन्द्रीय विद्यालय का जो सांसद कोटा है, उसे काटा जाए। हमारे कुछ बुद्धिमान सांसद यह भी कह रहे थे कि हम परेशान हो जाते हैं, क्योंकि लोग हमारे प्राण खा जाते हैं। आप जन-प्रतिनिधि हैं, इसलिए आपके पास जनता तो आएगी ही।

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are two views. Some Members want to increase the quota... (Interruptions)...

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा : सदन के माध्यम से मेरी मांग है कि उस कोटे को बढ़ाया जाए और उसे 10 के बदले 25 किया जाए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, Chhayaji. You speak only on the subject for which notice has been given. It is not going on record.

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा :*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. आप बैठ जाइए, प्लीज़ा...(व्यवधान)... This is not the way. This will not go on record. Nothing said by Shrimati Chhaya Verma will go on record, either in print or on electronic media.

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा : *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Some Members have developed this habit. In spite of Chair advising and cautioning, they continue to speak. It gives only a momentary satisfaction or you can call it vicarious satisfaction, because it is not going on record. There are two views. I got your point and I was about to mention it. Some Members want that the so called quota to be increased and some Members came, met me and told me, 'Sir, this should be done away with.'...(Interruptions)... So, let it be discussed whether to keep it or to be dispensed with.

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा : *

श्री सभापति : आप सदन के अधिकार का हनन क्यों कर रही हैं?

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^{*} Not recorded.

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

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

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SHAKTISINH GOHIL (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Abir Ranjan Biswas. Please, no comments. This is a very bad habit of sitting and just making comments. I don't know why you do that? Otherwise, you come prepared. I know that you also work hard. Why are you unnecessarily spoiling your track record?

Data breach in CISF records

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, my Zero Hour submission is relating to data breach in the CISF records.

Sir, on March 6, 2022, the Central Industrial Security Force i.e., C.I.S.F. suffered data breach. Several internal documents and personal records of serving officers were freely accessible online for a number of days.

The C.I.S.F. provides security services to more than 300 industrial units, Government infrastructure projects, facilities and establishment all over the country. It has more than 1.6 lakh members, making it one of the largest police forces in the world. Considering the scale of its operation and the nature of its work, any such data leak or breach can have severe and serious implications.

Data that was leaked contained 2.46 lakh addresses of C.I.S.F. files and PDFs as well as health records and other personally identifiable records of C.I.S.F. personnel. Leak of such data is a gross violation of privacy and an undeniable threat to national security. Records of such nature are usually put up for sale on unregulated dark web, as we know, where they can be bought for malignant purposes. This information should not be publicly accessible.

Considering the number of data breaches has quadrupled since 2020, it is very alarming with 9 large-scale breaches in 2021 alone, it is important that the

Government take sincere note of this crisis. Sensitive and personal information cannot be vulnerable to leaks. It violates our citizens' right to privacy and threatens the nation's sovereignty.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the 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।

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Need for removal of converted persons from Scheduled Tribes category

श्री रामचंद्र जांगड़ा (हरियाणा) : महोदय, आपने मुझे बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बात करने का मौका दिया। महोदय, मैं गीता के एक श्लोक के साथ अपनी बात की शुरुआत कर रहा हूं:

"श्रेयान्स्वधर्मो विगुणः परधर्मात्स्वनुष्ठितात् । स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः परधर्मो भयावहः॥"

मान्यवर, गीता के अनुसार धर्म किसी पूजा पद्धित का नाम नहीं है, बल्कि धारण करने योग्य जो सनातन सत्य है, उसी का नाम धर्म कहा गया है। उपरोक्त श्लोक का सही अर्थों में अगर कहीं अनुपालन दिखाई देता है, तो हमारे देश की अलग-अलग जनजातीय श्रेणियों में दिखाई देता है। चाहे चित्रकला हो, नृत्य हो, वादन हो, गायन हो या वेशभूषा हो, अनेक रूपों में वह इन जनजातीय समाजों में अभिव्यक्त होता है। जनजातीय समाजों की देवताओं के प्रति आस्थाएं और उस आधार पर विकसित समाज रचना व्यवस्थाएं, जीवन मूल्य, जिन्हें जन्म से मृत्यु तक के संस्कारों के रूप में देखा जा सकता है, चाहे वह करमा पूजा हो, साहुल पूजा हो, ग्राम का सरगना स्थल हो, भील समाज में मातानुवन हो, पारम्परिक गायन हो या विभिन्न देवी-देवताओं के प्रति उनकी आस्था और पूजा हो, सभी में जनजातीय संस्कृति की झलक अलग से दिखाई देती है।

मान्यवर, जनजातीय राजाओं का इतिहास और उनकी न्याय व्यवस्था भी इतिहास के पन्नों में मिल जाती है। विदेशी आक्रांताओं से लोहा लेने, भारत को सामरिक, आर्थिक दृष्टि से बचाने के लिए जनजातीय योद्धाओं के बलिदान की घटनाओं से इतिहास भरा हुआ है।

मान्यवर, 1857 की क्रान्ति के दमन के बाद अंग्रेज़ों को सबसे बड़ी चुनौती सुप्रसिद्ध क्रांतिकारी वासुदेव बलवंत फड़के के नेतृत्व में जनजातीय लोगों के द्वारा मिली। मान्यवर, 1870 में वासुदेव बलवंत फड़के के पकड़े जाने के बाद जनजातीय लोगों ने अंग्रेजों को नाकों चने चबवाये। उसके बाद जनजातीय समाज अंग्रेजों की आंख की किरकिरी बन गये। 1870 के क्रिमिनल ट्राइब्स एक्ट के बाद इन समाजों पर भीषण अत्याचार किये गये तथा 1870 में अंग्रेजों द्वारा लाये गये इंडियन फॉरेस्ट एक्ट के बाद इनकी जंगलों से बेदखली शुरू हो गई, जिनको ये माता समान समझते थे। यही नहीं, 1911 की जनगणना में इन्हें हिंदुओं से अलग पंथ बताकर चिह्नित किया गया।

श्री सभापति : आप रामचंद्र जी हैं, फिर भी मुझे आपको रोकना पड़ेगा।

श्री रामचंद्र जांगड़ा: भारतीय समाज में फूट डालने का अंग्रेजों का यह प्रथम प्रयास था। इसी को 1931 की जनगणना में दोहराया गया और इनको ईसाई धर्म में परिवर्तित होने के लिए लोभ, लालच व डर दिखाया गया।

श्री सभापति : डा. अशोक बाजपेयी, आप बोलिये। प्लीज़, उनका नाम भी है, आपने मैटर रेज़ किया है। ...(व्यवधान)... श्री रामचंद्र जांगड़ा: लेकिन फिर भी जनजातीय समाज अपनी सनातन संस्कृति से जुड़े रहे। ...(व्यवधान)... स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद इनके संरक्षण के लिए संविधान की पांचवीं व छठी अनुसूची में कुछ विशेष प्रावधान किये गये, जिनमें जनजातीय आरक्षण सुविधा भी एक विषय है। स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद भी ईसाई मिशनरियों द्वारा तथा कहीं-कहीं मुल्लाओं द्वारा इनके धर्मांतरण के प्रयास जारी रहे। देश के अलग-अलग भागों में कुछ प्रतिशत लोगों के धर्मांतरण में वे सफल भी हो गये।

श्री सभापति : डा. अशोक बाजपेयी।...(व्यवधान)... रामचंद्र जी, आपका टाइम हो गया, मैं क्या करूं? आप जनरल डिस्कशन में यह मैटर रेज़ करिये।

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, संविधान सभा में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को देश के विकास की मुख्य धारा में लाने के लिए संविधान में अलग से व्यवस्था करने का काम किया गया। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 341 और 342 में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजातीय श्रेणी के लोगों ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कैलाश सोनी (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

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

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

श्री सभापति : अशोक जी, आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है, मैं क्या करूं, आप लोग आगे आपस में चर्चा करिये। श्री के. वेंलेल्वना जी, आप बोलिये।

Need to extend National Waterway No. 6 upto Tipaimukh

SHRI K. VANLALVENA (Mizoram): Thank you, hon. Chairman, Sir, for allowing me to raise the important issue of the economic development of tribal people living in the State of Assam, Mizoram and Manipur along the river Barak.

As we all know, the National Waterways No. 6 is the waterway on the Barak River between Bhanga and Lakhipur in Assam. The length of the National Waterways No. 6 is 121 kilometers from Bhanga on the Assam-Bangladesh border up to the Lakhipur town in Assam. I want to inform hon. Members of this august House that there is one river junction, Tipaimukh, which is on the upstream of the Barak River, about 100 kilometers away from Lakhipur at the Mizoram-Manipur border. We can sail on boat down the Bay of Bengal from the Tipaimukh junction through the Barak River throughout the year. Hence, I would request the Union Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways to extend this National Waterways No. 6 up to Tipaimukh, so that the tribal people living in these areas could utilize this Waterway to a large extent. The Ministry of Transport, Government of Mizoram, has already submitted a proposal to this effect to the Union Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, I feel very happy talking about this matter in the presence of the hon. Minister for Ports, Shipping and Waterways, Shri Sarbananda Sonowal. He knows very well about this particular Waterways. Thank you, Sir.

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

SHRI G.K. VASAN (Tamil Nadu): 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. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): 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.

श्री सभापति: कुछ लोग कह रहे हैं कि वहां नाम appear नहीं हो रहे हैं, उसका एक कारण यह है कि कुछ लोग प्रोटोकॉल फॉलो नहीं कर रहे हैं, जबिक अभी तक वह सिस्टम लागू है, कृपया डिस्टेंस का ख्याल रखिये।

Need to increase fertilizer subsidy in the light of fertilizer supply crunch due to Russia Ukraine crisis

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, in the past one year, our farmers have been very badly hit because of the significant rise in fertilizer prices. On an average, prices of various fertilizers have increased by 45 to 60 per cent. This has pushed the input cost of the farmers' produce, which is gradually eating away the meagre profits which the farmers earn out of agriculture.

Particularly, marginal farmers are very badly hit. The hike in fertilizer prices is another addition to the already long list of problems which farmers are facing. With the on-going conflict between Russia and Ukraine, the fertilizer supply chain is expected to be hit very badly since Russia and Ukraine contribute 10 per cent of the India's total fertilizer imports from these countries. It is likely that fertilizer prices will see the same fate as petrol and LPG prices as crude oil prices have gone up significantly. Hike in fertilizer prices will rise further the agony of our farming community. In the current year's Budget, which the hon. Finance Minister has presented, there was a 30 per cent reduction in fertilizer subsidy from Rs.1.4 lakh crore to Rs.1.05 lakh crore. It is baffling that the Government has reduced the fertilizer subsidy. Therefore, fertilizer prices have been on the rise for the past one year. This anti-farmer move of the Government is highly deplorable and unfortunate. In the hour of crisis, the Government must do the rightful to the farming community and, hence, I urge the Government to increase the fertilizer subsidy for the farmers at the earliest. Thank you very much.

श्री सभापति : इसमें एसोसिएट करने के लिए अपने नाम भेज दीजिए।

श्री राजमणि पटेल (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR (West Bengal): I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRI JOHN BRITTAS (Kerala): I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

DR. V. SIVADASAN (Kerala): I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar; आज आप इतने thick colour का कपड़ा पहनकर आये हैं!

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Sir, today is an important day for me because today is our Party's 40th Formation Day, which was founded by late hon. N.T. Rama Rao. On this occasion, I once again thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay.

Menace of illicit liquor

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, illicit liquor is a very serious menace across the country. Why I am saying it is very serious because it affects the lives of the people. Instances of deaths due to consumption of contaminated liquor have increased recently. In last six months, such incidents have taken place in many parts of the country. The recent one that occurred is in Jangareddygudem in West Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh in which more than 27 persons died, but these deaths were projected as natural deaths. Our Party president and former Chief Minister, Shri Chandrababu Naidu garu, visited the place of incident, and spoke to the victims and paid Rs.1 lakh each to the deceased family. Such incidents create law and order problem in the place of States where they occur. Such incidents have happened in other parts of the country too in the recent past. The hooch tragedy incidents that have happened in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and in other States are grim reminder of inhumane practices that exist in the country. The National Crime Records Bureau (NCB) identifies such deaths under the heading 'Deaths due to consumption of spurious or adulterated liquor'. Such deaths in the year 2020 were

947, out of which, 18 deaths were in the State of Andhra Pradesh. This year, there are 27 deaths. This amply shows illicit liquor *mafia* have put the lives of the people of Andhra Pradesh into peril. If such practices are allowed to happen without any hindrance, the lives of the people, particularly, the youths will be in danger. Certainly, a situation has arisen to act stringently in the matter. I am very much proud that our hon. Chief Minister, Shri Jagan Mohan Reddy garu, has promised entire ban on liquor. But, unfortunately, the State itself is running the liquor business. Finally, I urge the Government to take immediate steps to curb the means of illicit and spurious liquor, particularly in the State of Andhra Pradesh and to order for a probe into the recent incident that had happened in Andhra Pradesh by Central Government agencies. Another surprising fact is that the future revenues on liquor are being escrowed to raise borrowings for the present expenditure. ...(Interruptions)...

MR, CHAIRMAN: Your time is over.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your concern is about illicit liquor everywhere in the country. On your Party's Formation Day, why do you want me to say something which is unpleasant?

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Inadequacy of passenger ships to Lakshadweep island

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB (Kerala): Sir, I would like to raise the issue of inadequacy of passenger ships to Lakshadweep islands. The people of Lakshadweep are facing difficulties in travelling to Kerala due to inadequacy of passenger ships. Earlier, there were seven ships and multiple other vessels that had facilitated the people of Lakshadweep to travel to Kerala. Later, the number of ships was reduced to one, which connects people of Lakshadweep to Kochi. Two ships, namely, Amini Dweep and Minicoy Dweep from Beypore Port in Calicut, are currently not in service. Two other ships, namely, MV Arabian Sea and MV Lakshadweep Sea, which had 300-passenger capacity, stopped their services without any prior notice and reason. These ships are docked at Kochi. MV Kavaratti, the largest ship with 700-passenger capacity, has not been repaired even after three months. At present, there are only two ships which have a capacity of 400 passengers each. These ships are only based at Kochi. People of Lakshadweep have to wait for weeks in Kochi to get tickets.

Tourism industry has also been severely affected due to less number of ships. Ticket fare has increased by 100 per cent for Lakshadweep people and people from other States too.

Therefore, I request the Government to urgently look into this matter and I demand to reinstate, at least, five ships, three from Kochi and two from Beypore, Calicut. This will ease the difficulties faced by the people of Lakshadweep. I also demand reduction in fare of ships considering the livelihood difficulties of Lakshadweep people and setting up of an emergency assistance mechanism in case ships get stranded in the sea. Thank you.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we associate ourselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want to associate or visit Lakshadweep?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Both, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But, not at reduced fares. There will be normal fares for MPs also.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I 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.

SHRI P. WILSON (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.

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

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

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (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.

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

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश)ः महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूं।

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

DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharasthra): 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 equip schools for redressal of child sexual abuse and to create awareness

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, according to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) Report, between 2018 and 2020, around 40,000 cases have been registered under POCSO. These are registered cases and there are many unregistered cases also. The number declined in 2020 during the Covid period, but now, it has started rising again.

Children are very vulnerable in our society and this sort of sexual abuse against them impacts them very much physically and mentally and sometimes leads to traumatic memories which the children may carry throughout their lives. The Government enacted the POCSO Act, and though it is effective, there is a vast gap between the awareness of the Act among the children and also different mechanisms in place for addressing the child sexual abuse. A recent survey undertaken by the Outlawed India has revealed that a majority of the Indian schools either don't have a mechanism for dealing with such situations, or if they do, a significant majority of the students are not aware of the Act at all. The gap remains not only because of the implementation, but because of lack of the awareness of the Act among the students and also different mechanisms that ought to be in place. As observed by experts, in many schools, often the child is not even aware that it is a sexual abuse. Out of the Indian schools, only 36 per cent of the schools are aware of this Act and 39 per cent of the students are aware of it. Mostly, the students or the children are scared to report it to their parents, but in most of the cases, the perpetrators are close relatives or the persons known to them.

So, this is a very serious issue and the absence of mechanism has to be addressed very seriously. School is one of the places where the children spend most of their time away from home and thus, it becomes very important. There is a need for immediate intervention to make it mandatory for every school that regular workshops are held for both, students and teachers, and awareness must be created. It should be made compulsory for all schools, and the children, first of all, must know that they have to report. They are not aware of it whether it is an abuse

and not aware of the reporting channel also. So, I urge upon the Government to take this as a very serious issue and do the needful to address the issue.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I 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.

SHRI K.R.N. RAJESHKUMAR (Tamil Nadu): 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.

SHRI JOHN BRITTAS (Kerala): 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.

SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGOVAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharasthra): 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 R.S. BHARATHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री राजमणि पटेल (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्रीमती फूलो देवी नेतम (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करती हूं।

SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI (Maharashtra): 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.

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

Rising pothole deaths on Indian roads

DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I wish to reiterate the fact that most visible indicator of the development of any nation is the quality of its roads. The Government bolsters the vision that road safety is made an integral part of road design at its planning stage. Yet, the recent data released by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) states the fact that due to potholes, more than 4,000 accidents took place in 2019 and more than 3,000 accidents took place in 2020.

Sir, according to a research by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific, road accidents have cost India about three per cent of its Gross Domestic Product per year, or, US dollar 58,000 million in absolute terms. Since pothole deaths constitute integral part of road accidents, there is a recurring

need to strengthen the Motor Vehicles Act further to hold the contractors and the officials liable on the ground of negligence.

Sir, despite the safety standards set up by the Central Government, the road contractors and engineers are still not held criminally answerable for causing deaths and injuries, which organizations like 'Save the Life Foundation' are demanding. Sir, accidents occur when there are no proper signs or barricades, which should definitely be there as a precautionary measure.

MoRTH specifications are not followed by the contractors, and, visits are not made by the officials as per the rules. Bad quality construction results in bad quality roads, which ultimately results in accidents. Hence, I request the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways to ensure that apart from forming a multi-pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety, based on education, engineering, enforcement and emergency care, the penalties and punishments on the responsible parties should be implemented to improve the situation. Thank you.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): Sir, I 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 ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): 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.

SHRI JOHN BRITTAS (Kerala): 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 KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): 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 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. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्रीमती फूलो देवी नेतम (छत्तीसगढ़) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूं।

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री राजमणि पटेल (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

Acrimonious and uncertain business laws in the country

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): Sir, today, I wish to speak on the lesser explored area of imprisonment clauses in business laws in India and I wish to bring to the notice of the House the existence of a web of acrimonious laws, which is seriously deterring the entrepreneurship and startup culture in our country and which is negatively affecting our economy.

Sir, as per the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Report, 2015, India was ranked 142nd which improved to 63rd position in the year 2019, the year for which the last report is available. Sir, it is very flattering improvement. I certainly commend and applaud the Government for having taken many encouraging steps to improve the business climate in the country but in one area, the picture is not that rosy. As per a recent report by the Observer Research Foundation (ORF) titled 'Jail for Doing Business', there are 1,536 laws for doing business in India. Yes, Sir, there are 1,536 laws, half of which carry imprisonment clauses. Within these 1,536 laws, there is a web of 69,000 compliances and 6,618 annual filings. Sir, you will be shocked to note

that on an average, there are ten changes in regulatory compliances every day and our entrepreneurs are supposed to keep a tab on all these changes on a daily basis.

We all know the consequences of criminal liability are humongous in our country and impact a person's liberty and position in the society. In the criminal justice system, *mens rea* or criminal intent is important. If a person has a guilty mind and commits an act with the guilty mind, then, he or she should be punished. But at times, even when there is no wilful action to cause harm or defraud, our entrepreneurs face imprisonment even for minor lapses.

Let me give you an example. Sir, in the IPC, assault or use of criminal force on a woman with the intent to disrobe her carries an imprisonment of a period between three to five years. The same imprisonment term is provided for not furnishing monthly details of inward supplies in GSTR-2 form under the GST Act, 2017. The punishment for assault on a woman with the intent to disrobe her, and, the punishment for not furnishing the monthly GST return, is the same. Sir, this is the manifestation of the narrative that entrepreneurs are criminals, they create evils and they should be given punishment. Who are the biggest beneficiaries of all this? Of course, the Chartered Accountants, the Company Secretaries and the lawyers. The intermediaries have become the suppliers of regulatory stents, and, they are provided legal angioplasty to cleanse the cholesterol. To conclude, I strongly urge the Government that if we are to reach our target of five-trillion-dollar economy in the next two-three years and become the third largest economy in the world, then we need to restore dignity to our entrepreneurs by relooking imprisonment clauses in our business laws.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Sujeet Kumar ji. ...(Interruptions)... He has the background of a police officer. But I must tell you that regulation is required but regulation should not be made into strangulation.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also 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.

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

SHRI MUZIBULLA KHAN (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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.

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

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

Resentment among the Jain community due to declaration of some Jain sites as Wildlife Sanctuary

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन में एक महत्वपूर्ण सूचना देना चाहता हूँ। जैन समाज पूरे देश में फैला हुआ है। जैन समाज के लोगों के 20 जैन तीर्थंकरों की मोक्षस्थली श्री सम्मेद शिखरजी पर्वतराज है, जो कि झारखंड में स्थित है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि 02 अगस्त, 2019 को केन्द्रीय वन मंत्रालय ने एक नोटिफिकेशन जारी कर 20 जैन तीर्थंकरों की मोक्षस्थली श्री सम्मेद शिखरजी पर्वतराज को वन्य जीव अभयारण्य घोषित कर दिया है। मान्यवर, यह जैन समाज का सर्वोच्च तीर्थ है, जहाँ सदियों से आध्यात्मिक विकास की यात्रा के लिए जैन समुदाय के लोग जाते हैं। महोदय, जैन समाज के लोग न ही मांस-मदिरा का सेवन करते हैं, न ही जीव-हत्या करते हैं, लेकिन यह होने से वहाँ पर मांस-मदिरा का सेवन बड़े पैमाने पर होने लगा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से माँग करूँगा कि इस पर रोक लगाएं और इसे आध्यात्मिक शिखर ही रहने दें। इसे पर्यटन का स्थल न बनाएं, तािक वहाँ मांस-मदिरा का सेवन न हो, धन्यवाद।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राजमणि पटेल (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): 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.

Need for railway connectivity to Vizhinjam International Deepwater Multipurpose Seaport

SHRI JOHN BRITTAS (Kerala): Sir, this is to remind the Government about its commitment to infrastructure projects. The Vizhinjam International Deepwater Multipurpose Seaport, once completed, will be the deepest port in India, capable of

handling mother ships. Having proximity to the international ship route, it will co-exist and compete with international ports like Colombo, Singapore and Dubai. The salient features make the Vizhinjam Port a natural choice to get classified as a major port and included under the Sagarmala Programme or any other suitable programmes supposed to get financial assistance from the Government in providing last mile rail connectivity to the port. But, Sir, Vizhinjam Port is still classified as a non-major port and the Government has also not responded positively so far about financial assistance for establishing rail connectivity to Vizhinjam Port. The agency entrusted by the Government of Kerala brought in the DPR which said that Rs. 1,053 crores would be enough for having rail connectivity to the Vizhinjam Port. Unfortunately, the Southern Railways worked on the DPR submitted by the Government of Kerala and the cost has been raised by hundred per cent. The present DPR approved by the Government of India, that is, the Railways, is Rs. 2,104 crores. Nobody knows the rationale or logic behind this steep hike. The Government needs to think that the Port is handled by none other than the Adanis. So, I would request the Government to look into it and make sure that the rail connectivity is made a reality and the port is also a workable proposition.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): 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.

DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also 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.

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri G.C. Chandrashekhar, in Kannada.

Need to develop river water projects in Karnataka

SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR (Karnataka): * "Sir, there has been a constant demand from all the political parties and residents of Karnataka to declare Upper Krishna Project-3 and Kalasa-Banduri projects as National projects. These important projects in the North Karnataka region remain unfinished.

Sir, I would like to bring it to your notice that the 80 per cent population of the north Karnataka region holds 2-3 acres of arid-land and as a result, in many cases the entire families have turned into migrant labourers who have moved to neighbouring parts of Maharashtra, Bengaluru and other parts of Karnataka and Goa to earn their livelihood. During the covid-19 pandemic, these laborers were forced to return to their native places and are once again forced to depend on those arid-lands for their livelihood. Taking note of the situation, Niti Aayog in its report has rightly declared 28 out of 80 talukas as very backward areas. The Congress Government led by Dr. Manmohan Singh had declared this region as very backward and also gave special status to this region under Article 370(J).

If the Upper Krishna Project becomes operational, about 1 crore 22 lakhs people across 7 districts of the region will be benefited, as 5.9 lakh hectares of land will come under irrigation. Likewise, if Kalasa-Banduri project becomes operational, it will provide potable water to people of 13 districts including Dharwad, Belgavi, Bagalkote and Gadag. Sir, through you, I would like to request the Government to declare these projects as National projects.

Sir, I would also like to request the Government that Krishna and Palar rivers should be linked and Karnataka's water share should be determined accordingly before taking up any further development of this project. Thank you."

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^{*}English translation of the original speech delivered in Kannada.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Chandrashekhar ji you spoke very well.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL (Madhya 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.

SHRIMATI PHULO DEVI NETAM (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI NEERAJ DANGI (Rajasthan): 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. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): 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.

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.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He was suggesting that irrigation projects in the North Karnataka should be taken up on priority because people are migrating to other places owing to lack of water. This is the essence of what he has said. They are going to Maharashtra, Bangalore and other places.

Need for timely local body elections with reservation for OBCs

श्री सुशील कुमार मोदी (बिहार): सभापित महोदय, पिछले 50 वर्षों से देश के अधिकांश राज्यों में Other Backward Classes की लिस्ट बनी हुई है और उसी OBC की लिस्ट के आधार पर एजुकेशन और जॉब्स में रिज़र्वेशन मिलता है। जब 73rd और 74th amendments हुए, तो पंचायत और urban local bodies में भी उसी OBC की लिस्ट के आधार पर आरक्षण दिया जाने लगा, लेकिन अभी हाल के दिनों में सुप्रीम कोर्ट का एक फैसला आया है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यह कहा है कि एजुकेशन और जॉब की लिस्ट अलग होगी तथा पोलिटिकल रिज़र्वेशन की लिस्ट अलग होगी। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र में पंचायत और urban local bodies के चुनावों को स्थिगत करना पड़ा है। कर्णाटक और बिहार में भी चुनाव कराना मुश्किल हो गया है, क्योंकि पोलिटिकल रिज़र्वेशन की अलग लिस्ट बनाना बहुत ही कठिन काम है। कोर्ट ने कहा है कि एक dedicated Commission बनाइए to conduct a rigorous empirical enquiry into the nature and implications of backwardness qua local bodies, within the State. राज्यों के पास कोई empirical data नहीं है। कोर्ट ने यह भी कहा है कि हर लोकल बॉडी का रिज़र्वेशन अलग होगी।

सभापति महोदय, यह काम बहुत ही कठिन है। कोर्ट ने यह भी कहा है कि बिना triple test के आप इलेक्शन नहीं करा सकते हैं। कोर्ट ने यह भी कह दिया है कि de-reserve OBC seats in all future local bodies till separate list on the basis of triple test is prepared for political reservation.

मैं आग्रह करूँगा कि जिस तरह से SC/ST के लिए एक ही लिस्ट है, जिसके आधार पर एजुकेशन, जॉब तथा पोलिटिकल रिज़र्वेशन मिलता है, उसी प्रकार ओबीसी के लिए भी एक ही लिस्ट के आधार पर आरक्षण होना चाहिए। इसके लिए अगर आवश्यक हो, तो कानून भी बनाया जाना चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P. Wilson.

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, my issue will be different.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The issue is same.

SHRI P. WILSON: Sir, I rise to draw the attention of the Government to the deadlock and constitutional crisis. Constitutional reservations to the OBCs in local body elections were brought in the year 1992. Even after 28 years, we are yet to implement the OBC reservations fully. In March 2011, pursuant to the 15th Lok Sabha passing a resolution to undertake Socio Economic Caste Census which includes census of all castes other than SC/ST, the Union Cabinet spent about Rs.4893.60 crore to collect the data. The raw data was handed over to Chairman of NITI Aayog.

But, till today, they have not sat and have not verified whether the raw caste data is correct or not.

Sir, the hon. Supreme Court has held that OBC reservations in local body elections can be given only when empirical data is available and only when a dedicated Commission approves it. This situation has resulted in a constitutional deadlock. The Union Government through a press release dated 20.12.2021 said that it will file a review petition to allow political reservation of OBCs in the local bodies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your demand?

SHRI P. WILSON: But, till today, they have not done it. On the one hand, the Constitution provides for OBC reservations but, on the other hand, there is a deadlock by the court judgment. Hence, I earnestly appeal to the hon. Prime Minister through this august House to intervene and break the constitutional deadlock by either releasing the caste census data, collected during SECC 2011, to all the States or bring forward an amendment to Article 243D(6) and Article 243T(6) of the Constitution of India that mandates reservations for OBCs in local body elections based upon the empirical data collected by the States under Article 342A(3) and uphold social justice at the local body level. Thank you, Sir.

THE LEADER OF OPPOSITION (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): Sir, I 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.

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.

SHRI R.S. BHARATHI (Tamil Nadu): 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 K.R.N. RAJESHKUMAR (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.

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): 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. VIKAS MAHATAME (Maharashtra): 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 K.J. ALPHONS (Rajasthan): 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. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूं।

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

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

श्रीमती गीता उर्फ चंद्रप्रभा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूं।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री कैलाश सोनी (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

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

श्री जुगलिसंह लोखंडवाला (गुजरात) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Nadimul Haque. ...(Interruptions)... Whoever wants to associate may please send their names. ...(Interruptions)... Not with Shri Nadimul Haque. ...(Interruptions)... After hearing you; not without hearing you. ...(Interruptions)...

Rising cases of accidents due to use of white LED headlights

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, the World Head Injury Awareness Day was observed around a week ago, on 20th March. With road accidents recognised as one of the leading causes for head injuries, the fact that India occupies the first position in road accidents, as admitted by the Transport Minister himself, is fear-inducing.

As per a recent World Bank report, India accounts for 11 per cent of the global deaths from road accidents. Contributing to these worrying figures is the rampant use of white LED headlights in two-wheeler and four-wheeler vehicles. Many of us see it as a fashion trend and use these white lights.

This poses a serious problem as the chances of vehicle crashes increase when a vehicle approaching from the opposite side uses white LED headlights, which tends to be blinding. It may be noted that such headlamps are in contravention of the Motor Vehicles Act, which penalises vehicle modifications. Some States even have rules prohibiting white LED headlamps. Despite these measures, such lamps continue to be used all across the country, leading to road accidents causing grievous injury and sometimes death.

Sir, in 2018, India lost 0.77 per cent of its GDP due to these grievous road accidents. Studies show that the implementation of the Motor Vehicles Act and the Central Motor Vehicles Rules has been negligent. In 2020, India had pledged to reduce the number of road accidents by 50 per cent by the year 2030. Hence, the fact that fatality from road accidents has not decreased is concerning. Therefore, there is need to frame legislation which bans use of white headlamps and ensures its strict implementation once it is framed.

Sir, my last point is, our hon. Chief Minister, Ms. Mamata Banerjee, in Bengal, follows the motto "Safe Drive, Save Life". It is best to replicate this throughout the country. I urge the Government to take this into consideration and take strict action to ensure the safety on our roads. Thank you.

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

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

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

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

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

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

MS. SUSHMITA DEV (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar 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.

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

श्री नीरज डांगी (राजस्थान) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

Provision of extra attempts and relaxation in competitive exams to candidates in light of COVID Pandemic

SHRIMATI RAJANI ASHOKRAO PATIL (Maharashtra): Sir, I wish to bring to your kind notice a genuine grievance of the aspirants for Civil Services examination and other Central Government examinations like SSC, IBPS, IIT, CPO, etc. These aspirants were either age-barred or attempt-barred, appeared or non-appeared for 2020 and

2021. A large section of aspirants who appeared in this Covid-situation examination during the year 2020 and 2021 could not give their fair effort.

Some of the aspirants were themselves affected, some lost their kin and many were also part of the frontline workforce. The pandemic robbed their opportunity of making a fair effort to clear their examination. These aspirants approached the hon. Supreme Court. However, the hon. Supreme Court said that the decision lies with the Central Government and that they should go to the Central Government. Students, who have faced Covid hardships, are large in numbers. These students, who are affected by the pandemic situation and could not give the examination, cumulatively account for around two crores. While looking at the hardships faced by the candidates and adverse policies that restricted Corona-affected individuals to attempt the exams, some State Governments have provided them the relief such as Uttarakhand, Tripura, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Odisha and Jammu and Kashmir.

Sir, through you, I would like to request that those students should be provided extra attempt and relaxation in their examination. Thank you, Sir.

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

SHRI JOHN BRITTAS (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. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): 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.

DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): 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.

SHRI M. MOHAMED ABDULLA (Tamil Nadu): 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.

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

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

Need for stringent laws to deal with rising incidents of cheating in various examinations

श्री संजय सेट (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापित महोदय, हम सब यह स्वीकार करते हैं कि शिक्षा प्रत्येक बच्चे का मौलिक अधिकार है। देश की तरक्की में शिक्षा का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है। किसी भी देश की तरक्की तभी संभव है, जब उसकी साक्षरता दर अधिक से अधिक हो। महोदय, राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी कार्यालय, 2020 के आंकड़ों पर आधारित एक रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक भारत में साक्षरता दर 77.7 फीसदी है। ग्रामीण इलाकों में साक्षरता दर 73.5 फीसदी है और शहरों में साक्षरता दर 87.7 फीसदी है। सर, जहां सरकार द्वारा केन्द्रीय विद्यालय, माध्यमिक विद्यालय, कस्तूरबा गांधी बालिका विद्यालय और कुछ शिक्षा संस्थान, जो निजी ट्रस्ट द्वारा संचालित होते हैं, जिन्हें सरकार द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त होती है...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sanjayji, please conclude.

श्री संजय सेठ: उनके माध्यम से शिक्षा दी जा रही है, परंतु मुख्य समस्या यह है कि निजी संस्थान केवल पैसा कमाने में रुचि रखते हैं। आजकल private institutions ग्रामीण और शहरी इलाकों में खोले जाते हैं। प्राइवेट स्कूल्स वाले बच्चों से साल भर की मोटी फीस लेकर उनको सिर्फ थोड़ी पढ़ाई कराते हैं और बाकी साल के अंत में अच्छे परिणाम के लिए उनको नकल कराते हैं और paper leak कराते हैं। इसकी वजह से वे बाद में अपनी रेटिंग बढ़ा लेते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आपकी डिमांड क्या है?

श्री संजय सेट: सर, ये जो नकल करा रहे हैं, इससे unemployment बढ़ रहा है। उसकी वजह से यह होता है कि जब वे बच्चे किसी competitive exam में जाते हैं, तो वे उस एग्ज़ाम को पास नहीं कर पाते हैं, जिससे उनको नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। हमारा सरकार से यह कहना है कि इस नकल की समस्या को रोकने के लिए कड़े से कड़े कदम उठाए जाएं, जिससे कि बच्चों का भविष्य खराब न हो और आगे उनको नौकरी मिल सके।

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

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): 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.

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

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

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

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

श्री सकलदीप राजभर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

Need for supply of indigenously manufactured rifles to Indian Armed Forces

श्री बृजलाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापित महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि हमारी Defence Forces और Paramilitary Forces को assault rifle AK-203, जो fifth generation rifle है, वह शीघ्र दी जाए। महोदय, आज़ादी के बाद विरासत में हमें 303 rifles मिली थीं, जो 1962 war में भी प्रयोग हुई थीं और वे हमारी हार का एक कारण बनीं।

उसके बाद 1963 में self-loading SLR rifles मिलीं और 1990 के दशक के अंत में हम 5.56mm INSAS rifle का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं, जो Kargil war में उतनी प्रभावी नहीं रहीं, क्योंकि इनमें stopping power नहीं है। मैं अपने प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का शुक्रगुज़ार हूं कि इन्होंने AK-203 rifle की फैक्टरी अमेठी, उत्तर प्रदेश में लगाई और उसमें शीघ्र प्रोड्क्शन भी शुरू होने वाला है। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूं कि हमारी Defence Forces और Paramilitary Forces, जो anti-terrorist operations और anti-Naxalite operations में लगी हैं, उनको fifth generation की AK-203 rifles शीघ्र उपलब्ध कराएं।

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

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (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.

DR. SONAL MANSINGH (Nominated): 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.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Dr. Vikas Mahatme. ... (Interruptions)... Just associate yourselves. ... (Interruptions)... No comments, please.

Lack of recognition of de-notified tribal communities in the country

डा. विकास महात्मे (महाराष्ट्र): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान DNT tribes की परेशानियों और किवनाइयों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। DNT यानी De-Notified Tribes, जिन्हें घुमंतू भी कहा जाता है। महाराष्ट्र में इसमें धनगर community यानी shepherd जो पाल, बघेल, गडरिया, गायरी, भारवाड़, करुबा, कुरुमन इत्यादि अलग-अलग स्टेट्स में अलग-अलग नामों से जानी जाती हैं। इन सभी घुमंतुओं की दस परसेंट से ज्यादा आबादी है, लेकिन

इनकी कोई पहचान नहीं है। जैसे एससी/एसटी/ओबीसी कहा जाता है, वैसे घुमंतू या डीएनटी का अलग ग्रुप नहीं बनाया गया है।मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि इनको अंग्रेजों के काल में criminal communities यानी notified tribes कहा जाता था, लेकिन ये communities Freedom Fighters थीं, जो अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ लड़ती थीं। इसलिए उनको criminal communities कहा गया था। अभी हमने उनको de-notify किया है, लेकिन अभी भी उनका शोषण और discrimination चल रहा है।

महोदय, मैं सरकार से आग्रह करूंगा कि जैसे National Crime Records Bureau है, उसमें एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी के कितने लोगों पर cases दर्ज हैं, इसका ब्यौरा दिया जाता है, उसी प्रकार घुमंतू के लिए भी एक कॉलम बने, DNT का भी एक कॉलम रहे कि इनके ऊपर कितने केसेज़ हुए, ताकि यह पता चले कि इन communities पर कितना अन्याय हो रहा है।

दूसरा, Census में भी इनकी ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाता है और डीएनटी का अलग से कोई separate column नहीं है। मैं सरकार का अभिनंदन करना चाहूंगा कि पहली बार घुमंतू के लिए एक स्कीम लाई गई है - 'Scheme for Economic Empowerment and Development of De-notified Tribes'. इसके ज़िरए housing, education, skills और health के लिए स्कीम बनाई गई है। यह online है और यह अच्छी बात है। वह उन तक कैसे पहुंचे, उनका registration कैसे बढ़े और online फॉर्म भरते समय कई किनाइयां आती हैं, जिसकी वजह से फॉर्म भरना बहुत मुश्किल हो जाता है, तो उसके लाभार्थी कैसे बढ़ें, इन सबके बारे में सरकार की तरफ से कोशिश हो। मेरी ये तीन मांगें हैं।

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I 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 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.

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

Need to increase number of Dialysis Centres in the country

श्री नरहरी अमीन (गुजरात): माननीय सभापित महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं आज एक ऐसे गंभीर विषय डायिलिसिस केंद्रों की संख्या में विस्तार करने के बारे में सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं, जो कि देश के करोड़ों गरीब मरीजों के स्वास्थ्य से जुड़ा हुआ है। कैंसर, डायिबटीज़, हृदय रोग जैसी गंभीर बीमारियों के साथ-साथ हाल में देखा गया है कि किडनी संबंधित बीमारियों में डायिलिसिस के मरीजों की संख्या प्रतिदिन बढ़ रही है। देश में हर साल 2 लाख, 20 हज़ार नए मरीज बढ़ रहे हैं। मरीजों की इस बढ़ती संख्या को देखते हुए हर साल 3 करोड़, 40 लाख मरीजों को डायिलिसिस की जरूरत पड़ती है। एक बार डायिलिसिस के ट्रीटमेंट के लिए दो हज़ार रुपये से अधिक खर्च हो जाते हैं। ऐसे में किडनी failure के मरीजों का वार्षिक खर्च तीन से चार लाख तक हो जाता है। भारत में करीब पांच हज़ार डायिलिसिस सेंटर्स हैं, पर ज्यादातर निजी क्षेत्र के हैं और गांवों से दूर हैं। देश में गांवों और छोटे शहर के मरीजों को डायिलिसिस करवाने के लिए दूर और कभी-कभी बड़े शहरों तक आना पड़ता है। डायिलिसिस सेंटर घर से दूर होने के कारण मरीजों और उसके साथ रहने वाले अन्य व्यक्तियों का आने-जाने, भोजन और उहरने का खर्च भी बढ़ जाता है।

भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री राष्ट्रीय डायिलिसिस कार्यक्रम की शुरुआत की गई है। कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत देश के हर जिले में डायिलिसिस सेंटर की स्थापना करने का लक्ष्य है, लेकिन अभी भी गांवों और छोटे शहरों में डायिलिसिस सेंटर उपलब्ध नहीं होने के कारण किडनी के रोगियों और उनके संबंधियों को बहुत तकलीफों का सामना करना पड़ता है।

माननीय सभापित महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि देश में ऐसे डायिलिसिस सेंटर्स की संख्या बढ़ानी चाहिए और इस अभियान में देश में स्वैच्छिक संस्थाओं, चैरिटेबल ट्रस्ट और एनजीओज़ को शामिल करके ग्रामीण इलाकों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा डायिलिसिस सेंटर्स स्थापित किए जाने चाहिए। इन स्वैच्छिक संस्थाओं, चैरिटेबल ट्रस्ट एवं एनजीओज़ को राज्य सरकार द्वारा पीपीपी मॉडल के पैटर्न पर जमीन, बिजली, जल जैसी सुविधाएं रियायती दर से देनी चाहिए। आपके माध्यम से मेरा सरकार से यह भी अनुरोध है कि डायिलिसिस प्रक्रिया के उपकरणों के आयात में सीमा शुल्क और अन्य करों में भी राहत देनी चाहिए। मुझे यह कहने में अत्यंत प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि 'प्रधान मंत्री राष्ट्रीय डायिलिसिस कार्यक्रम' की तर्ज पर गुजरात सरकार के द्वारा शुरू किए गए गुजरात डायिलिसिस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत हाल ही में गुजरात में 92 से अधिक डायिलिसिस सेंटर्स स्थापित किए गए हैं। इसी पैटर्न पर अन्य राज्यों को भी डायिलिसिस कार्यक्रम का विस्तार करना चाहिए, तािक देश के गरीब और मध्यम वर्ग के मरीजों को डायिलिसिस प्रक्रिया में होने वाले खर्च में राहत मिल सके।

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

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): 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 matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): Sir, I also 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.

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

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

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

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

श्री सभापति: मैं सभी सदस्यों को एक बार और याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि अपने विषय को रखते समय पढ़ना नहीं चाहिए। आप उसको रेफर कर सकते हैं और बोल सकते हैं। स्पेशल मेंशन में आपको वह पढ़ना चाहिए, जो लिख कर दिया है और approve हो गया है, उसी को आपको पढ़ना चाहिए। कृपया सभी सदस्य इस विषय को ध्यान में लीजिए, अन्यथा मैं बीच में इंटरवीन करके किसी को रोकूं या याद दिलाऊं, तो यह अच्छा नहीं है। इसलिए कृपा करके सभी लोगों को Zero Hour में अपने विषय पर बोलना चाहिए और Special Mention में अपने विषय को पढ़ना चाहिए। सभी लोग इस बात पर ध्यान दीजिए and today, we have completed all Zero Hour submissions by your cooperation. Thank you. Now, Question Hour.

12.00 Noon

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Commissioning of the Talcher Fertilizer Plant in Odisha

*271. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the present status of the Talcher Fertilizer Plant in Odisha;
- (b) the date by which the plant is expected to be commissioned; and
- (c) the reasons for the delay in commissioning of this Plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICAL AND FERTILZERS (SHRI BHAGWANTH KHUBA): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

- (a) Government mandated revival of Talcher unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd (FCIL) in Odisha through formation of a Joint Venture company of nominated PSUs i.e. Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited (RCF), Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL), Coal India Limited (CIL) and FCIL. Accordingly, a Joint Venture Company named Talcher Fertilizers Ltd. (TFL) was incorporated on 13.11.2015 for setting up Ammonia urea plant of 12.7 LMT per annum capacity based on Coal Gasification Technology. The overall progress achieved till February, 2022 is 20.84%. The major milestones achieved by TFL project are detailed in **Annexure**.
 - (b) The plant is expected to be commissioned by September, 2024.
- (c) The commissioning of TFL was scheduled in September, 2023. However, the project is delayed for at least 12 months primarily due to Covid-19 pandemic. The Lump Sum Turn Key (LSTK) global contract for Coal Gasification and Ammonia urea package were awarded in September, 2019. The Covid-19 started spreading across the globe by that period and became a pandemic by March, 2020. Nationwide lockdown was declared on 23rd March, 2020 in India as a result, all project activities of

TFL came to standstill. After impact of 1st wave of Covid-19 started to recede, the physical project activities at site were commenced. However, India faced 2nd wave of Covid-19 during March 2021 and 3rd wave during December, 2021 which further impacted progress of the project adversely.

Annexure

The major milestones achieved by TFL project are as under:-

| S. No. | Date | Milestones | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1. | Feb., 2018. | Environmental clearance of the project received | | | | | | | | |
| 2. | Sept, 2018. | Foundation stone laid by Hon'ble Prime Minister | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | Aug., 2019. | nvestment approval of the project accorded | | | | | | | | |
| 4. | Aug., 2019 | Approval granted by Government of Odisha for setting up Talcher plant | | | | | | | | |
| 5. | Sept. 2019 | Lump Sum Turn Key (LSTK) contracts for Coal Gasification and Ammonia urea packages of the project awarded to M/s Wuhuan Engineering. Company. Ltd. (WECL), China | | | | | | | | |
| 6. | Jan, 2021. | Concession Agreement for land executed between TFL and FCIL | | | | | | | | |
| 7. | June, 2021 | Financial closure of the project concluded | | | | | | | | |
| 8. | April, 2021 | Exclusive policy for urea produced through coal gasification by TFL approved by CCEA | | | | | | | | |

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय डा. सस्मित पात्रा जी, आप अपना फर्स्ट सप्लीमेंटरी प्रश्न पूछिए।

डा. सस्मित पात्रा: माननीय उपसभापित महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया है, वह ओडिशा के संदर्भ में है और वहाँ के Talcher fertilizer plant के बारे में है। मान्यवर, इसके उत्तर में माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि इस plant की commissioning अभी और 12 महीने के लिए delay हुई है, वह कोविड महामारी की वजह से डिले हुई है। क्योंकि उसकी कंपनी की formation हुई थी और 2015 में इस plant की शुरुआत करनी थी, लेकिन अभी plant की commissioning

की expected date सितंबर, 2024 है, अतः मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री जी कोई ऐसा कार्य करेंगे कि यह जो 12 महीने का डिले है, यह कम से कम रहे और यह प्लांट सितंबर, 2024 की जगह और जल्दी कार्य रूप में आ सके?

श्री भगवंत खूबा: उपसभापित महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने Talcher fertilizer plant के बारे में अपनी चिंता व्यक्त की है। मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूं कि इसकी original commissioning September, 2023 की थी, लेकिन दो साल से लगातार कोरोना महामारी के कारण हमने इसका समय एक साल के लिए और बढ़ा दिया है। अभी इसकी commissioning date September, 2024 रखी गई है।

श्री उपसभापति : धन्यवाद मंत्री जी। डा. सस्मित पात्रा जी, आप अपना दूसरा सप्लीमेंटरी प्रश्न पूछिए।

डा. सस्मित पात्रा: उपसभापित महोदय, मेरा दूसरा विषय यह है कि क्योंकि ओडिशा एक कृषि प्रधान राज्य है और वहाँ पर किसानों को fertilizers की बहुत आवश्यकता पड़ती है, इसलिए मेरा यह निवेदन है और माननीय मंत्री जी से एक सवाल भी है कि जब ओडिशा में यह Talcher fertilizer plant कार्यरत हो जाएगा, तब इस प्लांट के आरंभ होने के बाद क्या ओडिशा के किसानों के लिए कोई ऐसी सुविधा विशेषकर रहेगी, वह चाहे fertilizer की availability में हो या उसकी pricing में हो? क्या केंद्र सरकार द्वारा किसी तरह से ऐसा सोचा जा रहा है?

श्री भगवंत खूबा: उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ओडिशा राज्य से आते हैं, इसलिए वे स्वाभाविक रूप से ओडिशा के किसानों की चिंता व्यक्त करते हैं, लेकिन मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार देश के किसानों की चिंता करती है। देश में सभी राज्यों के किसानों को अपना fertilizer सही समय पर मिले - भारत सरकार इसकी भी चिंता करती है। माननीय सदस्य द्वारा pricing के बारे में प्रश्न पूछा गया है, मैं इसके लिए माननीय सदस्य और उनके साथ-साथ इस सदन को भी यह बताना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार का जो कम से कम price है, वह उस एक ही price पर सभी राज्यों को यूरिया देती है। वहाँ पर प्लांट लगने के बावजूद भी देश भर में अभी जो एक ही रेट है, जो कि Rs. 266.70 per bag के हिसाब से सभी जगह पर यूरिया मिलता है, मैं उस उत्तर के संबंध में सदन को इस बारे में थोड़ी जानकारी और देना चाहता हूं कि केवल भारत के अंदर ही यूरिया 266.70 रुपये per बैग के हिसाब से मिलता है, लेकिन हमारे पड़ोसी देश पाकिस्तान के अंदर लगभग 800 रुपये per यूरिया का एक बैग मिलता है। उपसभापति महोदय, इसी तरह से इंडोनेशिया में करीब 600 रुपये में एक बैग मिलता है, चीन में 2,100 रुपये में एक बैग मिलता है, बंगलादेश में करीब 719 रुपये में एक बैग मिलता है, यू.एस.ए. में 3,060 रुपये में एक बैग यूरिया मिलता है और ब्राज़ील में 3,600 रुपये में एक बैग मिलता है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो चिंता जताई है, उस संदर्भ में मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार को किसानों के हित के लिए जो प्राइस रखना है, वह उसको रख रही है। उपसभापति महोदय, आपका बह्त-बह्त धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय श्री शक्तिसिंह गोहिल, आप अपना प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री शक्तिसंह गोहिल: उपसभापित महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि यह joint venture 2015 में बना था, लेकिन फरवरी, 2022 तक की अभी तक की जो progress है, उसके अनुसार यहाँ केवल 20 प्रतिशत ही progress हुई है। मैं सरकार को यह बताना चाहता हूं यह Urea production कम होगा। आप यूरिया के दाम बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि इसका production तो लेट आएगा और यदि हम दूसरी countries से comparison करते हैं, तो मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि वहाँ पर farmers को अलग तरीके से help मिलती है। We cannot compare ourselves with those countries which were compared by the hon. Minister. तो यहां जो हमारी परम्परा रही है कि यूरिया सस्ता मिले, सही वक्त पर मिले और पूरा मिले तो क्या आप दाम बढ़ाना चाहते हैं या आप एश्योर करते हैं कि इसी दाम पर यूरिया मिलता रहेगा?

और परिवार और कल्याण मंत्री: उर्वरक **स्वास्थ्य** तथा रसायन मंत्री (डा. मनसुख मांडविया) : माननीय सदस्य ने चिन्ता जताई है कि देश में यूरिया की कमी नहीं होनी चाहिए और देश में सभी किसानों को सही दाम per यूरिया मिलना चाहिए। वर्तमान समय में देश में 325 लाख मीट्रिक टन यूरिया की प्रति वर्ष खपत होती है, उसके सामने 250 लाख मीट्रिक टन यूरिया देश में indigenously बनता है और 75 लाख मीट्रिक टन यूरिया हमें इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ता है। आज international market में यूरिया का प्राइस बढ़ गया है, 1,200 डॉलर प्रति मीट्रिक टन की दर से हमें यूरिया मिलता है, यानी 4,000 रुपये प्रति बैग यूरिया हमें international market में मिलता है और हम भारत में उसे 266 रुपये में बेचते हैं, मतलब एक बैग पर करीब 3,700 रुपये सब्सिडी हम देते हैं। आज के दिन देश पर सब्सिडी का बर्डन बढ रहा है और भविष्य में यह बर्डन किसान पर न आये, इसलिए भारत सरकार ने समय-समय पर सब्सिडी बढ़ाई है, न केवल यूरिया में, बल्कि DAP में भी हमने सब्सिडी बढ़ाई है। DAP का भाव भी आज international market में 1,300 डॉलर प्रति मीट्रिक टन हो गया है, international market के हिसाब से हमें 4,000 रुपये से अधिक का एक बैग मिलता है, लेकिन भारत में वह 1,350 रुपये में बिकता है। DAP पर भी भारत सरकार के द्वारा 2,650 रुपये सब्सिडी दी जा रही है। सब्सिडी का बर्डन भारत सरकार वहन कर रही है, इसलिए किसान को सही दाम per फर्टिलाइज़र्स मिल रहे हैं और भविष्य में भी सही दाम पर फर्टिलाइज़र्स मिलते रहेंगे, ऐसा हमारा प्रयास है।

श्री बृजलाल : महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न भी यूरिया के सम्बन्ध में है, लेकिन वह उत्तर प्रदेश से है। अगर आपकी अनुमित हो तो मैं पूछूं?

श्री उपसभापति : यह क्वेश्चन तालचेर फर्टिलाइज़र प्लांट पर है।

श्री बृजलाल: मेरा प्रश्न यूरिया का ही है, लेकिन यह उत्तर प्रदेश से है। अगर आपकी अनुमित हो तो मैं सवाल पूछूं? श्री उपसभापति : अगर माननीय मंत्री जी चाहें तो जवाब दे सकते हैं।

श्री बृजलाल : गोरखपुर में यूरिया खाद का कारखाना 1968 में खुला था, लेकिन 1990 में मिसमैनेजमेंट के कारण बंद हो गया।

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय बृजलाल जी, सवाल गोरखपुर का है। अगर तालचेर से संबंधित हो तो मैं आपको अनुमति दूंगा।

श्री बुजलाल : ठीक है।

श्री उपसभापति : प्रश्न संख्या २७७

Branches of AIIMS in the country

†*272. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of AIIMS which are functional in the country at present;
- (b) the status of AIIMS, Gorakhpur and Raebareli, Uttar Pradesh in comparison to AIIMS, New Delhi;
- (c) the extent of reduction in the number of patients registered in AIIMS, New Delhi due to the functioning of newly set up AIIMS in other cities of the country; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR BHARATI PRAVIN PAWAR): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) Besides AllMS, New Delhi, six new AllMS sanctioned in Phase-I of the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) are fully functional. In addition, MBBS classes and OPD services have started in 10 new AllMS. In another 2 AllMS, only MBBS classes have started. Limited IPD services have also been operationalized in six AllMS.

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[†]Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

AllMS at New Delhi has been functioning for more than six decades and has established itself as a premier institute in the country and internationally in areas of teaching/learning, research and patient care. As compared to AllMS, New Delhi, the newly set up AllMS at Gorakhpur and Raebareli, Uttar Pradesh are at an early stage of their establishment. MBBS classes, OPD services and partial IPD services have started at both these AllMS.

Number of patients visiting any particular hospital depends upon many factors, including growth of population and its age profile, incidence of diseases, health-seeking behaviour of people, expansion in the healthcare facilities at various levels etc. It is, therefore, difficult to isolate specific impact on patient load in AIIMS, New Delhi, on account of opening of new AIIMS in various parts of the country. As reported by AIIMS, New Delhi, the number of OPD patients increased from about 25.41 lakh in 2018-19 to about 26.39 lakh in 2019-20. Though there has been decline in OPD patients in the Institute during 2020-21 and 2021-22, this is attributed to COVID 19 pandemic and its impact on normal non COVID health services in the hospital.

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह: मान्यवर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, उसमें मेरा सवाल यह है कि फर्स्ट फेज़ में 6 AIIMS खोले गये थे, जिनमें दिल्ली का AIIMS भी शामिल था। लेकिन अगर आप देखें तो उसके बाद 10 AIIMS और खोले गये, लेकिन उन AIIMS में आज तक ठीक से इलाज की व्यवस्था नहीं हो पा रही है, जिसकी वजह से ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग दिल्ली AIIMS में अपना इलाज कराने के लिए आते हैं। क्या मंत्री जी बताएंगे कि जो उनको एक-एक साल का टाइम मिलता है, उन्हें इलाज कराने की इतनी लम्बी डेट क्यों मिलती है?

डा. भारती प्रवीण पवार: आदरणीय उपसभापित महोदय, मैं इस प्रश्न के लिए आदरणीय सदस्य को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगी। हमारे देश में पहली बार ऐसा हुआ है कि जब एक AIIMS बना तो उसके बाद उसकी एक ऐसी मिसाल खड़ी हुई कि सभी ने चाहा कि सबके लिए AIIMS बनना चाहिए। आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इसी बात को गौर से देखा। आज हमारे 22 नये AIIMS बनने जा रहे हैं, यह बड़े ही गर्व की बात है। जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने हमारे जो AIIMS दिल्ली के बाद बने हैं, उनके बारे में कहा तो मैं जरूर कहना चाहूंगी कि जो 22 AIIMS खड़े हुए हैं, उनमें से 6 AIIMS fully functional हैं, जिनमें कि emergency है, trauma care है, blood bank की सुविधा है, ICU है, diagnostic labs हैं, pathology है, लेकिन फिर भी आपने कहा कि वहां waiting period है। ये जो 6 AIIMS हैं, मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि वहां average हमारे 15,000 पेशेंट्स डेली OPD विज़िट करते हैं, वे वहां देखे जाते हैं। Besides, more than 17,000 patients getting treatment in IPD every month. In these six AIIMS, every month, 7,000 major and

minor surgeries भी हो रही हैं। इसके अलावा बाकी AIIMS में कॉलेज का भी काम चल रहा है और OPD भी खड़ा है। उनमें से लगभग 10 AIIMS में OPD चालू है। सर, हमारी सरकार का यही कहना है कि मेडिकल की एक अच्छी शिक्षा भी खड़ी हो और tertiary care भी बहुत ही अच्छी हो, इस कारण ये AIIMS बन रहे हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : दूसरा सप्लीमेंटरी।

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह: मान्यवर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, वह जो बात हमने कही है, उन्होंने उसी को जवाब में बताया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो नए AIIMS खोले हैं, उनमें जो faculty है, क्या उनमें उन सभी डॉक्टरों की नियुक्ति हुई है? मान्यवर, मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। पटना एम्स आज से कई साल पहले खोला गया। वहाँ private practice allow कर दी गई। जहाँ-जहाँ private practice allow की गई है, वहाँ पर डॉक्टर कोई भी काम ठीक से नहीं कर पाते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप private practice बंद करेंगी और जहाँ नए एम्स खुले हैं, वहाँ faculty में सभी डॉक्टरों की नियुक्ति करेंगी?

डा. भारती प्रवीण पवार: माननीय उपसभापित महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो चिंता जताई है कि वहाँ डॉक्टर्स ठीक से काम नहीं कर रहे हैं, अगर वे काम नहीं कर रहे हैं, तो हम इस पर जरूर ध्यान देंगे।

हमें यह भी बताना है कि जहाँ तक recruitment के लिए advertisement की बात है, तो समय-समय पर उनके लिए advertisements निकाले गए हैं - faculty के लिए four times और non-faculty के लिए 8 बार। इस तरह से हम लगातार recruitment भी कर रहे हैं और आवश्यकता होने पर वह recruitment भी हो रही है। फिर भी जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, मैं यही बताना चाहूँगी कि एम्स के साथ 'प्रधान मंत्री स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा योजना' के तहत जिलों के अस्पतालों में 75 upgradations भी हो रहे हैं, जो इस load को कम करने का काम करेंगे। इसके साथ ही हमारे नए मेडिकल कॉलेज भी बन रहे हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत ही अच्छे मेडिकल कॉलेज खड़े हो रहे हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय दिनेशचंद्र जेमलभाई अनावाडीया जी।

श्री दिनेशचंद्र जेमलभाई अनावाडीया: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चूँकि आयुर्वेद हमारी पुरानी चिकित्सा पद्धति है, तो आयुर्वेद चिकित्सा पद्धति को बढ़ावा देने के लिए हमारी सरकार ने क्या-क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

श्री उपसभापति : यह सवाल एम्स के बारे में है। माननीय दीपेन्द्र सिंह हुड्डा जी।

श्री दीपेन्द्र सिंह हुड़ा: माननीय उपसभापित महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमित से माननीय मंत्री से हिरयाणा के एम्स से संबंधित दो अति महत्वपूर्ण योजनाओं के बारे में जानकारी चाहूँगा। पहला तो यह है कि AllMS campus-II Jhajjar, Badsa, जो AllMS, New Delhi के द्वारा संचालित है, जब 2009 में इसका भूमि पूजन हुआ था, तब वहाँ पर इस कैम्पस में 10 राष्ट्रीय संस्थाएँ बनेंगी, इसके लिए 300 एकड़ जमीन घोषित की गई थी। एम्स के working plan में भी उनको शामिल किया गया था, जिनमें से केवल एक, राष्ट्रीय कैंसर संस्था वहाँ पर स्थापित की गई है, लेकिन जो बाकी National Cardiovascular Centre, National Centre for Child Health and Development, Transplant Centres इत्यादि हैं, उनके लिए अभी तक कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है। मैं इसके बारे में जानना चाहूँगा। दूसरा, मनेठी के अन्दर ...

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय दीपेन्द्र जी, आप एक ही सवाल पूछें।

श्री दीपेन्द्र सिंह हुड़ा: सर, यह हरियाणा का ही प्रोजेक्ट है। मनेठी के अन्दर जो कैबिनेट ने 2002 में...

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय दीपेन्द्र जी, आप केवल एक सवाल पूछें। माननीय मंत्री जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो पहला सवाल पूछा है, आप उसका जवाब दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़। No, this is not the way. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री दीपेन्द्र सिंह हुड्डा : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मेरा सवाल एम्स से संबंधित है।

श्री उपसभापति : आपने एक सवाल पूछ लिया है, आप उसका जवाब देने दें। ...(व्यवधान)... हुड्डा जी, आपने एक सवाल पूछ लिया है, उसी का जवाब मिलेगा। प्लीज़। माननीय मंत्री जी।

डा. भारती प्रवीण पवार: आदरणीय उपसभापित महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने कैंसर इंस्टीट्यूट के बारे में जो पूछा है, तो मैं जरूर कहूँगी कि झज्जर में एक अच्छा कैंसर इंस्टीट्यूट खड़ा हुआ है, जहाँ patients के अच्छे treatment के लिए उसका उपयोग भी हो रहा है। जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने मनेठी के बारे में कहा, तो मैं यह बताना चाहूँगी कि पहले वहाँ पर forest clearance की एक problem थी, वह clear नहीं हुई। उसके बाद गवर्नमेंट ने वहाँ पर नई जमीन भी identify की है। मनेठी में नए एम्स के लिए स्टेट से हमारी बात चल रही है।

श्री उपसभापति : ऑनरेबल तिरुची शिवा जी।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, my supplementary question arises from the reply of the Minister. Besides, AIIMS, New Delhi, six new AIIMS which are sanctioned in phase-I of the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) are fully functional. In

addition, MBBS classes and OPD services have started in ten new AIIMS. In another two AIIMS, only MBBS classes have started and limited IPD services have also been operational. Sir, I would like to know from the Minister about the status of the AIIMS that has been announced in Tamil Nadu. It has not seen the light of the day, not even the building has come up. It is years since the announcement. So, what is the status of the AIIMS that has been announced in Tamil Nadu and has not come into existence?

डा. भारती प्रवीण पवार: सर, माननीय सदस्य ने जो चिंता जताई है, वह Madurai AllMS, Tamil Nadu के बारे में है। मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह बताना चाहूंगी कि Madurai AllMS का काम लगातार चालू है। इसका जो लोन है, वह हमने JICA से लिया और उसके बारे में the site is finalized at Madurai and pre-investment work is in progress. Sir, the loan agreement is also signed and the appointment of project management consultant is in progress. Sir, the MBBS classes are starting in this academic session with the help of the State Government.

श्री राम नाथ टाकुर: माननीय उपसभापित महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि दरभंगा में जो AIIMS बन रहा है, उसमें रोगियों का इलाज कब तक शुरू हो जाएगा?

डा. भारती प्रवीण पवार: माननीय उपसभापित महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह बताना चाहूंगी कि जो दरभंगा का AIIMS है, उसमें ज़मीन को लेकर थोड़ा विलम्ब हो रहा था, but, now the site at Darbhanga is finalized for the establishment of this new AIIMS. The State has to hand over the free land and this land transfer document has been forwarded from the State. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 273.

NPAs of Indian lenders

- *273. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:
 - (a) whether NPAs accumulated by Indian lenders are higher than those of the banks in most major economies, including US, UK, China and Japan, if so, the details thereof and the rank of India out of the major world economies plagued by bad loans;

- (b) whether any comprehensive strategy has been chalked out by Government to nab the defaulters, if so, details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has obtained forensic audit report of the banks on major defaulters and if so, the details thereof and action initiated against the defaulters; and
- (d) details of NPAs from 2014 to till date, year-wise and bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (DR. BHAGWAT KISHANRAO KARAD): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) As per inputs received from Reserve Bank of India (RBI), country-wise data on ratio of non-performing loans to total gross loans is available on the website of the International Monetary Fund, under its Financial Sound Indicator database. It is observed that the said ratio for India compares adversely with those of USA, UK and China, and information in respect of Japan is not available.

As per the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data, aggregate gross advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) increased from Rs. 25,03,431 crore as on 31.3.2008 to Rs. 68,75,748 crore as on 31.3.2014. As per RBI inputs, aggressive lending practices during this period along with wilful default / loan frauds /corruption in some cases, economic slowdown etc. were observed to be primary reasons for the spurt in the stressed assets of SCBs. Asset Quality Review (AQR) initiated in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of non-performing assets (NPAs). As a result of AQR and subsequent transparent recognition by banks, stressed accounts were reclassified as NPAs and expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were provided for. Primarily as a result of transparent recognition of stressed assets, gross NPAs of SCBs peaked to Rs. 10,36,187 crore (Gross NPA ratio of 11.18%) as on 31.3.2018, from Rs. 3,23,464 crore (Gross NPA ratio of 4.28%) as on 31.3.2015 and as a result of Government's strategy of recognition, resolution, recapitalisation and reforms, have since declined to Rs. 8,35,051 crore (Gross NPA ratio of 7.33%) as on 31.3.2021, and further to Rs. 7,73,470 crore (Gross NPA ratio of 6.39%) as on 31.12.2021. Bank-wise details of gross NPAs in SCBs are at Annexture.

Comprehensive steps have been taken by the Government to deter defaulters, and for effective action against and to recover the default amount from them, which enabled SCBs to recover Rs. 8,19,892 crore during the last seven financial years and up to December 2021 of the current financial year. The steps taken include, *inter alia*, the following:

- (1) Change in credit culture has been effected, with the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) fundamentally changing the creditor-borrower relationship, taking away control of the defaulting company from promoters/owners, and debarring wilful defaulters from the resolution process. To make the process more stringent, personal guarantor to corporate debtor has also been brought under the ambit of IBC. Under IBC, resolution plans have been approved in 457 cases up to December 2021, with Rs. 2.50 lakh crore amount realisable by financial creditors.
- (2) The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 has been amended to make it more effective, with provision for three months' imprisonment in case the borrower does not provide asset details, and for the lender to get possession of mortgaged property within 30 days.
- (3) As per RBI instructions, wilful defaulters are not sanctioned any additional facilities by banks or financial institutions, and their unit is debarred from floating new ventures for five years.
- (4) Wilful defaulters and companies with wilful defaulters as promoters/directors have been debarred from accessing capital markets to raise funds, *vide* Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2016.
- (5) Pecuniary jurisdiction of Debt Recovery Tribunal (DRTs) was increased from Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 20 lakh to enable the DRTs to focus on high value cases resulting in higher recovery for the banks and financial institutions. Six new DRTs have also been established to expedite recovery.
- (6) Under the PSB Reforms Agenda, PSBs have created Stressed Asset Management Verticals for stringent recovery, segregated pre- and post-sanction follow-up roles for clean and effective monitoring, initiated creation of

online one-time settlement platforms, and committed to monitoring largevalue accounts through specialised monitoring agencies.

As per RBI's Master Directions on Frauds, banks undertake forensic audit and takes action upon forensic audit reports. These Directions do not envisage submission of such reports to and action thereon by the Government. Post forensic audit, if account is classified as fraud, the same is reported to RBI, and complaint in this regard is lodged with law enforcement agencies. Further, banks initiate recovery actions against defaulters under various recovery mechanisms available to them, which include, *inter alia*, filing of a suit in civil courts or in Debts Recovery Tribunals, initiating action under the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002, filing of cases in the National Company Law Tribunal under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, *etc.* Banks decide upon the best possible recovery mechanism to be adopted in individual cases depending on the merits of each case.

[29 March, 2022] 67

Annexture

Details of gross Non-Performing Assets of Scheduled Commercial Banks

Amounts in crore Rs.

| Bank | As on | As on | As on | As on | As on | As on | As on | As on | As on |
|-------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|------------|
| | 31.3.2014* | 31.3.2015 | 31.3.2016 | 31.3.2017 | 31.3.2018 | 31.3.2019 | 31.3.2020 | 31.3.2021 | 31.12.2021 |
| AB Bank Limited | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PJSC | | | | | | | | | |
| American Express Banking | 20 | 20 | 50 | 48 | 85 | 200 | 80 | 253 | 173 |
| Corporation | | | | | | | | | |
| AU Small Finance Bank Limited | | | | | 270 | 470 | 458 | 1,503 | 1,058 |
| Australia and New Zealand | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Banking Group Limited | | | | | | | | | |
| Axis Bank Limited | 2,760 | 3,867 | 5,848 | 20,046 | 30,876 | 27,146 | 26,604 | 22,682 | 19,763 |
| Bandhan Bank Limited | | | 19 | 86 | 373 | 820 | 993 | 5,758 | 9,442 |
| Bank of America, National | 0 | 14 | 0 | 110 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Association | | | | | | | | | |
| Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait | 90 | 40 | 72 | 59 | 19 | 80 | 79 | 14 | 20 |
| B.S.C. | | | | | | | | | |
| Bank of Baroda (BoB) | 9,894 | 16,261 | 40,521 | 42,719 | 56,480 | 48,233 | 69,381 | 66,671 | 55,997 |
| Dena Bank | 2,616 | 4,393 | 8,560 | 12,619 | 16,361 | 12,768 | Merged with BoB | | οΒ |
| Vijaya Bank | 1,986 | 2,443 | 6,027 | 6,382 | 7,526 | 8,923 | | | |
| Bank of Ceylon | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 20 | 33 | 55 |
| Bank of India | 10,274 | 22,807 | 49,879 | 52,045 | 62,328 | 60,661 | 61,550 | 56,535 | 45,760 |
| Bank of Maharashtra | 2,860 | 6,402 | 10,386 | 17,189 | 18,433 | 15,324 | 12,152 | 7,780 | 6,105 |
| Bank of Nova Scotia | 194 | 193 | 355 | 254 | 94 | 68 | 68 | 64 | 64 |

| Barclays Bank PLC | 464 | 311 | 186 | 83 | 78 | 296 | 339 | 268 | 274 |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|-------------|
| BNP Paribas | 16 | 12 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Canara Bank | 7,371 | 13,040 | 31,638 | 34,202 | 47,468 | 39,224 | 37,041 | 60,288 | 56,893 |
| Syndicate Bank | 4,264 | 6,442 | 13,832 | 17,609 | 25,759 | 24,680 | 24,086 | Merged with | Canara Bank |
| Capital Small Finance Bank | | | | 14 | 21 | 34 | 59 | 78 | 101 |
| Limited | | | | | | | | | |
| Catholic Syrian Bank Limited | 334 | 475 | 447 | 600 | 764 | 531 | 409 | 393 | 389 |
| Central Bank of India | 11,500 | 11,873 | 22,721 | 27,251 | 38,131 | 32,356 | 32,589 | 29,277 | 27,608 |
| Citibank N.A. | 1,484 | 781 | 861 | 848 | 866 | 850 | 961 | 991 | 852 |
| City Union Bank Limited | 293 | 336 | 512 | 682 | 857 | 977 | 1,413 | 1,893 | 1,999 |
| Cooperatieve Rabobank U.A. | 0 | 0 | 20 | 444 | 236 | 127 | 170 | 372 | 347 |
| Credit Agricole Corporate and | 17 | 1 | 238 | 276 | 384 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Investment Bank | | | | | | | | | |
| Credit Suisse AG | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 260 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CTBC Bank Company Limited | 8 | 8 | 64 | 72 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| DBS Bank India Limited (DBSIL) | 2,116 | 1,284 | 1,633 | 838 | 938 | 583 | 508 | 488 | 4,767 |
| Lakshmi Vilas Bank Limited | 546 | 455 | 391 | 640 | 2,694 | 3,359 | 4,233 | 4,845 | Merged |
| Daytacka Dayly AC | 147 | 110 | 199 | 995 | 1 002 | 1 40 4 | 1 510 | 1 457 | with DBSIL |
| Deutsche Bank AG | 167 | 119 | | | 1,023 | 1,424 | 1,510 | 1,457 | 2,706 |
| DCB Bank Limited | 138 | 186 | 197 | 254 | 369 | 439 | 632 | 1,083 | 1,340 |
| Doha Bank Q.P.S.C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 27 | 27 |
| Equitas Small Finance Bank | | | | 206 | 213 | 296 | 417 | 643 | 864 |
| Limited | | | | | | 7.4 | 101 | F / A | 700 |
| ESAF Small Finance Bank Limited | | | | | | 74 | 101 | 564 | 702 |
| Federal Bank Limited | 1,087 | 1,058 | 1,668 | 1,727 | 2,796 | 3,261 | 3,531 | 4,602 | 4,401 |
| Fincare Small Finance Bank | | | | | | 36 | 45 | 354 | 605 |
| Limited | | | | | | | | | |
| Firstrand Bank Limited | 34 | 22 | 66 | 24 | 0 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 0 |

| HDFC Bank Limited | 2,738 | 3,266 | 4,298 | 5,826 | 8,507 | 11,136 | 12,559 | 14,999 | 15,974 |
|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|---------------------------------|--------|---------------|--------|-------------|-------------|
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking | 672 | 791 | 836 | 897 | 924 | 598 | 669 | 913 | 564 |
| Corporation Limited | | | | | | | | | |
| ICICI Bank Limited | 9,339 | 15,095 | 26,221 | 42,159 | 53,240 | 45,676 | 40,829 | 40,841 | 36,429 |
| IDBI Bank Limited | 9,949 | 12,685 | 24,875 | 44,753 | 55,588 | 50,028 | 47,272 | 36,212 | 34,405 |
| IDFC First Bank Limited | | | 3,058 | 1,542 | 1,779 | 2,136 | 2,280 | 4,303 | 4,457 |
| Indian Bank | 4,284 | 5,670 | 8,827 | 9,865 | 11,990 | 13,353 | 14,151 | 38,455 | 36,540 |
| Allahabad Bank | 7,961 | 8,358 | 15,385 | 20,688 | 26,563 | 28,705 | 27,847 | Merged with | Indian Bank |
| Indian Overseas Bank | 7,838 | 14,922 | 30,049 | 35,098 | 38,180 | 33,398 | 19,913 | 16,323 | 15,427 |
| IndusInd Bank Limited | 621 | 563 | 777 | 1,055 | 1,705 | 3,947 | 5,147 | 5,795 | 5,779 |
| Industrial and Commercial Bank of | 0 | 0 | 48 | 47 | 47 | 50 | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| China | | | | | | | | | |
| Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited | 1,059 | 1,237 | 2,838 | 3,579 | 3,825 | 4,468 | 5,027 | 7,426 | 6,983 |
| ING Vysya Bank Limited | 263 | 745 | _ | Merged with Kotak Mahindra Bank | | | | | |
| Jammu and Kashmir Bank Limited | 783 | 2,764 | 4,369 | 6,000 | 6,007 | 6,221 | 7,672 | 6,955 | 6,509 |
| Jana Small Finance Bank Limited | | | | | | | 321 | 858 | 997 |
| JPMorgan Chase Bank National | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Association | | | | | | | | | |
| JSC VTB Bank | 0 | 18 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Karnataka Bank Limited | 836 | 944 | 1,180 | 1,582 | 2,376 | 2,456 | 2,800 | 2,588 | 2,331 |
| Karur Vysya Bank Limited | 279 | 678 | 511 | 1,484 | 3,016 | 4,4 50 | 4,213 | 4,143 | 3,888 |
| KBC Bank NV | 50 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KEB Hana Bank | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 53 | 40 | 40 |
| Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited | 1,059 | 1,237 | 2,838 | 3,579 | 3,825 | 4,468 | 5,027 | 7,426 | 6,983 |
| Mizuho Bank Limited | 150 | 137 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| MUFG Bank Limited | 0 | 98 | 98 | 10 | 75 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nainital Bank Limited | 61 | 77 | 121 | 164 | 167 | 388 | 536 | 651 | 546 |

| North East Small Finance Bank | | | | | | | 26 | 192 | 208 | |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|----------|-----------------|----------|----------------|-----------------|----------|--|
| Limited | | | | | | | | | | |
| PT Bank Maybank Indonesia TBK | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 0 | |
| Punjab and Sind Bank | 2,554 | 3,082 | 4,229 | 6,298 | 7,802 | 8,606 | 8 , 875 | 9,334 | 9,636 | |
| Punjab National Bank (PNB) | 18,611 | 25,695 | 55,818 | 55,370 | 86,620 | 78,473 | 73,479 | 1,04,423 | 97,259 | |
| Oriental Bank of Commerce | 5,618 | 7,666 | 14,702 | 22,859 | 26,134 | 21,717 | 21,751 | Merged with PNB | | |
| United Bank of India | 7,118 | 6,553 | 9,471 | 10,952 | 16,552 | 12,053 | 9,935 | | | |
| Qatar National Bank (Q.P.S.C) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | |
| RBL Bank Limited | 78 | 111 | 208 | 357 | 567 | 755 | 2,137 | 2,602 | 2,902 | |
| Sberbank | 20 | 49 | 100 | 97 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 41 | |
| SBM Bank (India) Limited | 102 | 80 | 72 | 132 | 178 | 149 | 116 | 88 | 89 | |
| Shinhan Bank | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 128 | 154 | |
| Shivalik Small Finance Bank | | | | | | | | | 34 | |
| Limited | | | | | | | | | | |
| Societe Generale | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 149 | 79 | 79 | 79 | |
| Sonali Bank | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | |
| South Indian Bank Limited | 433 | 643 | 1,562 | 1,149 | 1,980 | 3,132 | 3,262 | 4,143 | 3,883 | |
| Standard Chartered Bank | 5,783 | 6,656 | 10,836 | 8,033 | 8,441 | 6,691 | 5,151 | 4,674 | 4,880 | |
| State Bank of India (SBI) | 57,819 | 56,738 | 98,185 | 1,12,343 | 2,23,427 | 1,72,750 | 1,49,092 | 1,26,389 | 1,20,029 | |
| State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur | 2,733 | 2,945 | 3,603 | 10,677 | Merged with SBI | | | | | |
| State Bank of Hyderabad | 5,824 | 4,985 | 6,591 | 18,212 | | | | | | |
| State Bank of Mysore | 2,819 | 2,136 | 3,636 | 9,915 | | | | | | |
| State Bank of Patiala | 3,758 | 4,360 | 6,767 | 17,847 | 1 | | | | | |
| State Bank of Travancore | 3,077 | 2,357 | 3,200 | 8,817 | | | | | | |
| Bharatiya Mahila Bank Limited | | 0 | 1 | 55 | | | | | | |
| Suryoday Small Finance Bank | | | | | 57 | 50 | 101 | 394 | 511 | |
| Limited | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Limited | 428 | 319 | 419 | 649 | 868 | 1,168 | 1,021 | 1,085 | 986 | |

| The Dhanalakshmi Bank Limited | 486 | 558 | 459 | 316 | 469 | 496 | 401 | 657 | 570 |
|--------------------------------|-------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| The Royal Bank of Scotland PLC | 114 | 82 | 0 | 184 | 115 | | | | |
| UCO Bank | 6,275 | 10,186 | 20,908 | 22,541 | 30,550 | 29,888 | 19,282 | 11,352 | 10,042 |
| Ujjivan Small Finance Bank | | | | | 276 | 98 | 137 | 1,071 | 1,612 |
| Limited | | | | | | | | | |
| Union Bank of India (UBI) | 9,142 | 13,031 | 24,171 | 33,712 | 49,370 | 48,729 | 49,085 | 89,788 | 77,786 |
| Andhra Bank | 5,858 | 6 , 877 | 11,444 | 17,670 | 28,124 | 28,974 | 28,709 | Merged with UBI | |
| Corporation Bank | 4,737 | 7,107 | 14,544 | 17,045 | 22,213 | 20,724 | 19,399 | | |
| United Overseas Bank Limited | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 80 | 155 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| Utkarsh Small Finance Bank | | | | | 57 | 66 | 45 | 315 | 818 |
| Limited | | | | | | | | | |
| Woori Bank | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yes Bank Limited | 175 | 313 | 749 | 2,019 | 2,627 | 7,883 | 32,878 | 28,610 | 28,654 |

Source: Reserve Bank of India

^{*} Data on global operations is not available for the period prior to 31.3.2015, and hence, data on domestic operations is provided for as on 31.3.2014

SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Sir, my question is: What is the status of the Bad Bank? If it is already under implementation, what is the percentage of the agreed value paid to bad loans by Bad Bank? How many accounts have been identified for transfer to Bad Banks with the worth of this loan?

डा. **भागवत किशनराव कराड**: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, सम्माननीय सदस्य श्री चन्द्रशेखर जी ने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पूछा है। Bad Banks के जो लोन्स हैं, उनकी लिस्ट हमारे पास available है और उसको टेबल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary.

SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: That is not there. ... (Interruptions).. The details are not there. ... (Interruptions).. Even though, I will put my second supplementary. Sir, the answer given is that comprehensive steps have been taken by the Government, but why are the huge NPAs still continuing? What are the steps proposed by the Government?

डा. भागवत किशनराव कराड : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, अगर 2008 से 2014 तक के समय को देखें, तो उस समय extensive lending हुई थी। उस टाइम 68,75,740 करोड़ रुपये लोन दिया गया, जिसको resolve करने के लिए अलग-अलग स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस की तरफ से जो स्टेप्स लिए गए हैं, उनमें recognition of the bad loans, from which account restructure will be classified as NPA. It was not classified as NPA earlier. उसके अलावा 2015 से Asset Quality Review चालू किया गया, जिसमें जो NPA accounts हैं, उनकी detailed जांच की जाती है। With this, bank develops a stressed assets management verticals in the Banks. सर, 2016 में एक resolution pass किया गया था, जिसमें as per Insolvency, Bankruptcy Code, National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) का गठन किया गया है और इसमें जो bad loans हैं, उनको देखा जाता है। इसी के साथ इसमें एक SARFAESI Act भी है, जिसके अनुसार, अगर किसी ने detailed reply नहीं दिया या कुछ छिपाया, तो उसके लिए तीन महीने के imprisonment का प्रावधान किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, DRT courts में पहले 10 लाख रुपये तक की लिमिट थी, उसको 10 लाख रुपये से बढा कर 20 लाख रुपये कर दिया गया है। गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया ने six new DRT courts खोले हैं, जिसमें pending loans के ऊपर कार्यवाही होती है। इसके साथ recapitalization of the Banks भी किया गया है, जिसमें बैंक्स को गवर्नमेंट के थू 3.25 लाख करोड़ रुपये infuse किए जा चुके हैं। New Bank Reforms भी आ चुके हैं। इसके साथ मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि 50 करोड़ रुपये के ऊपर जितने भी लोन्स हैं, उनमें frauds का examination करने के लिए Forensic Audit भी किया जाता है। इसके साथ बैंक में सैंक्शन अथॉरिटी और उनकी रिकवरी, रिकवरी इन द सेंस, उनकी फॉलो-अप अथॉरिटी अलग-

अलग की जाती है। लोन देने वाले और लोन्स का फॉलो-अप होता है और अर्ली वार्निंग सिस्टम में 80 इंडिकेटर्स हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief प्लीज़, माननीय अनिल देसाई जी, आप बोलिये।

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, the Central Trade Union workers, along with the public sector bank employees, are on a nation-wide strike. They are opposing the Central Government policies; their major bone of contention is regarding the hackers which are allowed in the resolution process. Resolution Professionals are playing a very important role in this entire process while recovering the defaulted loans. These hackers, which are allowed on a huge basis, defeat the very purpose of this entire process. Along with that, personal guarantors, where the provision is made in IBC, their involvement is also there. May I know from the hon. Minister as to how far this mechanism is overseen, through any other purposes where the role is taken care of, where in a true sense this process is followed and the recovery is done?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AND AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, this question doesn't relate to the essential question that has been answered by the Minister of State. However, this is a topic of concern for all of us. I would want to broadly identify that whenever issues of Resolution which are, if I may say or use the word which is a bit alternative, 'suspect', if the Resolution that has been arrived at is suspect, there are times when the CICs or the Resolution Providers have been asked to review the process, and only then it is finalised. That is the first step. Secondly, when it is leading to questionable Resolutions, there are always avenues available for, say, the banks in this case, to go to the court and say that this may not be the best Resolution available. I would not want to take the names, but there are examples available for the hon. Member. In the recent past, the banks themselves have been saying that the Resolution which is being offered by the RPs is not acceptable, meaning that the level of the haircut is just not acceptable and they have asked for redoing the processes. So, with the IBC and also the NCLT allowing space for banks in particular, -- I am containing myself in answering about banks--banks have gone questioning the levels to which they have been asked to let go, which is indicative of the haircut, and they have appealed against the Resolution Professionals' advice. Therefore, there are enough mechanisms available, which I am happy to say that the banks are periodically using, to question the Resolution arrived at and, again, as a follow up, I want to add here, that the Resolution Professionals' credibility itself gets questioned subsequently, and the assignments given to him after that are also given after much scrutiny. So, it is not as if it is let gone or nobody notices it. There is a way in which banks are getting back to saying, 'It is unacceptable', and there is a way in which the system is telling the Resolution Professional that he can't go on with the kind of compromised solutions that he probably is giving. So, there are checks and balances which are being invoked. I want to give that confidence to the hon. Member because this is a very current and important question.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, NPA is increasing as compared to 2014; it is an increase of seven times. There are two types of defaulters in the country. One type is the so-called big players who are escaping from the country itself and staying somewhere else, cheating the country. The major number is not from that area. The amount involved in this process is a majority by these big players. But there are farmers who take a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs or Rs. 10 lakhs for their cultivation or for their son's and daughter's marriage. Now, the Securitization Act is coming as a weapon for recovery from the poor farmers. It is creating a huge problem in rural India. Certain number of notices have been issued. A large number of notices have been issued to the farmers for recovery purposes on the basis of securitisation. My question is, is the Government ready to separate small loans from big loans for giving relief to the farmers and common people of this country?

डा. भागवत किशनराव कराड: माननीय उपसभापित महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने बैंक के जो बड़े कस्टमर्स हैं, जो abroad गये हैं, जिन्होंने loan repay नहीं किया है तथा उसके साथ-साथ farmers को जो लोन दिया गया है, उसके बारे में प्रश्न पूछा है I Bank doesn't differentiate between big loans or small loans. बैंक का जो लोन है, वह कैसे वसूल होगा, उसके लिए सरकार काम करती है। जो लोग बाहर भी गये हैं, उनके ऊपर भी कार्रवाई चालू है और farmers के लिए अभी specific कुछ नया नहीं है, अभी इसमें loan waive करने का कुछ नहीं है।

SHRI SYED ZAFAR ISLAM: Sir, it is not a hidden fact what the state of economy and the state of banks in 2014, were what we had inherited in terms of NPAs and how the Government has really tackled it. All compliments to the Government for tackling it. Away from that, I just want to ask one question because the hon. Minister has also...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put your question.

SHRI SYED ZAFAR ISLAM: The Bankruptcy Code was introduced as legislation. How much have we written down and how much have we been able to write back? In the bank balance, there is some number. I want to ask this, through you, Sir, to the hon. Minister. Secondly,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only one question, Zafar Islamji.

डा. भागवत किशनराव कराड: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, 2016 में NCLT courts का गठन हो चुका है। अगर अभी तक की recovery देखी जाए, तो around Rs. 65,819 crores from Public Sector Banks recovery हो चुकी है, under this.

श्री उपसभापति : प्रश्न संख्या 274.

Shortage of administrative staff to handle disease outbreaks

*274. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of administrative staff when the country is confronting the annual epidemic of Dengue, Chikungunya and COVID-19;
- (b) if so, the details of shortage of administrative staffs, State-wise; and
- (c) the steps Government is taking to enhance the capacity of experts as well as scientific staff to deal with future pandemic situations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. BHARATI PRAVIN PAWAR): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) There is adequate administrative staff available in the Union Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and the various organizations under the administrative control of this Ministry. These organizations recruit/hire the services of requisite number of personnel as and when so required.

Government of India has taken the following measures to enhance capacity of experts as well as scientific staff to deal with future pandemic situations of Dengue and Chikungunya:

- Provided multiple technical Guidelines on a regular basis for prevention and control, case management & effective community participation to the States for implementation.
- Trainings are imparted for capacity building of scientific staff and experts on implementation of National guidelines for prevention and control of Dengue and Chikungunya and to deal with future pandemic situations.
- Monitoring of disease situation for detection of any impending outbreak at initial stage and to contain further spread by timely implementation of preventive measures.
- Provided Advisories to sensitize the States for preparedness to deal with any future outbreak.
- Free diagnostic facilities through 713 Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals and 17 Apex Referral laboratories identified across the country for detection of cases in early stage to implement public health measures and to prevent further spread.
- Under National Health Mission, necessary and sufficient budgetary support is provided to states/UTs for dengue control activities i.e., dengue case management, epidemic preparedness, vector control activities, monitoring, training support, awareness activities, etc.
- Ministry of Health & Family Welfare continues to provide technical guidance for managing various aspects of COVID-19 including surveillance, containment, testing, travel advisories, clinical management protocols, home isolation for mild/asymptomatic cases etc. Besides this guideline for safe resumption of activities in workplaces, markets, malls, hotels, religious places etc. duly following COVID appropriate behaviour have also been issued and widely disseminated. Other line Ministries have also issued specific guidelines in their respective areas for safe resumption of activities.
- The Ministry provides support to States/UTs to enhance preparedness and response capacities against COVID-19 and other public health emergencies. Funding support has been provided to States/UTs through National Health Mission, State Disaster Response
- Funds (SDRF) and Emergency COVID-19 Response and Preparedness packages.
- PM Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission (PM-ABHIM) with an outlay of Rs. 64,180 crores over 5 years has been sanctioned to upgrade health infrastructure, laboratory capacities, surveillance at points of entry and research to support country in management of the present and future health emergencies. Given the emergence of variants of COVID-19 virus with variable transmissibility

and virulence, COVID-19 trajectory in the country is monitored by various expert committees. Ministry of Health continues to keep a close watch over COVID-19 situation across the country and globally. Regular review meetings are undertaken with all relevant stakeholders including subject experts and states to review preparedness and response measures to address COVID-19 pandemic keeping the five-fold strategy of test-tack-treat-vaccinate and COVID appropriate behavior.

श्री संजय सेट: सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारी चिकित्सालयों में बहुत सारे डॉक्टर्स प्रशासनिक कार्य देखते हैं, जिससे वे मरीजों को नहीं देख पाते हैं। तो मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह कोई ऐसा कदम उठा रही है, जिससे डॉक्टर्स को प्रशासनिक कार्यों से छुट्टी मिल जाये और वे केवल मरीजों का काम देख सकें?

डा. भारती प्रवीण पवार: आदरणीय उपसभापित महोदय, जैसा कि यह सवाल, डेंगू, चिकनगुनिया और कोविड से जुड़ा था, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने चिन्ता जतायी है कि डॉक्टर्स को और भी प्रशासनिक काम करने पड़ते हैं, लेकिन कभी-कभी ये काम जुड़े हुए भी होते हैं और कुछ updates भी करवाने होते हैं। फिर भी, मैं यही कहना चाहूँगी कि आज भारत सरकार, चाहे यह primary level हो, secondary हो या tertiary हो, सेवाएँ बढ़ाने के लिए उसमें लगातार काम कर रही है, जिसमें अभी जैसा मैंने बताया कि 22 नये AIIMS भी बन रहे हैं, 75 नये मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ का upgradation भी हो रहा है और नये मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ भी खुल रहे हैं। उसके बावजूद NHM के माध्यम से हरेक स्टेट को, हरेक जिले को जो राशि दी जाती है, उसके माध्यम से primary level पर ज्यादा फोकस किया जा रहा है।

श्री संजय सेट: सर, एक माँग बहुत दिनों से लम्बित है कि जिस प्रकार UPSC के माध्यम से IAS और IPS की सेवाओं में भर्ती की जाती है, उसी तरीके से भारतीय चिकित्सा सेवा को भी बनाने की माँग चल रही है। तो क्या सरकार इसके ऊपर कोई कदम उठा रही है या इसके ऊपर कोई योजना है?

डा. भारती प्रवीण पवार : महोदय, आदरणीय सदस्य ने जो चिन्ता जतायी है, यह एक प्रशासनिक विषय है। मैं जरूर आपको उसके बारे में अवगत कराऊँगी।

DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there are any specific centres to handle outbreak of disease like Chikungunya, Dengue and Flu. Are there any specific vaccination programmes in the country for these specific diseases? And, Sir, since they are seasonal, are there any preventive programmes for all our cities?

DR. BHARATI PRAVIN PAWAR: Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to submit that disease surveillance is carried out through 713 identified sentinel surveillance hospitals linked with 17 apex referral laboratories with advance diagnostic facilities. Other steps like case management through Eliza-based IGM test kits are provided to every State through NIV. Again, we have vector management, outbreak response, capacity building and there are several other programmes covered by NVBDCP and funds are also allocated to every State.

DR. SANTANU SEN: Sir, while discussing Dengue, Chikungunya and COVID, by now, you all know that these are multi-system diseases. The cause, prevalence and handling modalities of these diseases are not same in all States. So, Sir, through you, my supplementary to the learned Minister is: Why don't we give due importance to cooperative federalism and instead of imposing any Central directive, why cannot we speak to States individually, so far as individual diseases are concerned, and take necessary steps accordingly?

और परिवार मंत्री: और सर्वरक कल्याण रसायन **स्वास्थ्य** तथा (डा. मनसुख मांडविया): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पृछा है, चिकनगुनिया vector borne disease है और उसके लिए राज्य और केन्द्र के मध्य कोई भेदभाव हो ही नहीं सकता। 'Health' is a State Subject. But, जब ऐसी situation आती है, तो हरेक राज्य में हमारा surveillance system विद्यमान रहता है। आज देश के अलग-अलग राज्यों में surveillance के लिए हमारे पास 34 से ज्यादा लैब्स हैं। कहीं भी ऐसी कोई disease या pandemic की स्थिति होती है, तो वहां surveillance होता है। उस surveillance को करने के लिए एक high-tech lab की आवश्यकता होती है। राज्य अपने यहां से सैम्पल कलेक्ट करते हैं और उसे बाद में उस सेंटर में भेजते हैं। आईसीएमआर उसकी निगरानी भी करता है और यदि कोई ऐसी disease वहां दिखाई देती है, तो उस पर तूरंत कैसे action लिया जाए, यह State Government को recommend भी करता है। अतः सभी राज्य और केन्द्र सरकार साथ मिलकर ही कार्य करते हैं, चाहे वह vector borne disease की स्थिति हो या फिर pandemic की स्थिति हो। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, भारत सरकार का इस प्रकार का effort भी रहा है। आपने देखा होगा कि COVID crises में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से लेकर भारत सरकार के किसी भी मंत्री ने कभी भी किसी State से अलग बात नहीं की, क्योंकि वह सारे देश का issue है और ऐसी स्थिति में सारे देश को jointly effort करना चाहिए और किया भी। कई राज्यों ने अपनी ओर से comments भी किए होंगे, criticism भी किया होगा, लेकिन भारत सरकार ने कभी भी किसी राज्य के साथ biased behaviour नहीं किया। जहां भी Remdesivir injection या जिस चीज़ का भी crisis था और जब उसके allocation की बात आती थी, तो हम उसे population, disease और case के अनुसार distribute करते थे। जब ऑक्सीजन की सप्लाई disrupt हुई, तो कई लोगों ने हमें disturb किया, यह अलग बात है लेकिन जब treatment और surveillance का सवाल आता है,

तो उसमें West Bengal और West Bengal की लेब को भी priority दी जाती है। वहां से भी सैम्पल्स आते हैं और उन सैम्पल्स का समय पर टैस्ट करके, जो भी रिपोर्ट्स आती हैं, उन्हें हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को देते हैं।

श्री जयप्रकाश निषाद: माननीय उपसभापित महोदय, मैं गंभीर बीमारियों से ग्रस्त मरीजों के बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि बीमारियों के पीड़ित गांव के लोग जब एम्स और पीजीआई जाते हैं, तो वहां के डॉक्टर्स उनकी जांच करके उनके इलाज का समय और बढ़ा देते हैं। वे हम लोगों से सिफारिश करवाते हैं कि हमारा समय थोड़ा जल्दी हो जाता। उनको जल्द समय नहीं मिलने के कारण कई लोग उन बीमारियों के कारण दम तोड़ देते हैं। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी ऐसे मरीजों के लिए कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था बनायेंगे कि उनका इलाज समय पर हो जाए और वे दम न तोड़ने पायें?

डा. भारती प्रवीण पवार : माननीय उपसभापित महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा उठाई है कि आज इस बात की जरूरत है कि सही समय पर जांच भी हो और उसका ट्रीटमेंट भी हो लेकिन उसके लिए आवश्यक है कि उसके जरूरी टैस्ट्स हों और उसकी टैस्ट रिपोर्ट भी जल्द मिले। मैं आपके माध्यम से यही कहना चाहूंगी कि आज भारत सरकार द्वारा primary level पर चाहे वह पीएचसी हो, सीएचसी हो या जिला अस्पताल हों, वहां पर लगातार लेब टैस्ट्स की संख्या बढ़ाई गई है। आज प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्वयं इस बात पर ध्यान दिया है कि हमारे health and wellness centeres बढ़ने चाहिए, तो उसके पीछे भी यही मंशा है कि वहीं पर lab test हो तथा वहीं पर treatment की अच्छी सुविधा मिले, तािक patients को इलाज के लिए ज्यादा दूर न जाना पड़े। जैसा सदस्य ने चिंता जताई कि सही समय पर उन्हें ट्रीटमेंट मिले, तो लोगों के treatment के लिए इसके अलावा भी tele medicine consultation के लिए भी बजट दिया गया है।

श्री उपसभापति : प्रश्न संख्या 275.

Outstanding dues to private hospitals under CGHS

*275. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of outstanding dues that Government owes to private hospitals under Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS);
- (b) the last time when pricing of these health care services under the scheme was done and whether Government has plans to revise it; and
- (c) the details of the budgetary allocation for CGHS?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) Settlement of CGHS Bills is a continuous and dynamic process. During the current financial year 2021-22, claims of empaneled Health Care Organizations (HCOs) amounting to Rs. 1330 crore are settled. Bills amounting to Rs. 1343 crore are received from empaneled HCOs for payment.

CGHS package rates were last fixed on 01.10.2014 for Delhi/ NCR and in 2015 for other cities. Revision of CGHS package rates is a continuous process and the rates for new procedures/investigations, which are added to the scheme from time to time, are fixed on the recommendations of Expert Committee(s).

An amount of Rs. 4463.94 crore [Revenue: Rs. 1690.06 crore, Capital: Rs. 23.88 crore and Pension and Other Retirement Benefits (PORB): Rs. 2750 crore] is allocated in Revised Estimates (RE) 2021-22 for CGHS.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, my question is on the Central Government Health Scheme. The hon. Minister has answered paying of bills is a continuous and dynamic process. So, since the Minister of State for Health is a lady, I was wondering whether as a part of this continuous and dynamic process, she actually convinces his male colleagues to make all these cards in the name of the woman of the house.

My supplementary question is this. There are many reports that 175 health care organizations are refusing to honour and clear the CGHS bills of ex-servicemen. It is my question and humble appeal as well, what steps the Minister is going to take so that the medical bills of ex-servicemen are honoured.

डा. मनसुख मांडिवया: माननीय उपसभापित महोदय, सीजीएचएस कार्ड होल्डर्स को सर्विस प्रोवाइड करना, ट्रीटमेंट उपलब्ध कराना भारत सरकार की जिम्मेवारी है। अगर माननीय सदस्य के संज्ञान में इस तरह का कुछ है कि इस टाइप के एक्स-सर्विसमेन को सर्विस प्रोवाइड नहीं की गई है, तो वे इसको मेरे ध्यान में लाएं, मैं उसको देख लूँगा।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Thank you, hon. Minister, for that assurance. Then, there is another group of people who is having the same problem. They are having problem everywhere because that group of people is not even being allowed into Parliament, these days. Only twenty are allowed, against the allowed 150 person. You were once also a journalist. So, you can understand their pain.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put your question.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, you were also a journalist. So, you can very well understand their pain. The medical bills of many elderly and senior journalists are getting stuck. What is the Ministry doing to ensure that these senior retired journalists are taken care of by the CGHS?

डा. मनसुख मांडविया: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, जो सीजीएचएस कार्ड होल्डर्स हैं, चाहे वे पत्रकार हों या retired employees हों, उन सभी के लिए सीजीएचएस कार्ड के तहत सर्विस उपलब्ध हो, उनको ट्रीटमेंट मिले, उसके लिए हम हमेशा कार्यरत हैं। हाँ, short time के लिए एक दिक्कत आई थी, जिसके बारे में यहाँ बताया गया कि उसके पेमेंट में delay हो रहा है। जब COVID crisis चालू हुआ, तो उस स्थिति में सीजीएचएस सेंटर्स पर काम करने वाले जो डॉक्टर्स हैं, उनको replace करना पड़ा था, उनको दूसरी जगहों पर काम देना पड़ा था, एयरपोर्ट्स, पोर्ट्स आदि जगहों पर काम देना पड़ता था। जब वे ऐसी जगहों पर काम करते थे, उस वक्त हमने उनको प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल में भी जाने के लिए फ्री किया था और वहाँ से जो बिल आते थे, हम उसको reimburse करते थे। हमने ऐसा करके उनके claims को जल्द-से-जल्द निपटाने की हर संभव कोशिश की है और भविष्य में सीजीएचएस कार्ड होल्डर्स को हर तरह का ट्रीटमेंट अच्छी तरह मिले, सुविधा अच्छी तरह से मिले, इसके लिए हम सेंटर्स भी बढ़ा रहे हैं। पहले सीजीएचएस सेंटर्स की सुविधा केवल 75 सिटीज़ में थी, वह आज बढ़ कर 81 सिटीज़ में हो चुकी है। हम हर दो महीने में यह देखते रहते हैं कि इनके लिए बेड के पैकेज में क्या बढोतरी करनी है, कौन-सा पैकेज डालना है, क्योंकि समय के साथ ट्रीटमेंट बदलता रहता है, प्रोटोकॉल बदलता रहता है, नई मेडिसिन भी आती रहती है। ऐसी स्थिति में पेशेंट को अच्छा ट्रीटमेंट मिले, उसके लिए भी हम उसमें permanent amendment करते रहते हैं, जिसका लाभ सीजीएचएस लाभार्थी को होता है। SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, through you, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Health Minister as well as this House to the continuous decline in the health care facilities provided to the CGHS cardholders even in the National Capital and in other major cities across the country. Because most of the major hospitals have withdrawn from the CGHS panel. Not even a single hospital in National Capital Territory of Delhi is there, if you go by the list, hon. Deputy Chairman, on the list of empanelled hospitals. If you look at the list, nobody knows about the location, nobody has heard of those hospitals. The private hospitals are given land whether in Delhi or elsewhere and they are also given licence. Though it is a State subject, there are certain conditions that are attached that they will have to accept even a particular percentage of people from the weaker sections, which is not happening. The CGHS cardholders not being accepted by major hospitals is a serious matter. Will the hon. Minister assure the House that it should be mandatory? How can the private hospitals just make profit and not accept the CGHS cardholders?

डा. मनसुख मांडिवया: उपसभापित महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है, उसमें विषय यह है कि जो सीजीएचएस कार्ड होल्डर्स हैं, उन्हें best treatment मिलना चाहिए। उन्हें कभी-कभी बड़े हॉस्पिटल्स और पैनल हॉस्पिटल्स ट्रीटमेंट नहीं देते हैं या छोड़ देते हैं। माननीय उपसभापित महोदय, हम किसी विषय से भागने वाले लोग नहीं हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह effort किया है कि न केवल सीजीएचएस कार्ड होल्डर्स, बल्कि गरीब से गरीब लोगों को best heath treatment मिलना चाहिए, इसलिए यह हमारी प्रतिबद्धता है। यह प्रश्न पैनल हॉस्पिटल्स, बड़े हॉस्पिटल्स के बारे में पूछा गया है। मैं इस बात को ignore नहीं करूँगा, बल्कि मैं यह कहूँगा कि यह हमारे संज्ञान में भी आया है, लेकिन संज्ञान में आने के बाद हमने इस विषय को छोड़ा नहीं है, बल्कि क्या दिक्कत है, क्यों नहीं ले रहे हैं, पैकेज में क्या चेंज करने की आवश्यकता है और बड़े हॉस्पिटल्स उन्हें ignore क्यों कर रहे हैं, इस बारे में हमने detailed अध्ययन किया है। हमें grievance में जो भी इश्यूज मिलते हैं, हम उन्हें देखते हैं, उनके ऊपर अभ्यास करते हैं। इसके साथ ही, मैंने पैनल हॉस्पिटल के साथ दो बार विशेष consultation किया है कि ऐसी स्थिति क्यों हुई है और हमें उनसे जो सुझाव मिला है, हम उस सुझाव को लेकर इसे दुरुस्त कर रहे हैं, साथ ही, best से best treatment मिले, इसे लेकर हम अपनी प्रतिबद्धता को दोहराते हैं।

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I want to know this from the hon. Minister. The life-saving medicines like chemo for cancer and equipment like stent and ballooning for the heart patients are imported from abroad. The selling prices of the drugs are very much higher than the imported price. It is not affordable by the poor people. Will the Minister take action to reduce the prices to help the poor people?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question relates to CGHS.

डा. मनसुख मांडिवया: माननीय उपसभापित महोदय, यह विषय इस क्वेश्चन के अंतर्गत तो नहीं है, लेकिन क्वेश्चन अच्छा है, इसलिए मैं इसका रिप्लाई देना चाहूँगा। हमें कैंसर की medicine विदेश से लानी पड़ती है और अब इंडिया भी कैंसर की medicine बनाने में सक्षम हो गया है। हमने पीएलआई स्कीम इंट्रोड्यूस की, उसमें कई ऐसे एपीआई, जो कैंसर की medicine बनाने में उपयोगी होते थे, वे भी इंडिया में manufacture होना चालू हो चुके हैं और medicine बनने लगी है। इसके अलावा, हमारी आवश्यकता के अनुसार हम इसे विदेश से भी import करते हैं। कैंसर की ऐसी 44 medicines थीं, जो costly थीं, उनके बहुत दाम हुआ करते थे, हमने ऐसी 44 medicines का trade margin fix किया है, तािक कोई ज्यादा प्राइस न ले। First lending तब होती है, जब manufacturer distributor को बेचता है और जब distributor market में बेचता है, तब उसका जो एमआरपी होता है, वह first sale से 60 परसेंट से ज्यादा नहीं होना चािहए, ऐसा trade margin fix करने से कैंसर की medicine का दाम बहुत गिर गया है, बहुत कम हो गया है और इसका लाभ देश के कैंसर पीड़ित लोगों को मिल रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri A. Vijayakumar. The question relates to CGHS.

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Sir, there are so many multi-speciality hospitals throughout India. My question to the hon. Minister is whether all the multi-speciality hospitals are under the control of CGHS.

डा. मनसुख मांडविया: माननीय उपसभापित महोदय, सभी नहीं होते हैं। एक पैनल बनता है, उसके लिए एक प्रोसेस है और उसमें जो इच्छुक है, वही बन सकता है। जो इच्छुक नहीं है, अगर हम उसके लिए compulsory कर दें, तो वहाँ अच्छा treatment नहीं मिल पाएगा, इसलिए यह पैनल के अनुसार होता है।

श्री उपसभापति : प्रश्न संख्या 276.

'Heal in India' initiative

*276. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched 'Heal in India' initiative to promote health care delivery services and infrastructure for international patients;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it also has a plan to launch 'Heal by India', by providing manpower from India to health care sector in other countries;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and by when it would be launched; and
- (e) the estimated job opportunities abroad for our trained professionals in the health sector, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (e) With a view to promote Medical Value Travel (MVT) in India, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare had organized a stakeholder consultation on 4th& 5th March 2022. The potential for India to emerge as one of the preferred destination for Medical

Value Travel across the world with the ability to deliver world-class health services at affordable cost was highlighted in the consultation.

The stakeholder consultation was done under the overarching theme of "Heal in India", wherein participants from various Ministries and organizations highlighted the potential of Medical Value Travel including the holistic health & wellness services through provision of modern medicine along with Indian traditional medicine.

Further, another stakeholder consultation under the overarching theme of "Heal by India" was organized by Ministry of Health and family Welfare on $5^{th}\&6^{th}$ February 2022 to formulate strategies to address the challenges relating to improving the quality of health education and associated educational institutions and to bring them at par with global standards for meeting the global demand of Indian healthcare professionals.

Detailed deliberations were held with regulators, experts and relevant stakeholders on enabling provisions to facilitate and support qualified and trained health workforce from India with respect to opportunities in global healthcare and health workforce market.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, health tourism holds immense potential for our country. The order of the day is, because of the technology, predictive, preventive and participative healthcare can be taken up, particularly, India has got Ayurveda, Siddha, Yoga, Panchakarma, rejuvenation therapy, etc. The Southern India has already proven, in many ways, to take care of the foreign tourists as well as Indians. So, what efforts have been made to include all systems of Indian medicines besides Allopathy for promotion of 'Heal in India' Initiative by the Ministry of Health in coordination with the Ministry of Tourism?

डा. मनसुख मांडिवया: माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। देश में ब्रेनपावर-मैनपावर की कभी कमी नहीं है। यहाँ बेस्ट डॉक्टर्स हैं। पूरी दुनिया में ऐसे तीन लाख से अधिक डॉक्टर्स हैं, जो इंडिया से एमबीबीएस और एमडी करके दुनिया में अपनी सेवाएँ दे रहे हैं। इसी तरह, हमारे पास लैब टेक्नीशियंस हैं, नर्सेज़ हैं और हम पैरामेडिक ट्रीटमेंट कर सकें, इसके लिए हमारे पास स्किल्ड मैनपावर है, क्योंकि दुनिया में उसकी बहुत बड़ी जरूरत भी है। इसीलिए हमने कहा कि हम अपने लोगों को देश-विदेश में भेजें, वहाँ उनकी सर्विस प्रोवाइड करें, तो यह ठीक नहीं है। हमने इसको 'हील बाय इंडिया' इसलिए कहा, क्योंकि इंडिया की यह परंपरा रही है कि हम स्वास्थ्य को कभी बिज़नेस नहीं मानते हैं। हम हेल्थ सेक्टर को बिज़नेस नहीं मानते हैं, बिल्क हम उसे सेवा मानते हैं। इसलिए इस विषय पर डिटेल्ड अध्ययन करने के लिए हमने छः दिन के लिए एक चिंतन बैठक की कि 'हील बाय इंडिया', यानी इंडिया के द्वारा हम दुनिया की सेवा कैसे करें? इंडिया में हेल्थ टूरिज्म की संभावनाएँ हैं, यानी दुनिया के लोग इंडिया में आएँ

और वे यहाँ अपना ट्रीटमेंट कराएँ, क्योंकि इंडिया में अफोर्डेबल हेल्थ ट्रीटमेंट है, इंडिया में बेस्ट डॉक्टर्स हैं, इंडिया में बेस्ट हॉस्पिटल्स हैं तथा इंडिया में आयुष का ट्रीटमेंट करने के लिए केरल जैसे स्टेट में ईको-सिस्टम बना हुआ है। हमने यह सोचा कि दुनिया के लोग यहाँ आएँ, उसके लिए क्या करना चाहिए? हमने सोचा कि यह केवल बात करने से नहीं होगा, बल्कि इसके लिए एक व्यवस्था बनानी होगी। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हमें निर्देश दिया था कि इसके ऊपर काम होना चाहिए। हमने इस काम को करने के लिए तीन-तीन दिन, यानी छः दिन के लिए एक चिंतन बैठक की। इस चिंतन बैठक में हमने स्टेकहोल्डर्स को बुलाया, सभी हॉस्पिटल्स को बुलाया, नीति आयोग को बुलाया, MEA को बुलाया तथा कई सारे एक्सपर्ट्स को भी बुलाया। ऐसा करके हमने इसके लिए विस्तृत कार्य-योजना बनाने के लिए एक व्यवस्था की, जिसके माध्यम से आने वाले दिनों में पूरी दूनिया एक ही डैशबोर्ड पर यह देख पाए कि हमारे पास क्या-क्या मैनपावर है और इंडिया में इस टाइप की मैनपावर यहाँ-यहाँ उपलब्ध हैं। उसको किस टाइप के लोग चाहिए, इसके लिए वह तुरंत भारत सरकार के इस डैशबोर्ड को देखकर यहाँ के लोगों से बात करे और इस प्रकार हम दुनिया में अपनी सर्विस को 'हील बाय इंडिया' के द्वारा प्रोवाइड करें। इसी तरह, दुनिया के लोग इंडिया में हेल्थ ट्रीटमेंट के लिए आएँ। दुबई में इस तरह का एक एक्सपो था, जिसमें में यहाँ से गया था। दुनिया में Indian diaspora इतना है और वे लोग इंडिया में आकर अपना ट्रीटमेंट कराना चाहते हैं। इंडिया के बेस्ट हॉस्पिटल्स, उनमें मिलने वाला ट्रीटमेंट, ये सब scattered हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि भारत सरकार की ओर से effort हो। उस effort के माध्यम से एक ही डैशबोर्ड पर भारत में ग्रेडेशन करके हॉस्पिटल्स की लिस्ट उपलब्ध हो। वे हॉस्पिटल्स ए, बी, सी, डी ग्रेडस के हों, जिनके प्राइस फिक्स्ड हों और उनके पैकेज फिक्स्ड हों। उसके तहत यह जानकारी एक ही डैशबोर्ड पर उपलब्ध हो कि कौन से हॉस्पिटल में कौन सा ट्रीटमेंट उपलब्ध है और वहाँ कौन सा पैकेज है। इसके बाद, दुनिया के लोग तय करके इंडिया में आएँ और यहाँ अपना ट्रीटमेंट कराएँ तथा स्वस्थ होकर अपने देश जाएँ। भारत सरकार ने इस दिशा में काम शुरू किया है, जिसका आने वाले दिनों में बहुत फायदा होने वाला है।

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, my second supplementary is, now that almost 75 years are getting completed as an Independent India. Though healthcare is a State subject, has the Government of India done any blueprint for giving a sustainable healthcare from top to bottom, until the village and *mandal* level?

डा. मनसुख मांडिवया: माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, यह बहुत अच्छा क्वेश्चन है कि आज़ादी के अमृत महोत्सव पर भारत सरकार ऊपर से लेकर नीचे तक के गरीब तबके के लोगों के हेल्थ ट्रीटमेंट के लिए क्या कर रही है? मैं इसका शॉर्ट में रिप्लाई करना चाहूँगा। देश के गरीब से गरीब तबके के लोगों को हेल्थ ट्रीटमेंट उपलब्ध हो, इसके लिए प्रधान मंत्री जी ने देश में 'Ayushman Bharat Health and Wellness Centres' के माध्यम से 1,50,000 Health and Wellness Centres, यानी 5-6 हज़ार की पॉपुलेशन के लिए एक Health and Wellness Centre बनाना तय किया। उनमें से 1,02,000 Health and Wellness Centres आज के दिन में functional हो चुके हैं।इन Health and Wellness Centres पर योग की व्यवस्था होती है, 13 प्रकार के tests होते हैं,

हम वहां tele-consultation शुरू करने जा रहे हैं, वहां सर्वाइकल कैंसर, ओरल कैंसर, ब्रेस्ट कैंसर आदि diagnose हो सकते हैं। वहां इस तरह के diagnosis हो जाएं और वहां से tele-consultation के माध्यम से district को हब मान कर Health and Wellness Centres spoke बनें। यदि कोई ऐसा patient हो, तो Health and Wellness Centre पर बैठा हुआ एमबीबीएस डॉक्टर या आयुष डॉक्टर तुरंत ही spoke से, एक्सपर्ट डॉक्टर से बात करे और गरीब व पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को भी डायरेक्ट एम्स लेवल के हॉस्पिटल के साथ ई-संजीवनी प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से consultation हो जाए, हम इस तरह की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं।

MS. SUSHMITA DEV: Sir, this is a very ambitious plan. I am not opposing this initiative of the Government of India, but the reality is that in the health sector, our own citizens are struggling for affordable healthcare and access to healthcare. The hon. Minister has said that they have had many consultations. In a country where we believe in federalism and in the Constitution, where Health is a State subject, मुझे दुख है कि इस consultation में किसी भी प्रदेश को नहीं बुलाया गया। उन्होंने पूरी लिस्ट दी है, MEA, नीति आयोग आदि, but without the State machinery, this is nothing but a jumla.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

MS. SUSHMITA DEV: Sir, my question is: how many States have been consulted and when do you plan to consult them on this plan?

डा. मनसुख मांडिवया : सुष्मिता जी, जुमला बनाना हमारा काम नहीं है, काम करना हमारा मकसद है और हम काम करते हैं। जब हम यहां से consultation करें और कोई स्टेट न जुड़े तो यह हमारी जिम्मेवारी नहीं है, यह उस स्टेट की जिम्मेवारी है। हम कोई भी decision लेते हैं तो time to time सभी स्टेट्स के साथ -- न सिर्फ हमारी सरकार, बिल्क कोई भी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट जब कोई निर्णय लेती है, तब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के साथ स्वाभाविक तौर पर consultation करती है। हम भी जब कोई योजना लाते हैं, चाहे वह 'आयुष्मान भारत योजना' हो, Health and Wellness Centres शुरू करने की योजना हो, जन-औषधि केंद्र चालू करने की योजना हो या कोई भी योजना हो - सुष्मिता जी, मैं आपसे रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि मेरी मिनिस्ट्री की ओर से आप अपने यहां ज्यादा से ज्यादा जन-औषधि केंद्र चालू कीजिए, गरीब लोगों को किफायती व सस्ती दर पर दवा उपलब्ध होगी। महोदय, हम उसमें किसी के प्रति biased नहीं हैं। भारत की कल्पना ही without States नहीं हो सकती है, इसलिए हम सभी स्टेट्स के साथ consultation करके ही decision लेते हैं।

ले. जनरल (डा.) डी. पी. वत्स (रिटा.): माननीय उपसभापित महोदय, इसी प्रश्न के संदर्भ में भारत के 6 मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ को एक अमेरिकन सर्वे के मुताबिक टॉप 100 में गिना गया है, जिनमें से एम्स, AFMC, Pune, JIPMER, Puducherry, first fifty में हैं। मंत्री जी से मेरा यह प्रश्न

है कि यह तो matter of pride है कि जिसमें चीन का एक है, जापान का एक है और सिंगापुर का एक है।

श्री उपसभापति : आप सवाल पूछिए।

ले. जनरल (डा.) डी. पी. वत्स (रिटा.) : महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि बाकी मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ को भी इंटरनेशनल recognition दिलाने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है?

डा. मनसुख मांडिवया: महोदय, एक समय था कि जब दुनिया रैंकिंग देती थी, तब हम मानते थे कि हमारी रैंकिंग है। जब दुनिया में कहा जाता था कि इंडिया में यह best है, अमुक country में यह best है, तभी वह best माना जाता था, लेकिन अब समय बदल गया है। जिस तरह से इंडिया ने कोविड मैंनेजमेंट किया और vaccination किया, तब से इंडिया का recognition दुनिया मानती है। हम जो रैंकिंग देते हैं, वह रैंकिंग दुनिया मानती है। पहले ऐसा था कि दुनिया की किसी एजेंसी ने न्यूयॉर्क में कोई सर्वे किया, उसमें यह आया है तो हम यहां उसका example देकर बात करते थे, लेकिन आज हमारा ICMR सर्वे निकालता है, दुनिया उसको देखती है और हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री को कॉल करके पूछती है कि आपने ऐसा कैसे किया? महोदय, समय में बदलाव हुआ है, यह सशक्त भारत की निशानी है। देश बदल रहा है और माननीय मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में आगे बढ़ रहा है।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: उपसभापित महोदय, जिस तरह से नेशनल हाईवे का डेवलपमेंट हो रहा है, उसके कारण ट्रैफिक बढ़ रहा है। मैंने मंत्री जी को एक पत्र लिखा था, तो मंत्री जी ने उसका सकारात्मक जवाब भी दिया था, उसी संदर्भ में मेरा एक प्रश्न है कि बरौनी-बेगूसराय एक औद्योगिक नगरी है, जिसमें लाखों श्रमिक काम करते हैं, वहां बहुत ट्रैफिक है और accidents की बहुत घटनाएं घटती हैं, क्या वहां ट्रॉमा सेंटर बनाने के बारे में मंत्री जी आश्वासन देंगे?

डा. मनसुख मांडविया: उपसभापित महोदय, जब रोड्स और हाइवेज़ अच्छे होते हैं, तब गाड़ियों की गित भी बढ़ती है, जब गित बढ़ती है, तब एक्सीडेंट्स भी बढ़ते हैं और एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं, तो उनको तुरंत ट्रीटमेंट मिलना आवश्यक होता है। कई स्टेट्स ने अपनी-अपनी ओर से पॉलिसी बनाई कि इतने किलोमीटर के अंदर एक ट्रॉमा सेंटर होना चाहिए। स्टेट्स अपनी ओर से इसकी व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं और नेशनल हाइवे ने भी एक अच्छी व्यवस्था की है कि हर 52 किलोमीटर पर, क्योंकि previous time में, मैं हाइवे मिनिस्टर भी था, तो मुझे पता है कि नेशनल हाइवे पर 55 किलोमीटर में एक टोल प्लाज़ा होता है। उस टोल प्लाज़ा पर एम्बुलेंस की व्यवस्था होती है और एम्बुलेंस पर तुरंत कॉल आने से patient को nearest dispensary तक पहुंचाया जाता है। वर्तमान समय में इस टाइप की व्यवस्था विद्यमान है।

श्री उपसभापति: क्वेश्चन नं. 277. श्री राम शकल।

Momentum to the economy

†*277. SHRI RAM SHAKAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is preparing any Road map to give a momentum to the economy; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Government's Road map for imparting momentum to the economy comprises focusses on growth at the macro level and complementing it with all-inclusive welfare at the micro level, promoting digital economy and fintech, technology enabled development, energy transition and climate action and relying on a virtuous cycle of investment and growth. The Government's Road Map was put into effect in 2014. Major reforms including Goods and Services Tax (GST), Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) and significant reduction in Corporate Tax rate, were implemented. The reforms contributed to the real GDP growing at an annual average rate of 6.8 per cent during 2014-20. At the end of this period, Government announced National Infrastructure Pipeline of projects to take economic growth to the next higher level.

The Road map of the Government was impacted by the onset of once-in-a-century pandemic. In 2020-21, on account of COVID-19 induced restrictions, India's growth momentum slowed with real GDP contracting by 6.6 per cent. However, Government took resolute and comprehensive action by implementing the Atmanirbhar Bharat (ANB) Mission to offset the adverse impact of the pandemic. ANB Mission included Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY) that provided food to the poor affected by the pandemic and Atmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY) to offset jobs lost due to the pandemic. The ANB Mission also included measures to support and revive businesses, particularly of MSMEs, which were provided emergency working capital. Under PMGKY, the Mahatma Gandhi National

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[†] Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) wages were raised and the budgetary allocation was enhanced to provide jobs to returning migrants. Commercialization of coal mining and higher foreign direct investment (FDI) limits in defence and space sector were the other major measures implemented under the ANB Mission to boost economic growth.

The Union Budget 2021-22 further provided a roadmap to growth by emphasizing the strengthening of health infrastructure under PM AatmaNirbhar Swasth Bharat Yojana. Production Linked Incentive (PLI) and Mega Investment Textiles Parks (MITRA) were other major schemes announced to accelerate economic growth. Major reforms included National Monetization Pipeline of public sector assets, privatization of public sector banks and insurance companies, reforms-based result-linked power distribution sector scheme, increasing of FDI in insurance sector from 49 per cent to 74 per cent, and rationalization of custom duties for promoting domestic manufacturing. The capital budget was also increased by 34.5 per cent over the previous year. India's economy staged a full recovery in 2021-22 with real GDP growing at 8.9 per cent.

The Union Budget 2022-23 is the latest roadmap of the Government for taking India's economy to a higher growth trajectory. The PM Gatishakti Scheme in the budget is a huge investment in physical infrastructure drawing from the National Infrastructure Pipeline. Government's direct participation in building infrastructure is reflected in the capital budget increasing once again by 35 per cent over the previous year. The roadmap further supports the MSMEs through extension of Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS), revamping of Credit Guarantee Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) scheme, and implementation of Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP) programme. The Make in India programme is also facilitated by replacement of Special Economic Zones (SEZ) Act with a new legislation.

India's sharp economic recovery in 2021-22 and budget measures have prompted International Rating Agencies to forecast a real GDP growth above 8 per cent in 2022-23. This will sustain the growth momentum in the economy.

श्री राम शकल: उपसभापित महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार ने अर्थव्यवस्था को सुधारने के लिए जो रोडमैप तैयार किया है, वह अर्थव्यवस्था पर महामारी के प्रभाव से निपटने के लिए कैसे मदद करेगा?

श्री पंकज चौधरी: उपसभापित महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न किया है। मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूं कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में हमारी सरकार का रोडमैप "सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास और सबका प्रयास" है। इस विकास को आत्मिनर्भरता के माध्यम से प्राप्त करना है। भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में तमाम सुधारों में आत्मसात् करके महामारी का डटकर मुकाबला किया है। यहां मैं भारतीय जनता के संघर्ष और क्षमता को नमस्कार कर्जगा, जिन्होंने हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी के एक आह्वान पर कंधे से कंधा मिलाकर देश का साथ दिया। जहां तक सरकार का प्रश्न है, सरकार ने महामारी का सर्वोत्तम प्रबंधन किया और देश को बचा लिया। 'प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना' के अंतर्गत सभी को भोजन सुनिश्चित किया और देश में कहीं भी, किसी को भी भूखे सोने नहीं दिया। 'आत्मिनर्भर भारत योजना' के तहत तीन किश्तों और उसके बाद 'गित शक्ति' के सहारे पूंजीगत खर्च को जबरदस्त तरीके से बढ़ाया गया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी, इसके बारे में लिखा हुआ है और आप इसका जवाब दे चुके हैं। इस पर briefly बोलिए।

श्री पंकज चौधरी: माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न पूछा है कि महामारी के प्रभाव से निपटने के लिए क्या प्रयास किए गए, तो ये तमाम तरीके के प्रयास भारत सरकार कर रही है, जिससे देश उभर रहा है।

श्री राम शकल: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, जो रोडमैप तैयार किया गया है, क्या वह अर्थव्यवस्था और रोज़गार देने के काम को सुनिश्चित करेगा?

श्री पंकज चौधरी: उपसभापित महोदय, रोडमैप में रोज़गार के सृजन का सवाल है। भारत सरकार 2014 से समावेशी विकास पर ध्यान केन्द्रित कर रही है। जैसा कि "सबका साथ, सबका विकास" को हम फिर दोहराते हैं, रोज़गार के सृजन के साथ रोज़गार क्षमता में सुधार की प्राथमिकता है। भारत सरकार ने देश में रोज़गार पैदा करने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने और रोज़गार के अवसर पैदा करने के लिए आत्मनिर्भर भारत पैकेज, 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत रोज़गार योजना', 'प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण रोज़गार अभियान', 'Production Linked Incentive (PLI) योजना', और 'प्रधानमंत्री गति शक्ति योजना' आदि शामिल हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी, आपने जो लिखित जवाब दिया है, वह पढ़ रहे हैं। आप briefly बता दीजिए।

श्री पंकज चौधरी: निश्चित तौर से इन तमाम पैकेजों के माध्यम से रोज़गार का सृजन करने की व्यवस्था की गई है।

SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR: Sir, my question is, where is the answer to the question. The question was: Where is the roadmap?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put your question. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR: You have answered it in bits and pieces -- a brick here and mortar there. Where is the answer? Where is the roadmap? Where is the investment? Yes, I admit, you have mentioned about infrastructure. I do agree. You have mentioned about PLI. But these are small bits. We are talking of an economy, that is, of Rs.150 lakh crore. Whatever you do ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question please; we have limited time.

SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR: I know time is running fast. My question to the hon. Minister is, please work it out and give us a roadmap.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR: Your Budget has outlined certain small steps put together. But we need a big map. Are you willing to tax the rich?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You won't get the answer; Question Hour is over. The House stands adjourned till 2.00 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 reassembled after lunch at three minutes past two of the clock, [THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY) in the Chair]

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Appropriation Bill, 2022^* and The Finance Bill, 2022^*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Now, we will take up further discussion on the Appropriation Bill, 2022, and the Finance Bill, 2022, which are being discussed together. ... (Interruptions)...

श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली (नाम-निर्देशित): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोगों का एक मोशन था। मैं उसके बारे में यह जानना चाहती हूं कि वह accept हुआ या नहीं हुआ?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): वह अभी तक listed नहीं हुआ। उसके बारे में बाद में पता चलेगा। Now, Shri K.J. Alphons.

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS (Rajasthan): Respected Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Appropriation Bill, 2022, and also the Finance Bill, 2022. In the Appropriation Bill, 102 items are listed and I intend to speak about 23 items out of these, and, if time permits, of course, more subjects can be taken up.

First of all, let me speak a few sentences about the macro-economic fundamentals of this country. Now, why has this Appropriation Bill come before this House? It is very simple. The Government has brought this Bill to seek the approval of the Parliament to spend the money. The question arises: why should we allow this Government to spend the money they are asking for? That is the fundamental question. So, I am going to deal with the question as to why this House and the Parliament at large has to allow this Government to spend the money because if we have utilised the money properly in the past and if the proposals today before this House are appropriate, if these are good for the people of this country, the Parliament should allow the money to be spent. Otherwise, the Parliament should not allow the money to be spent. Therefore, I am going into the issues of how the Government spent the money and whether the proposals before this House are appropriate. First of all, I will talk about the macro-economic fundamentals of the country. I am not saying that the picture is rosy. No, I am not saying that. We have come out of two extremely difficult years of pandemic and when the world economy thought that we

[&]amp; Discussed together.

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^{*} Further discussion continued from the 28th March, 2022.

were on the path of another take off, the Ukraine crisis happened and the global economy is in deep crisis again. Therefore, I am not saying that the picture is rosy but let me, with your permission, Sir, put a few facts before this House. The total amount of money which is proposed to be spent by this Government in the next financial year is Rs. 39.45 lakh crores. In the Budget last year, it was Rs. 34.84 lakh crores but eventually, last year, we spent Rs. 37.70 lakh crore, which was Rs. 2.86 lakh crore more than what had been budgeted. Now, the arguments before this House during the past few days have been, especially, yesterday and today, in the entire Budget discussion, that you have not provided enough money for MNREGA; you have not provided enough money for health sector; you have not provided adequate money for food subsidy. But, Sir, it is so clear before this House that although this Government had budgeted only Rs. 34.84 lakh crores last year, as and when the need arose, this Government came to the House and sought permission to spend Rs. 2.8 lakh crores more because it was required for the people of the country. Therefore, Sir, let us not argue over the figures.

Yesterday, I saw the former Finance Minister, Shri Chidambaram, a very learned Member, trying to pick a needle out of a haystack. I do not know exactly what he was trying to make out. Look at the fundamentals of the economy. We are growing at 9.2 per cent this year. Nobody doubts that. Not only this Government, the IMF, the World Bank, everybody says so. This makes India the fastest growing economy of the world. Things have become difficult due to Ukraine situation. Fuel prices have gone up, commodity prices have gone up. There is inflationary pressure all across the world, from United States to Europe and everywhere else, and, therefore, the growth possibly in India will be in the range of 8 per cent to 8.5 per cent. This is what I really think and that would still make India the fastest growing economy of the world next year.

Sir, the inflation rate is hovering around six per cent. It was 6.07 per cent in the month of February. Fortunately, the food inflation was only about 5.85 per cent in February and we do not expect the inflation to be going up very high unless the Ukraine crisis leads to a massive rise in the oil prices and commodity prices, which we cannot predict; but it is well within six per cent, which the RBI and the Government say is comfortable. Is it very, very comfortable? No. It is a point of worry. It is a reason for worry. Sir, I have been a student of Economics. With my limited knowledge of Economics, I can say that the conservative economists would argue that it is time for a tight monetary policy because there is inflationary pressure. The rural consumption is yet to pick up and reach the peak, and, therefore, we need money in the system, we need money in the hands of people. Most of the inflation is imported.

It is there because of the imports of oil prices and commodity prices. It is not because there is too much of money chasing a few goods.

Sir, I know the Monetary Policy Committee is going to meet next month. There is a temptation to have a tighter monetary policy. Please do not do that even though we have a deficit of 6.9 per cent this year, which is projected to be 6.4 per cent next year or even if it goes a little bit higher than that. As Keynes said: put money in the hands of people so that people will have the purchasing power. The fiscal deficit really does not matter. It is still under control. Sir, our FDI touched US dollar 90 billion, which makes India the country with the highest FDI inflow. We are going to have all time high exports at US dollar 412 billion, possibly in a couple of days. It has already crossed US dollar 400 billion. The surprise basket has been exports of engineering goods worth US dollar 107 billion and exports of electronics US dollar 15 billion. These are the new gems in our export basket. India is progressing. We are using technology and exporting quality goods to the world. Our debt is 61 per cent of the GDP - very much manageable. Our current account deficit is about 1.7 per cent. It is a little high -- I won't say too high -- because of the oil prices and the commodity prices. But this year, there is a danger. It can go up to 2.6 per cent. That is a little worrying, but because the exports are booming, given the way it is going, the current account deficit of 1.7 per cent or 2.6 per cent next year should not really worry us too much. Our food stocks are at about 551 lakh metric tonnes. In July last year, it was 900 lakh metric tonnes; in November, it was 700 lakh metric tonnes. It is very, very comfortable. About tax collection, net direct collection this year so far has been Rs. 13.63 lakh crores. This is 48.4 per cent more than last year. This is historic. This is fantastic. The GST collection for the past five months has been above Rs. 1,30,000 crores, and during the last month, it was Rs. 1,33,000 crores. It is fantastic. The economy is doing extremely well. I am not painting a rosy picture.

After this, let me go to a couple of other things. A question was asked here by Mr. Elangovan: What is there for the poor? This is a fundamental question asked by most of the members in the Opposition. If this Government has built 11 crore toilets, is it for Ambani and Adani? Let me ask you this question. Is it not for the poor people of this country? If this Government has built 2 crore houses, is it for Ambani and Adani? Is it not for the poor people of this country? If, in this Budget, we are providing Rs. 48,000 crores to build 1.7 crore houses, is it not for the poor people of this country? Sir, during Covid, we provided 759 lakh metric tonnes of food grains worth Rs. 2,60,000 crores, and during the next six months, we are going to provide another 244 lakh metric tonnes of food grains, which is going to cost Rs. 80,000 crores. If the Government is providing food grains worth a total of Rs. 3,60,000 crores

for feeding the people of this country during Covid, is it not for the poor? If 17.2 crore people have registered under the Ayushman Bharat and if 2 crore people have got benefits out of the Ayushman Bharat, is it not for the poor? If 10 crore people in this country have got LPG connections, and the poor women will not die of cancer, is it not for the poor people of this country? When you have built 1,41,000 kilometres of highway, do the poor people not travel there? ... (Interruptions)... With UDAN scheme, when they enable the people with rubber chappals to travel in airplanes, is it not for the poor people? ... (Interruptions)... When we have gone from six All India Institute of Medical Sciences.....(Interruptions)... Madam, please do not interrupt. ...(Interruptions)... From six All India Institutes of Medical Sciences, to 22 All India Institutes of Medical Sciences, from 90,000 MBBS and post graduate seats, to 1,48,000 seats is it not helping the poor? Yes, it is happening with the collaboration of the State Governments. The other day I mentioned, Tamil Nadu did a remarkable job when they inaugurated 11 medical colleges in one day, and the U.P. Government inaugurated 9 medical colleges in one day. We do things in collaboration with the people. Is it not for the poor people of this country? When we set up 80,000 Wellness Centres, is it not for the poor? ... (Interruptions)... Please do not interrupt, Madam. You are free to talk when your chance comes. Why are you interrupting me? Am I not talking sense? ... (Interruptions)... Can you tell me one figure which I am saying is wrong? When you get your opportunity, please talk. Don't interrupt me. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, when we provided Rs. 5 lakh crore under the Emergency Credit Guarantee Scheme which has benefited 110 lakh MSMEs in this country, is it not for the benefit of the poor people? ... (Interruptions)... Don't misunderstand figures. ... (Interruptions)... When we said that the PLI Scheme is going to create thirty lakh new jobs, what did you people argue?(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Please address the Chair. ... (Interruptions)... Don't look at them. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: What did they argue, Sir? ...(Interruptions)... They said, 'No. The total employment which will be created in the economy is going to be 30 lakhs.'

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): Sir, I request you...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: No. ... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): He is not yielding. ...(Interruptions)... He is not yielding. ...(Interruptions)... How can I allow you? ...(Interruptions)... He is not yielding. ...(Interruptions)... He is not yielding. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, he should address the Chair. ... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): All right. ...(Interruptions)... Please address the Chair. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Sir, how the Opposition misunderstood...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Sir, we talked about creating 30 lakh new jobs under the PLI Scheme, not the total number of jobs, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... they misunderstood...(Interruptions)... Yes, that is under the PLI Scheme alone. ...(Interruptions)... When we construct roads, when we build houses we create jobs...(Interruptions)... Sir, 8.9 crore people have been provided with drinking water in the past three years. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Please address the Chair.

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Sir, my eyes and my hands will move in various directions. Please forgive me for this. I cannot be static. I am not a statue. My body will move. My eyes will move. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): That is not the way. ...(Interruptions)... That is not the way. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Sir, 8.9 crore families have been provided with tap water. Sir, is it not for the poor? In the past two years, we have provided five and a half crore tap water connections to the poor people. Is it not for the poor people of this country? Does it not create jobs? ...(Interruptions)... Sir, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha, a very dear friend of mine, generally speaks sense. I am a huge admirer of Prof.

Manoj Kumar Jha because he speaks from his heart. He spoke about an optic illusion.

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

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Sir, his Government, and all other Governments which ruled India, they lived an optic illusion of slogans, of fake socialism.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Thank you.

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: You shouted slogans, delivered nothing. Here is a Government which walks the talk and delivers what it has promised. Tell me is there anything that the Prime Minister promised which has not been done. ... (Interruptions)... Agriculture is something about which everybody is interested. Sir, a question was asked what we did for agriculture. Let me read from the most authoritative book on the Modi Government. It is Accelerating India. This is on procurement. If the price in 2013-14 for paddy was Rs.1,345 per quintal... (Interruptions)... (Interruptions)... It's Rs.1,888 per quintal in 2020-21. ... (Interruptions)... And what is the quantity procured? In 2013-14, it was 355 MMT. Last year, it was 580 MMT. ... (Interruptions)... In the last five years... (Interruptions)...

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

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Sir, I have hardly begun.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): We have so many speakers from your party and from other parties. Please conclude.

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Sir, I may not get a chance to speak in the august House for a long time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Your time is over. ... (Interruptions)... You have spoken for 15 minutes. ... (Interruptions)... No more. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Sir, what did we pay to paddy growers?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): You have spoken for 15 minutes. ...(Interruptions)... No more, please. ...(Interruptions).... No more, please. ...(Interruptions)....

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Sir, in the five years of the UPA Government, Rs. 2,06,059 crore was paid for procurement of paddy under MSP. In the five years of Modi Government, we have paid Rs. 4,95,034 crore. Is it not a huge amount? Is it not more than double? Thank you very much, Sir.

श्री अरुण सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हमारे दोस्त और मित्र बहुत ही अच्छी बातें रख रहे थे कि गरीबों के लिए इस बजट में क्या है और गरीबों का कल्याण किस प्रकार से हो रहा है। जो शोषित हैं, वंचित हैं, उनका किस प्रकार से कल्याण हो रहा है, लेकिन विपक्ष के लोग उनकी बात सुनना नहीं चाह रहे थे। जब वे किसी बात को क्रिटिसाइज़ करते हैं, आलोचना करते हैं तो अच्छी बातें तो उनके ध्यान में नहीं रहतीं, पर जो किमयां होती हैं या जो किमयां नहीं भी होती हैं, उनको लेकर वे आलोचना करते हैं। मुझे एक कहावत ध्यान है, कुछ लोग जा रहे थे, एक व्यक्ति पत्थर तोड रहा था, उसका भाव गलत था, उसे समझ में नहीं आ रहा था कि वह किसलिए पत्थर तोड रहा है। वह पसीने से लथपथ था, लोगों ने पृछा कि पत्थर क्यों तोड रहे हो तो उसने कहा कि मालिक ने कहा है, इसलिए पत्थर तोड़ रहा हूं। उसे पता ही नहीं था कि वह पत्थर किसलिए तोड़ रहा है। फिर थोड़ी दूर आगे बढ़े तो जो दूसरा व्यक्ति पत्थर तोड़ रहा था, उससे पूछा कि तुम पत्थर क्यों तोड़ रहे हो तो उसने कहा कि मैं इसलिए पत्थर तोड़ रहा हूं कि मेरे मालिक ने कहा है और इस काम से 10 रुपये या 100 रुपये मिल जाएंगे तो वह ले जाकर मैं भोजन कर आऊंगा। उसका भाव थोडा अलग था इसलिए वह खुश था। लेकिन अंत में उसको एक तीसरा व्यक्ति मिला, जो गुनगुना रहा था, हँस रहा था। वह एक positive, सकारात्मक सोच के साथ चल रहा था। जब उसने उससे पूछा कि तूम पत्थर क्यों तोड़ रहे हो, तो उसने कहा कि मैं पत्थर इसलिए तोड़ रहा हूँ, क्योंकि बगल में मन्दिर बन रहा है, यह पत्थर उस मन्दिर में लगेगा और मेरे जीवन का कल्याण हो जाएगा। महोदय, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत', 'नए भारत' के संकल्प के लिए जो काम हो रहे हैं, ...(व्यवधान)... सुनिए, जब आप उन कामों की तारीफ करेंगे, ...(व्यवधान)... आप उनकी तारीफ करेंगे, तो आपके मन को भी अच्छा लगेगा। आपने तो पहले demonetization, नोटबंदी के ऊपर इतनी आलोचना की, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश से लेकर उत्तराखंड में हमारी सरकार बन गई। अभी पिछली बार बजट से पहले इतनी आलोचना, * आलोचना की गई, लेकिन देश की जनता जानती थी कि आलोचना* कर रहे हैं। जब चारों राज्यों के चुनाव हुए, तो भारतीय जनता पार्टी प्रचंड बहुमत के साथ जीती। वह इसलिए जीती कि मोदी सरकार ने गरीबों के कल्याण के लिए.

^{*} Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

वंचितों के कल्याण के लिए इस बजट में पैसा भी रखा है, वह budget allocate भी कर रही है और उनके हितों को सर्वोपिर रख कर उन पर काम भी कर रही है। जनता यह जानती है। अगर फिर आप राज्य सभा में उल्टे-सीधे आरोप लगाते रहेंगे, तो देश की 130 करोड़ जनता जानती है और वह हमारे साथ खड़ी है। ...(व्यवधान)... मान्यवर, तारीफ करनी चाहिए कि कोविड, ...(व्यवधान)... वहाँ भी है। ...(व्यवधान)... कर्णाटक भी आएगा, हिमाचल प्रदेश भी आएगा, हम सब जीतेंगे, आप विंता मत कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... हाँ, हम वहाँ भी जीतेंगे, वहाँ के भी मुख्यमंत्री ...(व्यवधान)... आपके पूर्व मुख्यमंत्री ने हिजाब की तुलना की। वे कह रहे हैं, जो साधु-संत हैं, ...(व्यवधान)... वे गेरुआ कलर का अपमान कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... सारे साधु-संत एक हो गए हैं और कर्णाटक से कांग्रेस साफ होने वाली है। ...(व्यवधान)... आने दीजिए, कोई बात नहीं। ...(व्यवधान)... मान्यवर, मैं यह कह रहा था कि कोविड-। आया, ...(व्यवधान)... वह तो हम देख लेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... हिजाब की तुलना संतों के कपड़े के साथ नहीं कर सकते। ...(व्यवधान)... आपके पूर्व मुख्यमंत्री ने तो इसकी तुलना संतों के कपड़े के साथ की है। वहाँ सभी संत इसकी आलोचना कर रहे हैं। अब आगे चिलए।

सर, कोविड-। आया। मैं Finance Bill पर ही बता रहा हूँ। पहले कोविड-। आया, फिर कोविड-॥ आया, फिर कोविड-॥ आया। विश्व में 32 countries ऐसी थीं, यह OECD की रिपोर्ट है, वित्त मंत्री जी ने लोक सभा में भी बताया कि इतने संकट के बाद जो ये सभी देश थे, उनकी जो financial position थी, उनकी balance sheet disbalance हो गई। इन 32 countries ने टैक्स लगाने का काम किया, लेकिन हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी की सरकार ने कोविड-॥ और कोविड-॥ के दौरान भी एक रुपए का additional tax नहीं लगाया। आपको इसकी तारीफ करनी चाहिए। जर्मनी, फ्रांस से लेकर यूके, कनाडा, सबने कोविड टैक्स लगाया, लेकिन यहाँ एक रुपए का भी टैक्स नहीं लगा। यह है financial management.

दूसरी बात, ...(व्यवधान)... हम सब बता रहे हैं। आप कहते हैं कि इन लोगों की इनकम नहीं बढ़ रही है। आपके समय में, 2013-14 में देश भर में 3.31 करोड़ income tax returns file होते थे, जबिक आज के दिन, 2020 में 6.48 करोड़ returns file हुए हैं। जब 2022 का आँकड़ा आएगा, तो शायद यह 7-7.5 करोड़ हो जाएगा, मतलब डबल से भी अधिक लोग income tax return file कर रहे हैं। वे जो return file कर रहे हैं, इसका मतलब उनकी इनकम साल में 5 लाख से अधिक है, क्योंकि 2.5 लाख का exemption होता है और 2.5 से 5 लाख पर कोई टैक्स नहीं लगता है। इसका मतलब उनकी इनकम per month 40-50 हजार से अधिक है। देश भर में ऐसे 7-8 करोड़ लोग हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... इसके अलावा, आप Demat Account देख लीजिए। Demat Account में भी आपके समय में, 2013-14 में 2.5 करोड़ लोग इसमें registered थे, जबिक आज Demat Account में जो निवेशक registered हैं, उनकी संख्या 10 करोड़ से ऊपर है, यानी यह चार गुना तक पहुँच चुकी है। ...(व्यवधान)... 8 साल में चार गुना! ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) : आप बोलिए।

श्री अरुण सिंह : मैं आपको 70 साल की बात बताऊँगा। ...(व्यवधान)... फिर इसके बाद direct tax collection की बात है। चिदम्बरम जी भी कह रहे थे, direct tax collection में वे कौन सा

ratio निकाल रहे थे, हमें समझ में नहीं आ रहा है, वे 0.1 परसेंट कह रहे थे। ...(व्यवधान)... अभी का direct tax का GDP से ratio 5 परसेंट है। वह आपके समय बहुत कम था। मैं आपको एक और बात भी बताना चाहता हूं, आपके समय में जो खर्च होता था, वह अधिकतर current account में होता था, लेकिन assets या capital expenditure के लिए बहुत कम खर्च होता था। आपके समय में overall expenditure में capital expenditure पर सिर्फ 12 per cent खर्च होता था, इसका मतलब यह है कि capital asset creation नहीं होता था, 'खाओ-पियो और मौज उड़ाओ' के ऊपर ही revenue का अधिक भाग खर्च होता था, जो 12 per cent था। पिछले बजट में हमारा capital expenditure over the overall expenditure was 15.91 per cent. इसका मतलब यह है कि देश भर में capital asset create हो रहा है, infrastructure create हो रहा है।...(व्यवधान)... जब infrastructure create होगा, capital expenditure होगा, तो देश अवश्य ही आगे बढ़ेगा। अगले साल इस पर 7.5 लाख करोड़ रुपये खर्च होने वाले हैं।...(व्यवधान)... ये लोग क्या बोल रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): No running commentary please. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री अरुण सिंह : Covid के संकट काल में अभी तक 13 करोड, 63 लाख रुपये का टैक्स आ चुका है, इसलिए यह मानना चाहिए कि हमारी सरकार की जो revenue policy है, जो नीति है, उसके ऊपर लोग भरोसा कर रहे हैं। यह पहली सरकार है, जिसने समय रहते लोगों के लिए सोचा, यहां अधिक investment आना चाहिए, इसके लिए सोचा। अगर हमारे यहां new industry आती है, तो उसके लिए lowest corporate tax in India is 15 per cent, यह काम हमारी सरकार ने किया है, ताकि हमारे यहां लगातार investment आता रहे। हमारी policy यह है कि जो goods भारत में ही बन सकती हैं, उनको promote किया जाए और बाहर से जो capital assets आते हैं, जो machinery आती है, उन पर excise duty, custom duty को कम किया जाए। पहले ऐसा नहीं होता था। जो सामान भारत में ही बन सकता है और जिसका export हो सकता है, उसके लिए बजट में लगातार custom duty को बढाने का काम हो रहा है, ताकि production को प्रोत्साहन मिले, 'Make in India' को प्रोत्साहन मिले और 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत' को प्रोत्साहन मिले। जो बड़ी मशीनें होती हैं, उन पर custom duty को कम करने का काम किया गया है। जो हमारे यहां की small goods हैं, जिनको यहां पर ही बनाया जा सकता है, उन पर custom duty को बढ़ाने का काम किया गया है, ताकि भारत में बनी हुई वस्तुओं को प्रोत्साहन मिल सके। इसका नतीजा वह हुआ है, जिसको कोई सपने में भी नहीं सोच सकता था। आज हमारा एक्सपोर्ट 400 billion U.S. dollars को पार कर चुका है। यह देश के इतिहास में रिकॉर्ड एक्सपोर्ट है, जो पहले के मुकाबले 37 per cent अधिक है। इसकी तारीफ की जानी चाहिए, लेकिन ये लोग तारीफ तो करेंगे नहीं।

जो auto parts हैं या जो छोटी-छोटी चीज़ें हैं, जो यहीं पर बन सकती हैं, उन पर custom duty बढ़ाने का काम किया गया है। जो raw silk है या silk yarn है, इन पर पहले custom duty nil होती थी, लेकिन अब इस पर custom duty को 10 per cent कर दिया गया है, ताकि cotton industry में लगे हुए जो किसान हैं, उनको लाभ मिल सके और यहां के उत्पादकों को प्रोत्साहन

मिल सके। जो silk yarn है, उस पर custom duty पहले 10 per cent थी, लेकिन अब उसको बढ़ा कर 15 per cent कर दिया गया है, जिससे यहां के करोड़ों किसानों को लाभ मिल सके। There are 33 items in 2021 where the custom duty has been increased. Now, the Government is planning that the 350 exemptions, which are there, these exemptions would be phased out in a gradual manner so that Make in India और 'आत्मिनर्भर भारत' के अंतर्गत हम अधिक से अधिक सामान का उत्पादन कर सकें, भारत अपने पैरों पर और भी तेज़ी के साथ खड़ा हो सके। इसकी तारीफ की जानी चाहिए।

पहले हमारे यहां विदेशों से ही Mobiles बन कर आते थे, उनकी manufacturing यहां पर नहीं होती थी। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को बताना चाहूंगा कि 2013-14 तक हमारे देश में mobile manufacturing होती ही नहीं थी, लेकिन 2017-18 में इस इंडस्ट्री में 1,300 करोड़ रुपये का export हुआ था और अब, 2021-22 में 42,000 करोड़ रुपये का export हुआ है। मोबाइल क्षेत्र में export में 30 गूना बढ़ोतरी हुई है, जो Production Linked Incentive Scheme की ही देन है।

महोदय, 2014-15 में defence के क्षेत्र में 1,141 करोड़ रुपये का export होता था, लेकिन आज के दिन defence क्षेत्र में 11,600 करोड़ रुपये, यानी छः गुना ज्यादा export हुआ है। यह Government की policies के कारण सम्भव हुआ है और PLIS के तहत प्रोडक्शन के क्षेत्र को प्रोत्साहन देने का जो काम हुआ है, उसके कारण यह सम्भव हुआ है। इन्कम टैक्स की बात आई, कल चिदम्बरम जी ने Section 139 (8A) and Section 140 (B) के बारे में कहा। उन्होंने कहा कि the income which has been omitted, उसी के लिए जो इन्कम कम कर सकते हैं, उसका प्रोविज़न भी इसमें होना चाहिए, ऐसा थोड़े ही होता है। इसमें क्लियरली दिया हुआ है 'Any income which has been omitted and you come to know that this income should be included.' So, there is an Amendment in Section 139 (8A) and Section 140 (B) that from the end of the assessment year, in two years, you can rectify your return and you can file. यह अच्छी बात है, इसका स्वागत करना चाहिए, लेकिन आप इसे भी क्रिटिसाइज़ करते हैं।

महोदय, फेसलेस स्कूटनी को भी क्रिटिसाइज़ कर रहे हैं। सेक्शन 144(बी) में अमेंडमेंट है कि जो फेसलेस स्कूटनी है, उसमें आपको एक मौका दिया जाता है कि if assessee desires that my personal hearing should be there, तो सैक्शन 144(बी) में कहा गया है 'Yes, the Assessing Officer cannot deny and through video conferencing, your personal hearing will be done.' आपको इसकी तारीफ करनी चाहिए। कोविड-19 के दौरान जो खर्चे हुए हैं, perquisite मानकर जिस पर टैक्स लगने की संभावना थी, इस फाइनेंस बिल में कहा गया है, 'it will not be treated as perquisite.' तो वह exempt हो गया - और तो और अगर किसी deceased का दस लाख रुपया उसके किसी रिलेटिव को मिला हुआ है, तो उस पर भी, there will not be any tax.

महोदय, कोऑपरेटिव सेक्टर में करोड़ों लोग काम करते हैं, कोऑपरेटिव सेक्टर में भी जो टैक्स 18.5 per cent था, Minimum Alternative Tax, it has been reduced to 15 per cent. इसलिए इससे बहुत सारे खुश हुए हैं। यह मैं नहीं, यह वर्ल्ड इकोनॉमिक आउटलुक का डेटा है। यदि आप सब कंट्रीज़ का देखेंगे तो इसमें इंडिया की फास्टेस्ट ग्रोइंग इकोनॉमी के बारे में बात कही गई है।

महोदय, गरीब कल्याण के मुद्दे पर मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का दो बातों के लिए धन्यवाद तथा अभिनंदन करना चाहूंगा कि आज ही पांच लाख लोगों को मध्य प्रदेश में 'प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना' के अंतर्गत एक साथ गृह प्रवेश दिया गया है, यह हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने किया है। इसके साथ-साथ जो फूडग्रेन है, उस फूडग्रेन को भी 6 महीने तक बढ़ाने का काम किया है, लोगों को मुफ्त में अनाज दिया जाएगा, इस बात के लिए भी मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी का अभिनंदन और वंदन करता हूं।

महोदय, मैं एक चीज़ बताना चाहूंगा कि अभी जो यूक्रेन क्राइसिस आ रहा है, इसके संदर्भ में मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि जब गल्फ क्राइसिस आया था, तो 1991 में उस समय क्या स्थिति थी? तब 1991 में जब गल्फ क्राइसिस आया, तो हमारा उससे कुछ लेना-देना नहीं था, लेकिन गल्फ क्राइसिस के समय हमारे पास फोरेक्स रिज़र्व केवल दस दिन का था। उसके साथ-साथ हमारा जो फिस्कल डेफिसिट था, वह 8.4 परसेंट पहुंच गया था, इन्फ्लेशन 16.7 परसेंट पहुंच गया था, फोरेक्स लोन 23 परसेंट हो गया था। हमारे पास दस दिन का पेमेंट करने का भी पैसा नहीं होता था, हम लोग सोना गिरवी रखते थे, तब जाकर हमें तेल मिलता था, उस समय की यह स्थिति थी। आज की स्थिति में जब यूक्रेन का वार चल रहा है, हमारा उससे भी कुछ लेना-देना नहीं है, लेकिन यदि आप आज के अखबार को देखेंगे, तो उसमें यह रिपोर्टिंग है कि यूक्रेन के वार के समय में इंडिया को बहुत बढ़िया अपॉर्चुनिटी है, इंडिया इटली को व्हीट एक्सपोर्ट कर सकता है, इजिप्ट को एक्सपोर्ट सकता है, यूके को एक्सपोर्ट सकता है, इसलिए यूक्रेन वार के समय भी हमारा इन्फ्लेशन कंट्रोल में है, इकोनॉमिक स्थिति भी अच्छी है और आने वाले समय में इन वस्तुओं का बाहर के देशों में एक्सपोर्ट करके हम अपनी अर्थव्यवस्था को बचाने का काम करेंगे।

महोदय, यही मुझे कहना था, चूंकि मेरा समय पूरा हो गया है, इसलिए मैं अंत में कहता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Dr. Santanu Sen, please be brief. ... (Interruptions)... Your time limit is five minutes. ... (Interruptions)... Please sit down. ... (Interruptions)... No, no. ... (Interruptions)... Nothing will go on record. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): You please start. ...(Interruptions)... No, no, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down.

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^{*} Not recorded.

...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... This is not the way. ...(Interruptions)... बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... बहुत हुआ, अब बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... Please do not waste the time of other hon. Members. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Nasir Hussain, please. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Dr. Santanu Sen....(Interruptions)...

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, standing on behalf of the pro- people and pro-poor people party, the All India Trinamool Congress, I was listening to my BJP colleague talking about poor; sitting in a country where we are having more than 800 million real poor people, $^{\epsilon}$ Now, I will be citing some examples to state the real facts. Sir, in the last seven days, 22^{nd} to 28^{th} March, petrol and diesel price hike took place seven times, altogether of Rs.4 per litre on petrol and Rs.4.10 per litre on diesel. Is it not against the interests of the poor? This country is selling out the profitable PSUs. They are more interested in getting the revenue out of the fuel. Is it not against the interests of the poor? In 2014, the excise on petrol per litre was Rs.9.48; it has come in 2021 to Rs.27.90. There is an increase of 211 per cent. Is it not against the interests of the poor people of this country?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Please control your hands and speak.

DR. SANTANU SEN: The excise duty on diesel per litre in 2014 was Rs.3.56, which became Rs.21.80 in 2021, with an increase of 633 per cent. Is it not against the interests of the poor people? So far as LPG is concerned, in 2021, the price was Rs.770. In one year, it has become Rs. 950. There is an increase of 23 per cent. Is it not against the interests of the poor people? Sir, the people are forced to use kerosene. Let me tell you the fact, in 2021, per litre kerosene was Rs.22 and in 2022, it has become Rs.45, there is an increase of 101 per cent. Is it not going against the interests of the poor people? Then, I come to domestic edible oil. I think, our learned Union Ministers, they all are practising oil free diet. That is why they have increased the price so much. In March, 2022, it was Rs.125 per litre and in one month, it has become Rs.180 per litre. There is an increase of 52 per cent. They are forcing all of us to have oil-free diet. Sir, retail cereals, fruits, vegetables, food, there is an inflation which has driven up to 5.4 per cent by January, 2022. Fuel price for bulk users has been hiked by Rs.25 per litre. Jet fuel price has been increased by 18.3 per cent on

 $^{^{\}epsilon}$ Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

16th March. Sir, the sky rocketing of fuel prices will cause a further pressure on India's worsening inflation. In January, 2022, the retail inflation rate in India crossed the RBI's threshold limit of 4 plus 2 per cent touching a whopping 6.01 per cent.

Sir, the Wholesale Price Index which is the main measure of inflation has also been in double digits for the last few months. It has become 13.11 per cent when the market perception was that it can be maximum up to 12.1 per cent. The problem is, our present Government, they are gradually forcing us towards the Mesolithic age. They are gradually forcing us to adopt the practice of using wooden logs, work on the road, eat raw vegetables and go for hunting to earn our food. That is what they are trying to do so. They are setting the poor's kitchen into the fire and they are talking about the poor people. India has never witnessed such anti-poor people Government in the history since Independence. And, I strongly believe that the Government should take up the issue very seriously because the poor people are crying. Otherwise, people are making their mind to give a befitting reply in due course of time. Thanks for giving me time, Sir.

SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI (Maharashtra): Thank you so much hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for giving me time to speak on these two important Bills. सर, आज 8 दिनों में सातवीं बार पेट्रोल और डीजल के prices बढ़े हैं। महोदय, यदि आपकी अनुमति होगी, तो मैं पूर्व की विपक्ष की नेता, श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज जी की Parliamentary record की 03 अगस्त, 2010 की स्पीच को आपके सामने बताना चाहूंगी। उस समय 'inflationary pressure on economy and its adverse impact on the common man, जैसे विषयों पर भी discussions होते थे, लेकिन आजकल विपक्ष को इस प्रकार के discussions से वंचित रखा जा रहा है। मैं उन्हीं की स्पीच रिपीट करना चाहूंगी - "मैं आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगी कि आम आदमी आज जिस परिस्थिति से गुजर रहा है, वर्तमान परिस्थिति को वह जिस शब्द से जानता और पुकारता है, वह एकमात्र शब्द है - 'महंगाई'। वह अपने दर्द को जिस वाक्य में अभिव्यक्त करता है, वह वाक्य है - 'मार दिया इस महंगाई ने।' महोदय, वे आगे बोल रही हैं - "मुझे यह कहते हुए दुख है कि इस सरकार की हेकड़ी में रत्ती भर भी कमी नहीं आई है। मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि हमने ऐसी संवेदनहीन सरकार नहीं देखी। यह सरकार संवेदनहीन भी है और यह सरकार विश्वासघाती भी है।"

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): उस reference को दे दीजिएगा।

श्रीमती प्रियंका चतुर्वेदी: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं जरूर दे दूंगी। अगर हम उनके शब्दों को वर्ष 2022 में फिर से रिपीट करेंगे और खासकर उस सरकार के लिए, जिसने वर्ष 2014 से महंगाई की मार की बात की हो, तो ये शब्द फिर से इन पर लागू होते हैं। सर, हमारे शिव सेना के वरिष्ठ नेता श्री अनिल देसाई जी इस राज्य सभा के सदस्य हैं और उन्होंने बजट पर discussion के समय इस

बात को उठाया था कि जो General Insurance Industry है, उसमें जो wage revision होना था, क्योंकि बाकी सारी industries का, PSU banks, public insurance companies आदि का हो गया, लेकिन जब इनके wage revision की बात आई, तो वर्ष 2012 से इनका जो वेतन है, वह आज तक वही चल रहा है। महोदय, इन लोगों ने उन दिनों काम किया है, जब कोविड का समय था, चाहे वह first wave हो या second wave हो। उन दिनों जिस प्रकार से bank employees काम कर रहे थे, उसी प्रकार से ये भी लगातार काम कर रहे थे और इनकी केवल एक ही मांग है कि जो wage revision है, उसे conclude करके, जो सही wage है, वह उन्हें मिलनी चाहिए। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से request करूंगी कि इस पर ध्यान देना बहुत जरूरी है और इस wage revision की जो चर्चा है, उसे conclude करना भी बहुत जरूरी है तथा उनके ऊपर जो भार है, जो महंगाई की मार है, जो सारी जनता पर है, इसलिए उन Government employees पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। सर, high cost of living की बात हो रही है और दूसरी तरफ inflationary pressure है। जब joblessness बढती जा रही है, तो यह मानना लाज़मी होगा कि जो हमारे देशवासी और युवा हैं, वे दूसरे देशों में जाकर रोजगार के माध्यम ढूंढ़ रहे हैं। इसके कारण हमारा talent-drain और brain-drain लगातार जारी है। मैं आपको एक आंकडा देना चाहती हं, वर्ष 2018 की एक bank report में कहा गया था - हमारे जो युवा हैं, वे देश छोड़कर जा रहे हैं। वे तो जा ही रहे हैं - लेकिन एक बात और कही जाती है कि यह गरीब विरोधी सरकार है। मैं कहना चाहती हं कि अब शायद जो millionaires हैं, जिनके पास सारी व्यवस्थाएं हैं, उनमें से 23 हजार Indian millionaires have left the country since 2014, उन्होंने भी इस देश को इस सरकार की वजह से no confidence दिया है। महोदय, 'Global Wealth Migration' की एक Review Report कहती है कि 5,000 millionaires, two per cent of the total number of high networth individuals in India have left the country in 2020 alone. हमारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था की policies के कारण आज यह हाल बना हुआ है कि 6 lakh Indians ने अपनी citizenship भी give up कर दी है। हम talent की बात करते हैं, talent migration हो रहा है, साथ ही साथ मैं अभी एफडीआई की बात सून रही थी। ऑनरेबल मेम्बर बता रहे थे कि जब से इनकी सरकार बनी है, तब से बहुत सारा, record-breaking FDI आ रहा है। सर, मैं आपको एक आंकड़ा बताना चाहूँगी। 2020-21 में कहा गया था कि 81.7 billion dollar FDI आया था, जो कि पिछले साल से दस प्रतिशत ज्यादा था, पर अगर आरबीआई की उसी साल की रिपोर्ट देखते हैं, तो उसके अनुसार जो एफडीआई आया था, उसका सबसे ज्यादा component Foreign Institutional Investors का आया था। जिसका jump 6,801 परसेंट था और एफडीआई का जो इन्वेस्टमेंट आया था, वह barely 0.8 per cent था, तो ये जो दस प्रतिशत का हवाला देते हैं, वे भी ज्यादा से ज्यादा Foreign Institutional Investors हैं, जो आते हैं, स्टॉक मार्केट में इन्वेस्ट करते हैं और जैसे ही profit बनता है, वे पैसा निकाल कर ले जाते हैं।

सर, दो दिन पहले ऑल इंडिया रेडियो, verified twitter-handle में बाकायदा यह रिपोर्ट आई थी, tweet किया गया था, 'Foreign investors have pulled out over Rs. 1.1 lakh crores from the Indian capital market in the first three months of this year.' उस tweet के पीछे जो भी 'बेचारा' या 'बेचारी' है, उनसे उसको डिलीट करवाया गया। मैं तो उम्मीद करती हूँ कि वह

'बेचारी' या 'बेचारा' बेरोजगार न हो गया हो। जो सरकार एफडीआई का हवाला दे रही है, क्या वह सरकार अपनी ये उपलब्धियाँ भी देश की जनता के सामने गिनाएगी! वह नहीं गिनाएगी।

सर, टैक्स रिफॉर्म्स के बारे में बात की गई और कहा गया कि हमने एक रुपया भी नहीं बढ़ाया है, जैसे कि हम पर कोई एहसान किया हो। इस समय जब देश में महँगाई की इतनी मार है और देश के युवा बेरोजगार हैं, तब आप कहें कि हमने टैक्स नहीं बढ़ाया है, आप इसका एहसान मानिए - यह बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है।

सर, मैं कुछ दिनों से सुन रही हूँ और मैंने कल भी सुना है, दो senior leaders हैं, वे ऑनरेबल एमपीज़ भी हैं, उन्होंने Cryptocurrency की बात की। आज हमारा देश पूरी दुनिया में एकमात्र देश होगा, जो Cryptocurrency Bill लाने से पहले crypto-tax लगा देता है और इस देश में एकमात्र वित्त मंत्री होंगी, जो कहती हैं, "पता नहीं legal है या illegal है, वह मैं अभी नहीं बता सकती हूँ। जब Cryptocurrency regulation आएगा, तब हम बात करेंगे।" पर हाँ, हम उस पर टैक्स जरूर लगाएँगे। हम उस पर टैक्स भी लगाएँगे, उस पर TDS भी लगाएँगे।...(व्यवधान)... जब मैं माननीय एमपी को सुन रही थी....(व्यवधान)... कुछ भी नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)... जरूर लगा दूँगी, अगर आपकी अनुमित होगी।...(व्यवधान)... पहले वित्त मंत्री बता तो दें कि यह legal है या illegal है।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) : कृपया आप अपनी बात बोलिए।

श्रीमती प्रियंका चतुर्वेदी: सर, मैं यहाँ पर बस यह बात कहना चाहूँगी कि उस पर टैक्स भी लग गया, जब कि हमें अभी यह भी पता नहीं है कि उसका कौन सा status है और यह asset class के अंतर्गत या कौन सी क्लास के अंतर्गत किया गया है। जिस तरीके से बताया गया है कि इस पर और टैक्स लगाया जाए तथा इसको और बढ़ाया जाए, क्योंकि बाकी सारे देश ऐसा कर रहे हैं, उससे मुझे ध्यान आता है और शायद सभी को ध्यान होगा कि जब देश में कंप्यूटर आया था, तब हमारा यह विपक्ष ही था, जो बैलगाड़ी लेकर बाहर आकर oppose कर रहा था और कह रहा था कि लाखों यूवा बेरोजगार हो जाएँगे, बेरोजगारी चरम सीमा तक बढ़ जाएगी, यह सरकार यूवा विरोधी सरकार है। पर, क्या हुआ? कंप्यूटर आने के बाद अगर किसी देश को सबसे ज्यादा फायदा हुआ, देश के युवाओं को फायदा हुआ, तो वह भारत के बच्चों को फायदा हुआ। आज हम लोग बड़े-बड़े leadership roles में हैं, दुनिया भर में leadership roles में हैं, इसलिए उसका फायदा हमारे युवाओं को हुआ। बार-बार यह कहना कि यह जो है, वह बहुत ही गंदी चीज़ हो रही है, बहुत ही गलत चीज़ हो रही है, क्योंकि हमें नहीं समझ में आ रही है, तो यह गंदी ही होगी। यह बिल्कुल मुझे वह बात याद आती है कि बच्चों से बचपन से ही यह कहा जाता है और हमारे भारत में यह विशेषकर होता है कि तुम engineer बनोगे या doctor बनोगे या chartered accountant बनोगे। वही career होते हैं, बाकी सारे career गलत होते हैं और अगर वह career गलत है, कोई और कुछ choose करना चाहता है, तो उसको रोके जाने की कोशिश की जाती है। अगर वह रुकता नहीं हैं, तो कहा जाता है कि हम घर से बाहर निकाल देंगे। बिल्कुल वही हालत cryptocurrency के साथ हो रही है, क्योंकि हम नहीं समझ पा रहे हैं कि उसकी मंशा क्या है, intention क्या है, employment generation की capacity क्या है, enabling eco-system बनने की जरूरत क्या है, web 3.0 क्या है, इसलिए हम उस पर टैक्स भी लगाएँगे और उसका crypto regulation भी नहीं निकालेंगे।

सर, मैं यहाँ पर एक दूसरी बहुत important चीज़ कहूँगी। मैंने अभी आपको कंप्यूटर का उदाहरण दिया। ऐसे ही जब देश में ही क्या, दुनिया में internet आया था, तब हर disruptive technology आपको भी disrupt करेगी, policies को disrupt करेगी...यह हमारी जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि हम उस टेक्नोलॉजी के आगे बढ़कर एक regulatory framework बनाएं और इससे घबराएं नहीं। आज जब इंटरनेट आया है, अगर इससे सबसे ज्यादा फायदा हुआ है, तो हमारे देशवासियों को ही हुआ है, ...(समय की घंटी)... पर दुख इस बात का होता है कि क्योंकि हम उनके लिए एक enabling eco system नहीं बना पाए, इस वजह से वे दूसरे देशों में चले गए। आज आप कैलिफोर्निया देख लीजिए, यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स देख लीजिए, यूरोप देख लीजिए, वहाँ जो-जो बड़ी multinational companies हैं, technology related companies हैं, उन्हें head हमारे इंडियंस ही करते हैं। अगर आज वही talent हमारे देश में ऐसी कंपनीज़ बनाता, तो क्या हमारे देश को फायदा नहीं होता?

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

SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI: Sir, I will just conclude with one last bit that we are living in the world of web 3.0, either we choose to bite the bullet or we dodge the bullet. If we bite the bullet, we will be able to create an enabling ecosystem for our youth and empowering them and empowering the economy. If we choose to dodge the bullet, we can continue to feel great that Indians are doing well abroad and we can conclude...

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

SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI: Just one last second, Sir. We can continue to take pride in the reflected glory but at the cost of empowering our nation. Sir, I request the Finance Minister to think about it. Thank you so much, Sir, and with these words, I conclude. Jai Hind.

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा (राजस्थान): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपने मुझे The Appropriation Bill, 2022 और The Finance Bill, 2022 पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। देश के यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री जी, जिनका नाम ...(व्यवधान)... आप सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)... सुनिए, सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)... उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, ये उनकी प्रशंसा तो नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन जिनका नाम लेने से ही सामने वालों को डर लग गया है, जैसे शोले फिल्म में देखा होगा कि बच्चों को सुलाते हैं कि गब्बर सिंह आ रहा है। माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी, जिन्होंने आज विश्व के अंदर अपनी

पहचान बनाई है, जिनकी रेटिंग नंबर वन पर है, उनका नाम सुनना भी हमारे विपक्षी दलों को अच्छा नहीं लगता। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) : बोलने दीजिए, बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा : वे यशस्वी हैं और यशस्वी इसलिए हैं, क्योंकि 2014 से लेकर 2022 तक उनके कार्यकाल में जितने भी बजट आए, उनके दिशा-निर्देश में जितने भी बजट आए, साथ ही, वित्त मंत्री महोदया आईं, उन्होंने 2022-23 का बजट प्रस्तुत किया, इसके अंदर प्रधान मंत्री जी की सोच है। यह हो सकता है कि देश के सामने दिक्कतें आईं, चुनौतियाँ आईं, जिनके बारे में मेरे पूर्व सांसदों ने विस्तृत रूप से आपको बताया है, उन पर मनन-चिंतन करना चाहिए, लेकिन दृष्टिकोण यह रहा कि जो सामान्य layman है, जो गाँव में गरीब, मजदूर और किसान हैं, महिलाएं हैं, युवा वर्ग हैं, उन लोगों को दिक्कतें नहीं होनी चाहिए। हम micro लेवल से बढें, macro लेवल पर जाएं, लेकिन जो गरीब है, मध्यम वर्ग है, उसे कहीं दिक्कत नहीं होनी चाहिए। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह आपने पिछले बजटों में भी देखा होगा और यह जो बजट आया है, इसकी हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं, बल्कि पूरे विश्व ने भी कल्पना नहीं की थी। जिस भारत के पास resources नहीं थे, जहाँ 135 करोड़ की जनसंख्या थी, तो इस महामारी में भी यह कहा गया था कि ये इसका मुकाबला कैसे करेंगे। महोदय, देश के सामने बहुत सारी चुनौतियाँ थीं, महामारी के दौरान सुनामी भी था, पड़ोसी देशों में जो माहौल था, लेकिन माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में कोविड-19 की तीसरी लहर तक को अच्छी तरह से संभाला गया। इस बारे में पूर्व वक्ताओं ने बोल दिया है, मैं उसे repeat नहीं करना चाहूँगा, क्योंकि समय की सीमा है। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य सुशील कुमार मोदी जी ने कहा कि यह नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सोच और दूरदृष्टि थी कि यहाँ पर हमारी पाँच लाख से ज्यादा जन-हानि नहीं हुई, वरना सौ साल पहले जिस तरह की महामारी आई थी, तब population बहुत कम थी, फिर भी करोड़ों की संख्या में लोग खत्म हो गए थे। हमारे पास इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर नहीं था, लेकिन सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि महामारी के दौरान आपने देखा कि इस देश के अंदर पाँच mini budget प्रस्तुत किए गए...जबिक हालात ठीक नहीं थे। उसमें किसका ध्यान रखा गया? उसमें गरीब मजदूर वर्ग का ध्यान रखा गया। अगर हम कुल मिलाकर देखें, तो उसमें 2,68,000 करोड़ रुपये का बजट रखा गया। गरीब लोगों की रोज़ी-रोटी के लिए, वह भूखा न रहे, इसके लिए 80 करोड लोगों को खाद्यान्न दिया गया। सर, यह छोटी बात नहीं है। 80 करोड लोगों को हमारे रिसोर्सेज़ में से निकालकर जो 2.68 लाख करोड़ दिए गए और माननीय मोदी जी द्वारा सितम्बर तक की जो योजना लागू की गई, उन दोनों को हम एक साथ मिलाएँ, तो वह 3 point something करोड़ होता है। यह जो कहा जा रहा है कि गरीब भूखमरी से मर रहे हैं, महँगाई का शोर है, तो मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज महँगाई के लिए गरीब नहीं चिल्ला रहा है, बल्कि आज वे लोग चिल्ला रहे हैं, जिनको गरीबों ने बिल्कूल ठुकरा दिया है, जिनको गरीबों ने नकार दिया है। उन्होंने देखा है कि 60 वर्ष के अंदर, 1947 के बाद दशकों तक गरीबों का नारा दिया गया, किसानों का नारा दिया गया, महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण का नारा दिया गया और यह कहा गया कि हम युवाओं को रोज़गार देंगे, लेकिन इन सब चीज़ों के उनके जुमले थे। इसका रिज़ल्ट क्या आया? हम चाहते हैं कि विपक्ष मजबूत रहे। माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी बार-बार यह कहते हैं कि स्वच्छ डेमोक्रेसी के अंदर, हेल्दी डेमोक्रेसी के अंदर विपक्ष मजबूत होना चाहिए। अगर डेमोक्रेसी में विपक्ष नहीं होगा, तो डेमोक्रेसी सही नहीं चलेगी, लेकिन हमें दुःख इस बात का है कि हमारे विपक्ष के लोग * पर बोलकर अपनी पाठशाला में ऐसे * तैयार करते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपसे संरक्षण चाहूँगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) : इनको बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...प्लीज़, इनको बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा: सर, मेरा टाइम बहुत कम है। ...(व्यवधान)...मेरा टाइम बहुत कम है, इसको आप एक्सक्लूड कर दें। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं किसी के प्रति यह नहीं कह रहा, लेकिन जो वास्तविकता है, उसको अगर आपने नहीं देखा तो यह निश्चित है कि आने वाले समय में आपके लिए कोई चांस नहीं रहेगा। यह देश बड़ा समझदार है। आज आपने देखा, बेरोज़गारी कैसे दूर होगी। आज इस बजट के अंदर, हमारे दोनों एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल्स के अंदर जो अमाउंट है, एक अप्रैल से हमारे मंत्रालयों के माध्यम से जो आवंटन होगा और पीएम गित शक्ति के माध्यम से विकास कार्य होंगे, उसमें उन सात इंजनों को, सात सेक्टरों को जोड़ा गया है। ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, ये लोग सामने बैठे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI: Sir,* is considered to be unparliamentary and it must be deleted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Records will be verified and action will be taken accordingly.

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा : माननीय सांसद महोदया, आप आराम से सुनिए। मैं आपको criticize नहीं करूँगा कि महाराष्ट्र की क्या स्थिति है।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) : यह ठीक नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... इनको बोलने दीजिए।

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा: सर, मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस महामारी के बाद कैपिटल एक्सपेंडिचर किस गित से बढ़ाया गया है। 7.52 लाख करोड़ रुपये का जो कैपिटल एक्सपेंडिचर है, अगर हम उसके अंदर स्टेट फाइनेंस असिस्टेंस और ग्रांट को इन्क्लूड करते हैं, तो वह 10.68 लाख करोड़ रुपये हो जाता है। इससे क्या होगा? इससे इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर बढ़ेगा। जब इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर बढ़ता है, तब कैपिटल ऐसेट्स बढ़ते हैं और फिर उसके कारण मल्टीप्लाइड जॉब्स क्रिएट होंगे। इतना ही नहीं, पीएलआई स्कीम के माध्यम से हमने यह सिद्ध किया है। हमने पहले 10 सेक्टर्स को लिया था, अब 14 सेक्टर्स को लिया है। सर, मैं आपको बताना चाहूँगा कि जो production linked

^{*} Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

incentive schemes हैं, उनके कारण कितने इन्वेस्टर्स आ रहे हैं। इसका मेरे पास डेटा है। हम पब्लिक सेक्टर को भी इन्वाइट कर रहे हैं। अब पब्लिक इन्वेस्टमेंट भी होगा और प्राइवेट इन्वेस्टमेंट भी होगा, यह मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ।

सर, अगर हम टैक्सेशन की बात करें, तो इन सात सालों में टैक्सेशन में काफी इम्पूवमेंट हुई है, चाहे वह डायरेक्ट टैक्स हो या इनडायरेक्ट टैक्स हो। कॉरपोरेट जगत को राहत देना, मैन्युफैक्चरिंग को बढ़ाना, प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाना, डिमांड के अनुसार सप्लाई होना, इन सबके लिए टैक्स का कम होना जरूरी था। इनकम टैक्स में इंडिविजुअल व्यक्ति पर भार न पड़े, इसके लिए इस महामारी के बाद भी दो वर्ष के अंदर टैक्स को नहीं बढ़ाया गया, जबिक मेरे पूर्व सम्माननीय वक्ताओं ने उल्लेख किया कि जो डेवलप्ड कंट्रीज़ हैं, उन्होंने 30 परसेंट से लेकर 50 परसेंट तक टैक्स बढ़ाया है।

3.00 P.M.

यह हमारी सूझ-बूझ है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के दिशा-निर्देश और वित्त मंत्री महोदया ...(व्यवधान)... सर, अभी टाइम है और जो टाइम disturbance में गया, उसे आप इसमें include न करें। मैं जीएसटी के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं कि जीएसटी पर कलेक्शन तेज गित से बढ़ रहा है। अब मैं महंगाई के बारे में बात करना चाहता हूं। इसके संबंध में आप यही कहते हैं कि महंगाई आसमान को छू रही है। गरीब नहीं मर रहा है। गरीब को तो अनाज भी दे रहे हैं, आवास भी दे रहे हैं, बिजली भी दे रहे हैं, गैस भी दी जा रही है और गरीब के लिए कोई दिक्कत नहीं आने वाली है। उसके रोज़गार के लिए, छोटे धंघों और एमएसएमई क्षेत्रों के लिए भी हमारा investment है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि पेट्रोल की कीमतें कैसे बढ़ रही हैं। मैं उनको याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि 2004 के बाद जिस तरह से मंहगाई बढ़ रही थी और जिस तरह से पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों की कीमतें बढ़ती जा रही थीं, उन्होंने window dressing की थी। उन्होंने oil bonds जारी किए थे। आज करीब डेढ़ लाख करोड़ oil bonds की जो कीमतें हैं, वे डबल से ज्यादा हो गईं और यह सरकार उसका ब्याज भी चुका रही है। इस तरह से हम नहीं कहते हैं कि हमारे व्यक्ति या हमारी संस्थाएं financial matter के कारण बिल्कुल कंगाल हो जाएं, बल्कि हम चाहते हैं कि जो मुफ्त का अनाज दिया जा रहा है, वह गरीब के लिए जरूरी है। लेकिन वे इस तरह की बात करते हैं कि हमने पैसा भी दिया...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): कृपया आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं टाइम के अंदर अपनी बात को खत्म कर दूंगा। मैं आरबीआई के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूं कि monetary inflation rate कैसे कम नहीं हो रहा है? आपके जमाने में वह double digit था। उसके बाद हमारे समय में वह सिंगल में आया। महामारी के दौरान मैं मानता हूं कि वह 11 परसेंट हो गया, लेकिन आज जिस तरह से हमने banking industry के अंदर करीब-करीब तीन लाख करोड़ का inclusion किया है, जिस तरह से NPA को कम किया है और Reserve Bank of India Monetary System में repo rate के माध्यम

से, open security system के माध्यम से, CRR और SLR के माध्यम से policy के तहत जो उन्होंने control किया है, मुझे उम्मीद है कि उससे हम 6 परसेंट से भी नीचे जाएंगे। यह पूरे विश्व में हिंदुस्तान का रिकॉर्ड होगा। मैं इसी के साथ आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि RBI Act, 1934 में जो amendment किया गया है, उसको लेकर कई भ्रांतियां होंगी। देश के अंदर डिजिटल को एक नोट के रूप में जानने के लिए कोई प्रावधान अड़चन न डाले और आने वाले समय में digital India के अंदर digital currency हो...(समय की घंटी)... और जिस तरह से cryptocurrency के बारे में 30 परसेंट टैक्स का decision लिया गया है, मैं अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि इसमें सदन को भी समर्थन करना चाहिए। इसमें रेगुलेशन्स भी बनेंगे और बिल भी बनेगा...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) : धन्यवाद, रामकुमार वर्मा जी।

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा: उसके लिए अगर 50 परसेंट टैक्स भी लगाते, तो उसके लिए ऐसा किया जाए। मैं अंत में यही कहना चाहता हूं कि माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के दृष्टिकोण का साथ दें और आज वे जो गरीब वर्ग के लिए उत्थान के कार्य कर रहे हैं, उनके लिए सपोर्ट दें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) : धन्यवाद, रामकुमार वर्मा जी।

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा: यह दुनिया को और आने वाली पीढ़ियों को अच्छा लगेगा और मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि गरीब उनको भगवान के रूप में पूजेगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): श्री नदीमुल हक जी।

श्री मो. नदीमुल हक (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, सबसे पहले मैं सरकार को congratulate करना चाहता हूं। आपको बधाई हो! सर, यह सरकार एक world record की तरफ जा रही है और गिनीज़ बुक में इसका नाम सुनहरे हफ़ोंं में लिखना चाहिए कि पिछले आठ दिनों में सात बार तेल के दाम बढ़ाए गए हैं! जिस चीज़ पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है, वह यह है कि अगर international price देखा जाए, तो इन्हीं आठ दिनों में वह 119 डॉलर से कम होकर 108 डॉलर हो गया है और इधर दाम बढ़ गए हैं। सर, इसका जवाब कौन देगा? हम देख रहे हैं कि global oil prices के बहाने पब्लिक से खुली लूट हो रही है। अभी हमारे माननीय एमपी साहब कह रहे थे कि पचासप्चास मील तक अगर बच्चा सोता नहीं है, तो खबर कर दो। सर, ये तो गब्बर का नाम ले रहे थे। हमारी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि ये तारीफ कर रहे हैं या अपनी ही सरकार को गिरा रहे हैं!...(व्यवधान)...गब्बर जैसा लुटेरा तो कोई नहीं मिलेगा और पूरे हिंदुस्तान में शोले फिल्म में तो सबसे बड़ा लुटेरा गब्बर ही था। ये गब्बर किसे कह रहे थे? यह तो अपने आप समझने की बात है। ...(व्यवधान)... भें अपनी बात कहता हूं। सर, अभी पांच स्टेट्स का इलेक्शन खत्म हुआ। चार स्टेट्स में इनकी सरकार आई। इनके जो सीएम हैं, उनको तख्त पर बैठा दिया गया। महोदय, पब्लिक ने इनको बहुत बड़ा तोहफा दिया, लेकिन इन्होंने पब्लिक को रिटर्न गिफ्ट में क्या दिया?

हर रोज़ एलपीजी, सीएनजी, डीज़ल और पेट्रोल के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं। सर, मेरा कहना यह है कि इनका तो यही डायलॉग हुआ कि तुम हमें वोट दो, मैं तुम्हें तेल के दाम बढ़ाकर दिखाऊंगा। मैं इस पर ज्यादा भाषण नहीं देना चाहता हूं, लेकिन इस प्वाइंट को रिकॉर्ड पर लाने की जरूरत है कि तेल के दाम बढ़ने से महंगाई बढ़ रही है और इससे आम पब्लिक बहुत ही दुखी है।

महोदय, इसी हाउस में एक solemn promise वित्त मंत्री जी ने किया था कि जीएसटी कम्पन्सेशन सभी स्टेट्स को दिया जायेगा। अभी स्टेट्स को जीएसटी कम्पन्सेशन देना बाकी है और पश्चिमी बंगाल को 2021-22 में 4,292 करोड़ रुपये का कम्पन्सेशन देना बाकी है। मेरा वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि इसको वे जल्दी से जल्दी राज्य सरकार को दे दें।

महोदय, इन आंकड़ों को मैं ऐसे ही लेकर नहीं आया हूं। ये आंकड़े माननीय मंत्री जी ने क्वेश्चन के जवाब में दिए हैं और मैं उन्हीं के आंकड़े उन्हें बता रहा हूं कि वे 4,292 करोड़ रुपये स्टेट को दे दें, जो कि स्टेट के डेवलपमेंट के काम में आयेंगे।

महोदय, कुछ दिनों से अपोज़िशन और हमारे ऑल इंडिया तृणमूल कांग्रेस के एम.पीज़ डिमांड कर रहे हैं कि जो बढ़ती हुई कीमतें हैं, जो महंगाई है, इसके लिए essential commodities पर डिस्कशन किया जाए। आज भी हमारे सात एम.पीज़ ने रूल 267 के तहत नोटिस दिया था, उसे भी allow नहीं किया गया।

† جناب ندیم الحق (مغربی بنگال): سر، پہلے میں سرکار کو congratulate کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ آپ کو بدھائی ہو! سر، یہ سرکار ایک world record کی طرف جارہی ہے اور گنیز بُک میں اس کا نام سنہرے حرفوں میں لکھنا چاہیئے کہ پچھلے آٹھ دنوں میں سات بار تیل کے دام بڑھائے گئے ہیں۔ جس چیز پر دھیان دینے کی ضرورت ہے وہ یہ ہے کہ اگر international price دیکھا جائے۔ تو انہیں آٹھ دنوں میں وہ 19 اڈالر سے کم ہوکر 108 ڈالر سے کہ پول اس کا جواب کون دیگا؟ ہم دیکھ رہے ہیں کہ global oil prices کے پہانے پبلک سے کھلی لوٹ ہورہی ہے۔ ابھی ہمارے مانیئے ایم پی صاحب کہہ رہے تھے کہ پچاس پچاس میل تک بہانے پبلک سے کھلی لوٹ ہورہی ہے۔ ابھی ہمارے مانیئے ایم پی صاحب کہہ رہے تھے کہ پچاس پچاس میل تک اگر بچہ سوتا نہیں ہے، تو خبر کر دو۔ سر، یہ تو گبّر کا نام لے رہے تھے۔ ہماری سمجھ میں نہیں آرہا ہے کہ یہ تعریف کررہے ہیں یا اپنی ہی سرکار کو گرا رہے ہیں۔ ۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ گبّر جیسا لٹیرا تو کوئی نہیں ملے گا اور پورے ہندستان میں شولے فلم میں تو سب سے بڑا لٹیرا گبّر ہی تھا۔ یہ گبّر کسے کہتے تھے؟ یہ تو اپنے آپ سمجھنے کی بات ہے ۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ آج ان کی خبر نہیں ہے، یہ واپس جائیں گے، اس کی خبر نہیں ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ میں اپنی بات کہتا ہوں۔ سر، ابھی پانچ اسٹیٹس کا الیکشن ختم ہوا۔ چار اسٹیٹس میں ان کی سرکار آئی۔ ۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ میں اپنی بان کو تخت پر بیٹھا دیا گیا۔

مہودے پبلک نے اُن کو بہت بڑا تحفہ دیا، لیکن انہوں نے پبلک کو ریٹرن گفٹ میں کیا دیا؟ ہر روز ایل پی جی، سی این جی، ڈیزل اور پیٹرول کے دام بڑھ رہے ہیں۔ سر، میرا کہنا یہ ہے کہ ان کا تو یہی ڈائلاگ ہوا کہ تم ہمیں ووٹ دو، میں تمہیں تیل کے دام بڑھاکر دکھاؤنگا۔ میں اس پر زیادہ بھاشن نہیں دینا چاہتا ہوں، لیکن اس پوائنٹ کو ریکارڈ پر لانے کی ضرورت ہے کہ تیل کے دام بڑھنے سے مہنگائی بڑھ رہی ہے اور اس سے عام پبلک بہت ہی دکھی ہے۔

مہودے، اسی ہاؤس میں ایک solemn promise وزیرخزانہ جی نے کیا تھا کہ جی ایس ٹی کمپنسیشن سبھی اسٹیٹس کو دیا جائے گا۔ ابھی اسٹیٹس کو جی ایس ٹی کمپنسیشن دینا باقی ہے اور مغربی بنگال کو 20-2021 میں 4,292 کروڑ روپے کا کمپنسیشن دینا باقی ہے۔ میرا وزیر خزانہ صاحبہ سے گزارش ہے کہ اس کو وہ جادی سے جلدی ریاستی سرکار کو دیدیں۔

[†]Transliteration in Urdu script.

مہودے، ان آنکڑوں کو میں ایسے ہی لیکر نہیں آیا ہوں۔ یہ آنکڑے مانئیے منتری جی نے کوئیشچن کے جواب میں دئیے ہیں اور میں انہی کے آنکڑے انہیں بتا رہا ہوں کہ وہ 4,292 کروڑ روپے اسٹیٹ کو دیدیں، جو کہ اسٹیٹ کے ڈیولپمنٹ کے کام میں آئیں گے۔

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) : आप विषय के ऊपर बोलिए।

श्री मो. नदीमुल हक: सर, उसे allow नहीं किया है, लेकिन चेयरमैन साहब ने कहा कि जब फाइनेंस बिल पर डिस्कशन होगा, तब आप इस विषय को उठाइएगा। सर, मैं इसीलिए इस विषय को उठा रहा हूं और मैं शुक्रिया अदा कर रहा हूं।

†جناب ندیم الحق: سر، اسے allow نہیں کیا ہے، لیکن چئیرمین صاحب نے کہا کہ جب فائنانس بل پر ڈسکشن ہوگا، تب آپ اس موضوع کو اٹھا رہا ہوں اور میں شکریہ ادا کررہا ہوں۔ ہوں۔

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) : आपको इस विषय पर जो बोलना है, वह बोलिए।

श्री मो. नदीमुल हक: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कोई economist नहीं हूं, लेकिन हमारी तृणमूल कांग्रेस पार्टी ग्रासरूट की पार्टी है और ग्रासरूट पर जो जनता महसूस कर रही है, उसी से मैं सरकार को अवगत करा रहा हूं। सर, मैं इतना ही कहकर अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा कि जो essential commodities हैं, उनके दाम बढ़ गए हैं। सर, ग्राम दाल का भाव 65 रुपये से 75 रुपये हो गया है, मूंग दाल का भाव 86 रुपये से 103 रुपये हो गया है, मसूर दाल का भाव 64 रुपये से 91 रुपये हो गया है, जो मस्टर्ड ऑयल है, उसका भाव 111 रुपये से 176 रुपये हो गया है, वनस्पित का भाव 82 रुपये से 134 रुपये हो गया है, सोया ऑयल का भाव 94 रुपये से 150 रुपये हो गया है और Palm Oil का भाव 79 रुपये से 130 रुपये हो गया है। सर, मेरा यही सवाल है कि जब सब चीज़ों के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, पब्लिक महंगाई की मार से परेशान है, तो पब्लिक कहां पर जाए, अपनी पीड़ा लेकर किसके सामने रोए?

सर, पिछली बार जब कैरोसीन के दाम बढ़े थे, तब एक प्रश्न के जवाब में माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि हम कैरोसीन को फेज़-आउट करेंगे। सर, यह गरीब आदमी की जरूरत है, यह गरीब आदमी के लिए फ्यूल है, अगर इसको फेज़- आउट करेंगे, तो उसके लिए क्या करेंगे? सर, एलपीजी, सीएनजी और गैस सिलेंडर के भी तो दाम बढ़ रहे हैं। जब इनके भी दाम बढ़ रहे हैं और कैरोसीन के भी दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, तो ये गरीब लोग कहां जायेंगे? सर, मैं आपका

[†]Transliteration in Urdu script.

ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लूंगा और एक बात कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। मैं आपको एक शेर सुनाता हूं,

> "हिन्दू-मुस्लिम-सिख-ईसाई सारे के सारे, थक गए हैं लोग महंगाई के मारे।"

सर, बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

[†] جناب ندیم الحق : أپ سبها ادهیکش مہودے، میں کوئی اکانامسٹ نہیں ہوں، لیکن ہماری ترنمول کانگریس پارٹی گراس روٹ کی پارٹی ہے اور گراس روٹ پر جو جنتا محسوس کررہی ہے، اسی سے میں سرکار کو اوگت کرا رہا ہوں۔ سر، میں اتنا ہی کہہ کر اپنی بات ختم کرونگا جو essential commodities ہیں، ان کے دام بڑھ گئے ہیں۔ سر، گرام دال کا بھاؤ 65 روپے سے 75 روپے ہوگیا ہے، مونگ دال کا بھاؤ 68 روپے سے 103 روپے ہوگیا ہے، مسور دال کا بھاؤ 64 روپے سے 19 روپے ہوگیا ہے، جو مسٹرڈ آئل ہے، اس کا بھاؤ 111 روپے سے 176 روپے سے 150 روپے ہوگیا ہے۔ ونسپتی کا بھاؤ 82 روپے سے 134 روپے ہوگیا ہے۔ سویا آئل کا کا بھاؤ 94 روپے سے 150 روپے ہوگیا ہے۔ سویا آئل کا کا بھاؤ 94 روپے سے بوپ ہوگیا ہے۔ اور Palm Oil کا بھاؤ 97 روپے سے 130 روپے ہوگیا ہے۔ سر میرا سوال ہے کہ جب سب جیزوں کے دام بڑھ رہے ہیں، پبلک مہنگائی کی مار سے پریشان ہے، تو پبلک کہاں پر جائے، اپنی پیڑا لیکر کس کے سامنے روئے؟

سر، پچھلی بار جب کیروسین کے دام بڑھے تھے، تب ایک سوال کے جواب میں مانیئے وزیر خزانہ جی نے کہا تھا کہ ہم کیروسین کو فیز آؤٹ کریں گے۔ سر، یہ غریب آدمی کی ضرورت ہے، یہ غریب آدمی کے لیے فیول ہے، اگر اس کو فیز آؤٹ کریں گے، تو اس کے لیے کیا کریں گے؟ سر، ایل پی جی، سی این جی اور گیس سلینڈر کے بھی تو دام بڑھ رہے ہیں۔ جب ان کے بھی دام بڑھ رہے ہیں اور کیروسین کے بھی دام بڑھ رہے ہیں، تو یہ غریب لوگ کہاں جائیں گے؟ سر، میں آپ کا زیادہ وقت نہیں لونگا اور ایک بات کہہ کر اپنی بات ختم کرونگا۔ میں آپ ایک شعر سناتا ہوں۔

''ہندو مسلم سکھ عیسائی سارے کے سارے تھک گئے ہیں لوگ مہنگائی کے مارے''

سر، بہت بہت شکریہ۔

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, two hours back, I was in Jantar Mantar, along with the workers who are on strike. Sir, when I was there in scorching heat, thousands of them were there. In those striking workers, one could see all sorts of working people of this country. Whenever the Government speaks about wealth and wealth creation, this Government always forgets them. BJP, as a Party, should tell the nation that whether they believe that the workers have a role in the wealth of this country and its creation. If they believe so, they should be more considerate to the cause of the workers. Sir, I could see the toiling people there, the domestic workers, Anganwadi workers, ASHA workers, midday meal workers, textile workers, all sorts of poor people, along with LIC, GIC and Bank employees. All were there. Sir, why

[†]Transliteration in Urdu script.

the strike? They strike for the country's future. My question to the hon. Finance Minister is this. She comes with a Bill that says 'financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2022-23'. Now, where do you place the workers in those financial proposals? What regard do you have for them? That is my question. Sir, it is not the concern of the Left Trade Unions or the Trade Unions of the Opposition. I have with me documents of the BMS, the Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh. I am sure the BJP MPs are quite aware of a decision of the BMS to have a big rally on the 17th of November this year. Thousands would come to Delhi, under the banner of the BMS, a part of the Sangh Parivar. And they would be holding a massive rally comprising of banking, insurance, railways, defence, postal, coal and non-coal mines, steel and cement sectors and all public sector enterprises like BHEL, NTPC, Power Grids, NHPC, THDC, BPCL, ONGC, IOC, the aviation sector, FCI, HAL, HMT, BEML, BEL, CEL, ECIL, NALCO, NIPCO, and even Air India. statement of the BMS. I may request the Government to make it clear as to who they stand with. For whom do you rule? For what have you come with the Finance Bill? This Bill is not for this kind of people. I do not wish to read out the whole list again. They are a part of the country. They built the nation. And you come out with slogans like Bharatmata ki jai and Atmanirbhar Bharat. Yes, I repeat, 'Bharatmata ki jai'! We are for that, but you are not for that. ... (Interruptions)... I am telling you, they are saying it. The country's soul, the country's heart, are for sale. You sell it for whom? You sell it for the FDI. FDI is Foreign Direct Investment. They come here and loot the country. You do work for them, you pay the taxes for them and then you say, 'Bharatmata ki jai'! When we say, we say it from the heart. When you say it, you say it only with your tongue. I support the Atmanirbhar Bharat provided you are sincere. But one can see that the lock and key of the BJP's Atmanirbhar Bharat is surrendered before the FDI. We oppose that. The BMS opposes that. So, we raise the slogan in support of the BMS, a part of the Sangh Parivar.

My dear sister, Shrimati Priyanka Chaturvedi, raised the issues of the GIC and LIC employees. It is very clear. Their wage revision is pending since long. The Government is silent. The bank employees are on strike. The LIC IPO is for sale and the Railways, the ISRO, space exploration, India's sky, earth and even the *pataal*, all have been given to the FDI, and you talk about *Bharatmata*. I am sure, *Bharatmata* would be weeping looking at what you are doing to the country.

Sir, I have with me a copy of today's *Indian Express* newspaper. Our respected Finance Minister made a big statement yesterday in the Lok Sabha, "Banks robust as Modi Government acted against NPAs", she claims! She accused the UPA that during UPA, in dozens and tonnes, NPA was accumulated. True. The Congress was

supporting NPAs like anything. But what did the BJP do? I just narrate a few figures here. I tell you the secret of NPAs. NPA is no more there, but haircut is there. What is haircut? Essar Steels had an NPA of Rs.54,000 crores; they paid only Rs.42,000 crores; the haircut was Rs.12,000 crores; the Government lost 23 per cent. Bhushan Steels, in the same way, had an NPA of Rs.57,515 crores; they paid Rs.35,751 crores; the haircut was Rs.21,934 crores; the Government and the bank lost 38 per cent. Jyoti Structures had an NPA of Rs.8,179 crores; they paid Rs.3,691 crores; haircut was Rs.4,888 crores, that is, 55 per cent haircut. Electrosteel had an NPA of Rs.13,958 crores; they paid only Rs.5,320 crores; banks lost Rs.8,658 crores; 62 per cent was the loss for the banks and for the country. Monnet Ispat had an NPA of Rs.11,478 crores; they paid Rs.2,892 crores; the haircut was Rs.8,586 crores, that is, 75 per cent haircut. Alok Industry had an NPA of Rs.30,200 crores; they paid Rs.5,052 crores; the banks lost Rs.25,148 crores; the haircut was 83 per cent. Videocon had an NPA of Rs.46,000 crores; they paid only Rs.2,900 crores. Your very famous friends they are; your financial cousins and political cronies; they were having a haircut of 94 per cent. This is the truth of the NPA. How can a Government or the Finance Minister claim like this? NPA is not there, but the banks lost and the Government lost, and they gained. You claim that UPA was in dozens and tonnes under NPAs and in your time the economy is robust. We can see the robust economy! You have made a cut in the EPF interest rate. It is a very cruel cut. I can say that in the present condition of the price rise, what the BJP Government did to the EPF workers was the unkindest cut.

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

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: This is the Government, and that is why we are saying that this policy is not for the people of this country. This is not for India's progress and future, nor for *Atmanirbhar Bharat*. This is the Government controlled by foreign capital in tune with the domestic capital against the workers and against the poor. But they talk about the poor a lot. People are fed up. People need a change. Then you may ask me: What about UP? In UP, you got victory. Why? You got victory because we are divided. Yes, we are divided.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Please conclude. It is beyond the scope of the subject. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Look at the figures. One thing is very clear. Where there is a reliable alternative, people are for that alternative; not for you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Please conclude. I have to call the next speaker.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: I am sure the day will come when a reliable alternative will emerge and that alternative will save the country. We are for that. Thank you.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) : श्री संजय सिंह जी।

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): मान्यवर, आपका धन्यवाद कि आपने Finance Ві पर मुझे अपनी बात कहने का मौका दिया। मान्यवर, मैं अवध के क्षेत्र से आता हूँ, उत्तर प्रदेश के सुल्तानपुर से। वहाँ अवधी के एक बड़े अच्छे कवि हुए - रफीक शादानी साहब। उन्होंने अवधी में एक लाइन लिखी कि "जब-जब चुनाव आवत है, भात माँगा, पुलाव आवत है"। मान्यवर, भारतीय जनता पार्टी की हालत यही है। इनकी सरकार में चुनाव आ जाए, तो पेट्रोल का दाम कम, डीजल का दाम कम, गैस का दाम कम, सीएनजी का दाम कम, पीएनजी का दाम कम, सारी चीजों में महँगाई कम और चुनाव बीत जाए, तो पेट्रोल का दाम महँगा, डीजल का दाम महँगा, गैस के सिलिंडर का दाम महँगा, सीएनजी का दाम महँगा, पीएनजी का दाम महँगा, ये सारा कुछ महँगा करने में लग जाते हैं। मान्यवर, इसका मतलब आपका महँगाई से कोई गोपनीय समझौता है। जब चुनाव आता है, आप कहते हैं कि थोड़ा दूर हो जाओ और जैसे ही चुनाव खत्म होता है, आप कहते हैं कि आओ, हम तुम्हें बढ़ा रहे हैं। इस गोपनीय रिश्ते का खुलासा कीजिए। आप लोग देश के सामने ये जो * तर्क देते हैं कि इस समय तो युद्ध की स्थिति है, इस समय तो अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार में कच्चे तेल का दाम बढ़ रहा है - अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार में कच्चे तेल का दाम पिछले 7 वर्षों में कब-कब बढ़ा और कब-कब घटा और उसके मृताबिक कब-कब आपने हिन्दुस्तान में डीजल और पेट्रोल का दाम घटाया और बढ़ाया, अगर आप इसका तथ्य सामने रखेंगे, तो पूरे देश के सामने * कि आप इस देश की जनता से कितना बड़ा * बोलते हैं! आपको महँगाई बढ़ानी होती है, तो उसके लिए आपके पास एक हजार तर्क मौजूद हैं।

दूसरी बात, ...(व्यवधान)... अभी तो शुरू हुआ है, लोग फिर से बोलना शुरू कर देते हैं। इनको महँगाई बढ़ानी है, सुनना कुछ नहीं है। मान्यवर, दूसरी बात, जब कोरोना की महामारी आई, तो पूरे देश में बेरोजगारी बढ़ी। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सीना ठोक कर कहा कि हमने 'मनरेगा' के जिए रोजगार दिया, उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने कहा कि हमने 'मनरेगा' के जिए रोजगार दिया, भारतीय जनता पार्टी की तमाम राज्य सरकारों ने कहा कि हमने 'मनरेगा' के जिए रोजगार दिया। जैसे ही कोरोना खत्म हो गया, लोगों को अभी रोजगार की आवश्यकता है,

^{*} Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

आपने 'मनरेगा' का बजट 98,000 करोड़ से घटा कर 73,000 करोड़ कर दिया, उसमें भी 18,000 करोड़ पुराना बकाया देना है। आपने 'मनरेगा' का बजट 54,000 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया! आप 'मनरेगा' का बजट घटा रहे हैं। 'मनरेगा' में आपकी स्थिति क्या है? यह आपका दिया हुआ जवाब है, मेरा जवाब नहीं है। इसमें 100 दिन के रोजगार की गारंटी है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश में औसत 30 दिन, अरुणाचल प्रदेश में 47 दिन, असम में 22 दिन, बिहार में 36 दिन, छत्तीसगढ़ में 29 दिन, गोवा में 19 दिन, ऐसे-ऐसे करके मध्य प्रदेश में 31 दिन। आप 'मनरेगा' के जिरए साल में मात्र 31 दिन, 30 दिन, 20 दिन रोजगार दे पा रहे हैं, जिसका आप पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में ढिंढोरा पीटते हैं कि हमने 'मनरेगा' के जिरए बहुत रोजगार देने का काम किया।

मान्यवर, इसके साथ-साथ, अगर हम नौजवान बेरोजगारों की बात करें, तो हर क्षेत्र में इन्होंने ठेका प्रथा लागू कर दी। नौकरियाँ देने के बजाय outsourcing और ठेका प्रथा। यह ठेका प्रथा एकमात्र कमीशनखोरी और भ्रष्टाचार का जरिया है। 50 हजार रुपए में, 30 हजार रुपए में, 25 हजार रुपए में, 20 हजार रुपए में साइन कराए जाते हैं और जो मजदूर होते हैं, जो कर्मचारी होते हैं, जो ठेके पर काम करने वाले नौजवान होते हैं, उनको 50 प्रतिशत से भी कम पैसा दिया जाता है। यह होती है ठेका प्रथा! मान्यवर, ठेका प्रथा एक गुलामी प्रथा है। जो ठेका प्रथा में लगे हुए लोग हैं, उनको regularize कीजिए। इस ठेका प्रथा के कारण हिन्दुस्तान के तमाम सरकारी डिपार्टमेंट्स के अंदर, जहां दिलतों के लिए आरक्षण है, जहां पिछड़ों के लिए आरक्षण है, उनको उनका हक नहीं मिल पा रहा है। हमेशा से आपकी मानसिकता दिलत विरोधी और पिछड़ा विरोधी रही है और इसी के कारण आप इस ठेका प्रथा को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं। इस प्रथा से धीरे-धीरे करके सारे विभागों में आप आदिवासियों का, दिलतों का, पिछड़ों का आरक्षण खत्म करते जा रहे हैं।

महोदय, अगर हम काले धन की बात करें, तो आप ढिंढोरा पीटते थे कि 300 लाख करोड़ रुपये का काला धन भारत वापस आएगा, 50 लाख करोड़ रुपये का काला धन आएगा, लेकिन आपके राज में बाहर से काला धन आना तो दूर रहा, यहां पर ही काला धन बढ़ गया है। काला धन आपके राज में बढ़ता जा रहा है। इसके पीछे कौन-कौन से लोग हैं, इसका खुलासा भी कीजिए। जो बढ़ रहा है, यह किसका काला धन है, * यह किसका काला धन है? हमारे यहां काला धन कहां से बढ़ गया है, इसका खुलासा कीजिए। काले धन के नाम पर आपने इस देश की जनता को गुमराह किया है।

मान्यवर, आज भी लोग 15 लाख रुपये की राह देख रहे हैं कि उनके खाते में 15 लाख रुपया आएगा। आप 15 लाख रुपये की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए, आपने दो करोड़ रोज़गार की बात भी कही थी, लेकिन रोज़गार को भी आप खत्म करते जा रहे हैं। मैंने रेलवे की भर्ती का जिक्र किया था, लेकिन आप दौड़ा-दौड़ा कर नौजवानों को पीटते हैं, एफआईआर कराते हैं, मुकदमे कराते हैं, लेकिन उनको रोज़गार देते नहीं। अभी बिनोय विस्वम जी एनपीए का जिक्र कर रहे थे।

मान्यवर, चंद पूंजीपतियों का एनपीए 10.5 लाख करोड़ रुपये है और 10.5 लाख करोड़ रुपये के एनपीए में आपके बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपित हैं, उद्योगपित हैं, आपके मित्र हैं, जिनको हमारे आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते हैं - मेहुल भाई। ये मेहुल भाई हिन्दुस्तान से 20,000 करोड़ रुपये लेकर भाग जाते हैं, लिलत मोदी 2,900 करोड़ रुपये लेकर भाग जाते हैं, नितिन संदेसरा 6,000

^{*} Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

करोड़ रुपये लेकर भाग जाते हैं, नीरव मोदी हजारों करोड़ रुपये लूट कर भाग जाते हैं, विजय माल्या हजारों करोड़ रुपये लूट कर भाग जाते हैं। मैंने पहले भी एक प्रस्ताव दिया था और आज फिर से इस सदन के माध्यम से मैं कह रहा हूं कि 50 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा जिस भी उद्योगपित या पूंजीपित का बकाया हो, उसका पासपोर्ट ज़ब्त कर लीजिए, जिससे वह हिन्दुस्तान छोड़ कर भाग नहीं पाएगा। अगर वह हिन्दुस्तान छोड़ कर भाग रहा है, * एक गरीब आदमी अगर 10,000 रुपये का कर्जा ले ले, तो आप उसका कॉलर पकड़ कर हवालात में बंद कर देते हैं, एक किसान अगर 20,000 रुपये का कर्जा ले ले, तो उसका कॉलर पकड़ कर आप जेल में बंद कर देते हैं, लेकिन जो बीस-बीस हज़ार करोड़ रुपये लेकर भाग गए, दस-दस हज़ार करोड़ रुपये लेकर भाग गए, आज तक हिन्दुस्तान में उनको वापस नहीं लाया जा सका। * उसको रोकने का एकमात्र तरीका यही है कि 50 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा के जो भी कर्ज़दार हैं, उनके पासपोर्ट को आप ज़ब्त करने का काम कीजिए।

मान्यवर, यहां बताया गया कि हमने शिक्षा में यह कर दिया, स्वास्थ्य में यह कर दिया, लेकिन 130 करोड़ की आबादी वाले मुल्क का शिक्षा का बजट मात्र 2 प्रतिशत है, 130 करोड़ आबादी वाले मुल्क का स्वास्थ्य का बजट मात्र 2.3 प्रतिशत है। अभी एक खबर और आई है कि 1 अप्रैल से आप 800 दवाओं का दाम बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं। 800 दवाओं का दाम 10.7 प्रतिशत बढ़ने जा रहा है, जिसमें तमाम दर्द की दवाएं हैं और paracetamol जैसी दवा भी है। एक तरफ तो आप अशिक्षा से दर्द देते हैं, स्वास्थ्य की बदहाली से दर्द देते हैं, बेरोज़गारी से दर्द देते हैं, किसानों को दर्द देते हैं, माताओं-बहनों को दर्द देते हैं, तो कम से कम दर्द की दवा तो सस्ती कर दीजिए। आप तो दर्द की दवा भी महंगी करते जा रहे हैं। दर्द भी आप देते हैं, दर्द की दवा भी महंगी करते हैं। मान्यवर, मैं तो इनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने जो नारा दिया है - 'सबका साथ-सबका विकास', तो आप सबका साथ तो दीजिए।

अभी श्री अरविन्द केजरीवाल जी ने दिल्ली का जो बजट पेश किया, आप उस बजट को देखिए। उनके बजट में 22 प्रतिशत शिक्षा का बजट है, 13 प्रतिशत स्वास्थ्य का बजट है, 13 प्रतिशत रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट का बजट है। मान्यवर, जब दिल्ली की सरकार आई थी, तो 30,000 करोड़ रुपये का बजट था, लेकिन आज दिल्ली की सरकार ने 75,000 करोड़ रुपये का बजट पेश किया है, यानी बजट को 2.5 गुना बढ़ाने का काम दिल्ली की सरकार ने किया है। केजरीवाल जी ने एक ईमानदार सरकार चला कर दिखा दिया है। आप अरविन्द केजरीवाल जी को करना छोड़ दीजिए, वे इन्कम टैक्स ऑफिसर हैं, उनको आप बुला कर साथ में बैठा लिया कीजिए, वे आपको सिखा देंगे कि शिक्षा पर, स्वास्थ्य पर, बिजली पर, पानी पर बजट कैसे बनता है। मान्यवर, बिजली पर ये लोग सबसे ज्यादा हल्ला मचाते हैं कि दिल्ली वाले तो फ्री में बिजली पा रहे हैं, फ्री में बिजली पा रहे हैं। क्या बिजली के बजट के बारे में आपको मालूम है? यह मात्र चार परसेंट है, हम लोग मात्र चार परसेंट बजट में दिल्ली की जनता को तीन सौ यूनिट बिजली फ्री देने का काम करते हैं। आप सीखिए कुछ अरविंद केजरीवाल से। आप लोग सीख लीजिए और आप लोग क्या करते हैं? फिल्म के पोस्टर पर राजनीति कर रहे हैं।

^{*} Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

महोदय, मैं आपके ज़िरये इनसे मांग करना चाहता हूं कि कश्मीरी पंडितों के दर्द पर मज़ाक करना और राजनीतिक ड्रामा करना बंद कीजिए। आप इस बजट में प्रावधान कीजिए की कश्मीरी पंडितों के पुनर्वास के लिए कम से कम बीस हज़ार करोड़ रुपये आपकी सरकार खर्च करेगी। मैंने तो प्रस्ताव रखा था कि सारे सांसद अपनी एक साल की 'सांसद निधि' कश्मीरी पंडितों के पुनर्वास के लिए लगायें। आप राजनीति कर रहे हैं। यहां डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे साहब बैठे हुए हैं, मैं आपकी भाषा सुनता हूं तो उससे बड़ा प्रभावित होता हूं, यहां आदरणीय शुक्ल जी बैठे हुए हैं, आप बोलने की ऐसी भाषा अपने नेताओं को सिखाइये।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): आप खत्म कीजिए।

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूं। * आप एक निर्वाचित मुख्य मंत्री को * दे रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... * तीन बार के लोकप्रिय मुख्य मंत्री को * दी जा रही है, * मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूं, * आज भारत हंगर इंडेक्स में 101वें स्थान पर पहुंच गया, भूख के मामले में आपने भारत को 101वें स्थान पर पहुंचा दिया।

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

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूं। आपने हैप्पीनेस के इंडेक्स में भारत को 136वें नम्बर पर पहुंचा दिया, आप किसी को खुश नहीं रखते, आपसे सारे वर्ग दुखी हैं, आपसे किसान दुखी हैं, नौजवान दुखी हैं, माताएं-बहनें दुखी हैं, व्यापारी दुखी हैं, पूरे हिन्दुस्तान को आपने दुखी कर रखा है, क्योंकि आपकी सरकार गरीबों की सरकार नहीं है, नौजवानों की सरकार नहीं है, यह पूंजीपतियों की सरकार है। आप कॉरपोरेट टैक्स 25 परसेंट से घटाकर 22 परसेंट करते हैं, आप सरकारी कर्मचारियों का टैक्स कम नहीं करते हैं, आप इन्हें राहत नहीं देते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आप पूंजीपतियों की सरकार चला रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Now, Shri Swapan Dasgupta. ... (Interruptions)... Swapan Dasguptaji, please start. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I have a point of order under Rule 261. ... (Interruptions)...

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

^{*} Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Rule 261 is about 'Expunction of words from proceedings.' ... (Interruptions)... I have something very important to say. It says that if the Chairman is of opinion that a word...... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Yes, we are aware of this.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Okay, I would tell you. Hon. Member, while speaking, referred to the Government and said: * ...(Interruptions)... What I am saying is....(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): No debate. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... I would tell you why it is....(Interruptions)... Kindly listen to me. ...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Kindly listen to me. ... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Please sit down. ... (Interruptions)... No debate on this. ... (Interruptions)... We have taken note of your objection. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: It is a racist comment. ... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Please be seated. ... (Interruptions)... It would be verified. ... (Interruptions)... Records would be verified. ... (Interruptions)... Records would be verified. ... (Interruptions)... Please listen to me. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री जी. वी. एल. नरसिंहा राव : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Please listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... I am on my legs. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... I am on my legs. ...(Interruptions)...

^{*} Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, it is * ... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): I am on my legs. ...(Interruptions)... I am on my legs. ...(Interruptions)... I am on my legs. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... I am on my legs. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen. ...(Interruptions)... आप बैठिये। ...(Interruptions)... श्री स्वपन दासगुप्ता जी आप बोलिये।

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA (Nominated): Sir, the House seems to be in a very jolly mood. ... (Interruptions)... And, therefore....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Shekharji. ...(Interruptions)... This is not the way. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: Sir, may I request.....(Interruptions)... Sir, will you bring the House to order?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): ΑII right. ...(Interruptions)... No, ...(Interruptions)... What is no. going on? ...(Interruptions)... No, no, Sanjayji. ...(Interruptions)... संजय जी, ऐसा मत कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... संजय जी, प्लीज़। ...(व्यवधान)... संजय जी, प्लीज़। ...(व्यवधान)... Now, Shri Swapan Dasgupta.

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: Sir, since the House is in a very jolly mood, I think,...

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

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: Sir, I will start this on a very lighter note. You see, when a person who happens to be a Bengali is asked to speak on the Finance Bill, there is a presumption that he must be an economist. Now, I beg to say that I am not an economist but I would like to say that there is an inverse relationship between the number of economists produced and the condition of the economy of that state. I think, Sir, yesterday, Mr. Elangovan, a very good friend of mine and a very erudite Member from Tamil Nadu, asked this basic question as to what sort of Budget is this. He was rather agitated. Then, he said, 'This is not a Budget for the

20th Century.' Now, it may be a freudian slip on his part by saying 20th Century. But, I think, he had a point. Yes, Sir, this was not a Budget for the 20th Century. This was a Budget for the 21st Century. The reason, perhaps, the hon. Finance Minister shunned poetry, some of which her predecessors have been generously taking recourse to; she shunned generous rhetoric and came down to the point. She could have spun a web of dreams like we have heard today. We have heard yesterday and today, people saying that the tax to GDP ratio is too little. In other words, we must tax more. But if you tax more, you will say that the middle class is being squeezed. We have been told that, perhaps, the best index is the happiness index. In other words, those who are unhappy should be banished to some other part which would leave a large section of this House vacant. We have been taking a situation, whereby, you want wealth creators to be in this country. But, then you say that this is a society, this is a Government which is only for the wealth creators, and then you say twenty thousand of them have left the country. There has to be a degree of consistency in this whole narrative. A Budget is just not a Budget, just like economics is not a science. A Budget takes into account political realities. A Budget is made, a Finance Bill is done on the premise that what is possible and what is do-able. There are certain political options who have got to be weighed. These political options were very scrupulously weighed in this case. There was a conscious decision taken that the welfare net would be expanded. There was a very conscious decision taken that taxes will not rise.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.)

There was a very conscious decision taken that the health sector would be expanded and these were flexible decisions given that we were faced with what can, at best, be called unprecedented. But, it could also be compared to a war. No one expected the Covid situation. Just like, I guess, no one really expected that the war in Ukraine would have such a devastating fallout over the rest of the world. But, you must have that necessary flexibility to be able to do that thing. I think, one of the first things we must realize about this Government's approach is that it is not molded by doctrine, it is molded by necessity. And it is molded by a degree of pragmatism which has come about. Now, there could be various alternatives. Now, many of the people here would say that everything must be done by the State. That is one approach to governance where the State takes predominance over everything else. At least, we have, in the Modi Government, a far more practical approach whereby it is said, the State is important, but society is far more important. And it is this blend to be able to match the State with society, and, I think, that is very important in governing the

economics of this country. Mr. Chidambaram spoke yesterday, in his rather uncharacteristic emphasis on trivia, that private sector has been left out. Sir, the private sector is not left out, but the private sector, normally, -- he, with his rich experience, should know-does not come under a Union Budget. It is governed by other facets. I think we must also realize that the povertarianism which my friend, Prof. Manoj Jha, articulated on the basis of a report, which my friend, Dr. Amar Patnaik also alluded to, is not necessarily the only prescription we can have of this country going ahead. What is the basis on which this Budget has been crafted? The Budget has been crafted on the basis that society in India, at this stage, needs a blend of both entitlement, and more important, empowerment. You can have two approaches to a sick person. You can say, "Have more doctors." Yes, of course, you need medical assistance! But far more important is to ensure that the conditions in which people live are such that the need for doctors becomes less and less. That would be the more healthier approach. And I think, here, rather than go through the prescriptions, which a lot of my Nobel winning Bengali economists suggested, of just doling out money, -- yes, of course, you must dole out some in the form of free ration; you must dole out in the form of Kisan Nidhi which has been given; you must dole out resources in the form of free vaccination -- but most important, you must create the conditions in which people can recover. Now, how successful are these prescriptions, how the condition is, is really going to be the test. Expansion of MGNREGA is not necessarily the criterion of a healthy society. MGNREGA is a desperate means when work is not available. It is an emergency situation which is What we need to do is to actually ensure that MGNREGA is properly implemented in its absolute right way and there are many States in this country where MGNREGA, unfortunately, has been distorted, having fallen prey to what is called cut money, to patronage, to cronyism. We must ensure that the implementation of MGNREGA is as good as the Direct Benefit Transfers. That is a test. These are the type of things which are important. We must ensure that the credit extension which has been given to SMEs, MSMEs, does not suffer as they have done in the past sometimes in the hands of indifferent bank managers, who are not very conscious of why these are there. We must be concerned that the expansion of taxes is due to expanding the tax net, not burdening more people. Today, I think one of the greatest successes of this Modi Government has been the adept use of technology for making people's lives much easier. Today, we have seen a 48 per cent growth in direct taxes. Mr. Alphons referred to that. But, we have also seen that there has been a great expansion in the number of tax-payers. This is not merely only because the incomes have risen, certainly that is the case, but because tax compliance today is far better.

That you have created a situation whereby it has become impossible for those who are wilful tax evaders to survive. You cannot buy a car without the Aadhaar card; you cannot buy something without a PAN card. So, for these checks and balances, the use of technology has made life much better. Today, Sir, we are on the cusp of actually creating the architecture of a Welfare State, but, a Welfare State that does not leak. It is a Welfare State which is actually targeted towards the most vulnerable. Yes, there are loopholes. Who can say that there are no loopholes? But the purpose of this is to actually ensure that those who need it most actually get it. And, as for wealth creation, I think it is about time we realise that wealth creation is not a dirty word. We recognise that the State by itself cannot create everything. There was a lament yesterday in the debate about the decline of BSNL. Yes! But, today ask ourselves the question. Have you not made a huge exponential shift in the manner in which telecom companies view their customers, where they compete with each other to lower their rates and attract customers? Would that complacency have been there if the arrogance with which the public sector initially undertook its role, had that been still there? Sir, competition is not necessarily bad. And, the important thing is to ensure that there is an actual, full competitive environment which is available in this country. I think the main task is to ensure that some form of actual monopolies do not exist in this country. That there is competition, there is competition between States, there is competition between companies, there is competition to improve ourselves. And, that environment is what this Budget is all about. Sir, Mr. Elangovan was right. This is not an ordinary Budget because this is not really a Budget only for one fiscal year. This Budget in my view actually set out the steps which we need to make India grow bigger and bigger; to get out of this third world mentality; to get out of a situation where we take poverty as given, where we can begin the task of actually managing prosperity, managing greatness and this is something which may be a novel experience to those who think that the politics, the rhetoric, the poetry of India is only about deprivation, only about poverty. My friend there, Shri Sujeet Kumar comes from Kalahandi District. Now, at one time, in the 80s, Mr. Jairam Ramesh would remember, Kalahandi was equated with the worst form of deprivation you could have. When you said Kalahandi, you meant deprivation. Today, what is the position of Kalahandi? Look at where it has grown and where its potential is. And, it still hasn't reached its full potential. It is growing. So, the idea is, therefore, not to bask in what we are today but what we can grow up towards. And, if the Finance Minister can simplify laws; yes, Mr. Chidambaram, was right. There are some laws which were written in a ridiculous sort of way. These are not written for ordinary uses, so, they should be simplified. That is a fair criticism to make about the whole culture and which he did mention was also a legacy issue. But, if we say that everything, as Mr. Viswam would like us to believe, should devolve on the State and that we become a subject of what the Government thinks, then, the creative potential of India is not going to be fulfilled. I would urge upon the Finance Minister ... (*Time Bell rings.*)... in future to look upon it at best as how people can be empowered, how we can create a facilitating environment in which this economy can grow. We have had a few knocks; Covid has been a knock, Ukraine will probably be a knock, but, we will grow out of it. When we grow out of it, we can then realise our full potential and that to my mind is the most important feature of what this Budget actually tries to do. This is a big stepping stone towards a larger objective ... (*Time Bell rings.*)... of *Atmanirbhar Bharat*. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB (Kerala): Sir, whenever, I speak you are in the Chair; it is very good.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is good for me also.

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Sir, I am being the last speaker and our Finance Minister is also here. As Mr. Nadimul Haque said, I also congratulate our Finance Minister for giving us a Budget for the next twenty five years. She has not only given us a Budget for 21st Century, but, looking ahead, she has given us a Budget for the 22nd Century as well. Sir, BJP has got all the rights because they have got a majority. In Constitutional terms, they have got the majority, but, as a percentage, most of the non-voters for BJP are on the other side. Somebody was telling me about the division in the Opposition. Whatever it is, we have to have this Budget every year. Sir, for the last so many years, we are having rosy budgets, either in the regime of UPA or NDA, all the Budgets are rosy Budgets. But, at the end of the day, there is a saying in our place, 'whichever father comes, suffering is for my mother'. Sir, whoever comes to power, ultimately we are suffering; the aam admi is suffering, and not Mr. Sanjay Singh. I wish our country should not become Sri Lanka in future. I hope that Finance Minister will be very much taking care of that. Sir, Rs. 150 million crores is our debt; internal and external. This should be in the mind of our Finance Minister. I am not touching upon each issue like GST and other issues. Sir, again, you are looking towards the clock, which is the problem.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is my job, you look at me; no problem.

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Sir, while other Members were speaking, nobody was looking towards the clock, but, for me, you are always looking there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is my job. You do your job.

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: No, you have to encourage me, instead of just looking at the clock. Anyways, I am not quoting each and every fact here. Our Finance Minister must have looked hundred times at all those points, while, trying to give us less tax and more welfare schemes. I hope the Finance Minister will change some items, especially what my colleagues have mentioned. I hope that she will look into that. I wanted to have the last word, but, I am leaving it to the hon. Minister. Thank you.

श्री महेश पोद्दार (झारखंड): उपसभापित महोदय, आज की चर्चा में दो-तीन बड़ी अच्छी-अच्छी चीज़ें सीखने को मिलीं कि यदि किसी बजट पर किसी बंगाली को बोलने के लिए कहा जाए, तो समझिए कि वह economist है, यदि कोई अच्छा बजट बनाने वाला चाहिए, तो समझिए कि वह हिरयाणा वाला होगा। मैं इसमें एक छोटी सी बात जोड़ना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आपको घाटे की जगह profit का बजट बनाना है, तो एक मारवाड़ी को बुला लीजिएगा।

एक माननीय सांसद: और गुजराती भी चाहिए।

श्री महेश पोद्वार : गुजराती हो तो और उत्तम है। महोदय, प्रियंका चतुर्वेदी जी ने एक बात बुलेट की कही। इस देश में एक बहुत गरीब परिवार में एक व्यक्ति पैदा होता है, बड़ा होता है और अपनी मेहनत के बल पर, अपनी निष्ठा के बल पर देश की एक बहुत ऊँची कुर्सी पर बैठता है। महोदय, वह उस धातु का बना होता है, जिसको जितना तपाओ, वह उतना निखरता है। महोदय, वह ऐसा व्यक्ति है, who can bite the bullet; who doesn't just dodge the bullet, but who can also digest the bullet. महोदय, वह आदमी नरेन्द्र मोदी है। सन् 2000 से जब से उसने ऐक्टिव राजनीति में कदम उठाया, तब से वह क्या कर रहा है? वह शब्दों के, हर तरह के प्रहार ही तो झेल रहा है। जैसे-जैसे प्रहार बढ़ते गए, वैसे-वैसे उसकी प्रतिभा निखरती गई। आज जब देश के प्रधान मंत्री के तौर पर उनका सातवां वर्ष गुजर रहा है, तो हम देख रहे हैं कि विश्व के सारे लोग उन्हें एक वैश्विक नेता के रूप में स्वीकार कर रहे हैं। इससे किसी को अच्छा लगे, किसी को जलन हो, यह उनकी समस्या है, विश्व की समस्या नहीं है और हमारी तो बिल्कृल ही नहीं है।

महोदय, चूंकि समय कम है, इसलिए मैं ज्यादा उदाहरण नहीं दूँगा। अभी लोगों ने कहा कि हमने तुम्हें वोट दिया, तुमने क्या दिया? महोदय, लोगों ने हमें वोट दिया, हमने उन्हें 'आयुष्मान' दिया। देश के सारे जिलों में पब्लिक हेल्थ लैब्स बनाने का हमने वायदा किया और हम उन्हें बना भी रहे हैं। हमने एक करोड़ लोगों को 'अटल पेंशन योजना' के द्वारा मदद की है। ऐसी बहुत सारी योजनाएँ हैं, जिनके बारे में बहुत से लोग चर्चा कर चुके हैं, उन्हें मैं रिपीट नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन लोग यह पूछते हैं कि इस देश ने इस सरकार पर विश्वास जताया है, तो इस सरकार ने उन्हें क्या दिया?

महोदय, कल मैं चिदम्बरम जी को सुन रहा था। उन्होंने एक अच्छी बात कही। हमारे साथी ने भी डायरेक्ट टैक्स कोड के बारे में कहा। इस देश में इनकम टैक्स में सुधार की बातें बहुत दिनों से चली आ रही हैं। बहुत सारे कानूनों में सुधार की बातें बहुत दिनों से चली आ रही हैं। मैं केवल एक उदाहरण कंपनीज़ ऐक्ट, 2013 का देना चाहता हूँ, जो पिछली सरकार ने बनाया था। तब देश के कॉरपोरेट टैक्स में कार्यरत जितने पदाधिकारी और कर्मचारी थे, वे सारे के सारे उस कानून के तहत आपराधिक श्रेणी में आ गए थे। उसके बाद, पिछले पाँच-सात सालों में 100 से अधिक अमेंडमेंट्स हो चुके हैं। कल-परसों जीएसटी जैसे नये कानून के बारे में बात हो रही थी। वह बिल्कुल नया कानून है, उसमें बहुत सारे अमेंडमेंट्स हुए हैं। मैं भी इस बात का पक्षधर नहीं हूँ कि उसमें बार-बार अमेंडमेंट होना चाहिए, लेकिन एक नया कानून, जिसकी कोई कल्पना नहीं थी, यदि उसमें आवश्यकतानुसार, दिक्कत को देखते हुए, उस स्पीड ब्रेकर को क्रॉस करने के लिए संशोधन करना पड़े, तो इसमें कसूर क्या है?

महोदय, मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि यह सरकार करों के मामले में, कानूनों के मामले में बहुत स्पष्ट नीति रखती है। हमने 58 से अधिक पुराने कानूनों को खत्म कर दिया, हम लेबर के मामले में 13 केन्द्रीय और राज्य करों को मिलाकर बहुत हिम्मत के साथ एक जीएसटी ले आए, तीन लेबर कोड्स में 25 से अधिक केन्द्रीय कानूनों का समावेश कर दिया। इस देश में इनकम टैक्स कोड के विषय में उन्होंने विपक्ष के तौर पर जो सुझाव दिया है, वह बहुत अच्छा सुझाव है। यदि इस देश में इनकम टैक्स का नया कोड कोई ला सकता है, तो मैं कहता हूँ कि वह यही सरकार ला सकती है और यही सरकार लाएगी, ऐसा मेरा मानना है।

महोदय, जीएसटी के मुआवज़े के बारे में अभी ये बात कर रहे थे। मैं केवल एक बात का उल्लेख करना चाहूँगा कि जीएसटी आने से पहले सारे राज्यों के अपने-अपने रेवेन्यूज़ थे, जो जीएसटी में समा गए थे। स्वर्गीय अरुण जेटली जी ने बहुत हिम्मत करके जीएसटी में हर साल 14 प्रतिशत वृद्धि का वायदा करके एक आम सहमति बनाई थी, जिस कारण इस देश में व्यापार करना इतना आसान हुआ। सर, वह एक बहुत बड़ा कदम था, बहुत हिम्मत वाला कदम था। मैं इस सरकार को बधाई देना चाहूँगा कि विपत्ति के समय भी इस सरकार ने कभी यह नहीं कहा कि हम यह नहीं दे पाएँगे, इसमें हमें कुछ concessions चाहिए। उसने ऐसा कभी नहीं कहा। हाँ, दिक्कत थी, कुछ आगे-पीछे देने की दिक्कत थी, जिसे स्वीकार किया गया और मैं समझता हूँ कि राज्यों को भी इसकी आलोचना नहीं करनी चाहिए, इसको स्वीकार करना चाहिए। हाँ, उनकी अपेक्षा कुछ और है, जिसे जीएसटी काउंसिल देख रही है।

महोदय, पिछले पाँच-सात सालों से उनको 14 परसेंट की वृद्धि निश्चित तौर पर मिल रही है। उससे पहले, जब जीएसटी नहीं था और राज्यों के करों में 5-7 परसेंट की औसत वृद्धि होती थी, तो आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि इससे उनको फायदा हुआ या नुकसान हुआ। लेकिन दुखद स्थिति यह है कि जिन राज्यों को इससे ज्यादा फायदा हुआ है, वे राज्य ही इसकी सबसे ज्यादा आलोचना कर रहे हैं।

4.00 P.M.

महोदय, जब faceless assessment की बात उठा रहे हैं, तो यह बात सही है कि सामने चेहरा दिखता नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि तकलीफ उन लोगों को हो, जो सामने चेहरे को manage कर सकते थे, उनको तकलीफ हो रही है कि ऐसा क्यों हुआ, लेकिन हम जैसे साधारण करदाता को, आज किसी से भी पूछ लें, खास लोगों से न पूछें, आम लोगों से पूछें, आम लोग बहुत खुश हैं। यह बहत सरल है, सारे देश में उसका स्वागत हो रहा है और सारे tax consultants भी उसका स्वागत कर रहे हैं। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को जरूर कहुंगा कि आज refund की speed अप्रत्याशित रूप से अच्छी हो गई है, लेकिन मैं उनको जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि इतना रिफंड क्यों करना पड़ रहा है, इस पर भी वे जरा विचार करें। इसके साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि appeal cases को त्रंत कैसे निपटा सकें, इस पर भी सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है और pre-deposit tax के बारे में भी चिंता करनी चाहिए। मैंने इस बार के बजट पर चिदम्बरम जी की एक लम्बी विवेचना सुनी। महोदय, वे बहुत नामी और प्रसिद्ध वकील हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि मामूली घटौती हुई है, जबकि सरकार ने ईमानदारी से एयर इंडिया का जो 60 हज़ार करोड़ रुपया था, उसको capital expenses में लिखा और उसको disclose किया। मान लिया जाए कि वह 6.11 लाख करोड नहीं, 5.5 लाख करोड़ ही है, तो भी actual expenses सिर्फ चार हज़ार करोड़ कम हुआ है। दूसरी तरफ, एक लाख करोड जो राज्यों के साथ है, वह उसमें जोड लिया जाए, तो करीब 20 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि है। महोदय, 20 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि उनको नहीं दिखी और एक प्रतिशत से कम के खर्चे, जो उनके कैल्कुलेशन के हिसाब से हैं, सरकार के हिसाब से तो उसमें भी वृद्धि हुई है, लेकिन उसे उन्होंने एक बहुत बड़ा इश्यू बना दिया कि यह सरकार बजट से भी कम खर्च रही है!

महोदय, एक कहावत है, 'A liar will do anything to win a case; sometimes, he will even tell the truth.' में समझता हूं कि कल जो हम लोग सुन रहे थे, वही मुझे समझ में आ रहा है। उन्होंने 'mosquito bite' शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया कि 20 प्रतिशत यह वृद्धि जो है, it is just like a mosquito bite! महोदय, मैं आपके सामने कुछ आंकड़े रख रहा हूं। In 2008, the capital expenses was Rs. 1.2 lakh crore. In 2009, क्योंकि 2008-09 में देश के सामने विपत्ति आई थी, तो उस समय वह घटकर 93 हज़ार करोड़ हो गया, जो कि लगभग 22 प्रतिशत कम हो गया था। In 2010, it was Rs. 1.2 lakh crore, an increase by 22 per cent. In 2020, we had a Budget of Rs. 3.3 lakh crore. In 2021, it was Rs. 4.1 lakh crore, an increase by 25 per cent. In 2021-22, it was Rs.5.5 lakh crore. यह उनके आंकड़ों के हिसाब हैं, तो an increase of 34 per cent. In 2023, it is Rs. 7.5 lakh crore, an increase of 36 per cent! Sir, if 20-25 per cent increase is just a mosquito bite, then I don't know, जब उस समय विपत्ति आई थी और उस समय उनका capital expenses कम हुआ था, तो उसको वे क्या बोलेंगे? मैं नहीं जानता हूं और मैं इसे कोई नाम नहीं देना चाहता हूं।

महोदय, मैं सदन के सामने corporate tax के बारे में कुछ और आंकड़े रखूंगा। कहा गया कि इन्होंने कुछ मित्रों को मदद करने के लिए corporate tax कम दिया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि टैक्स कम करना हर समय बुरा नहीं होता। In 2011-12, the Budget Estimate was Rs.3.3 lakh crore and the actual was Rs.2.9 lakh crore. In 2012-13, it was Rs.3.4 lakh crore

and the actual was Rs.3.1 lakh crore. In 2013-14, it was Rs.3.7 lakh crore and the actual was Rs. 3.4 lakh crore. Sir, in 2022-23, the Budget Estimate is Rs. 7.2 lakh crore and the actual is Rs.7.3 lakh crore. महोदय, अगर हमने कम भी कर दिया, लेकिन बजट एस्टिमेट से ज्यादा टैक्स कलेक्ट हुआ, तो हम यह देश में उद्योगों को और व्यापारियों को आगे बढ़ाने की भावना से कर रहे हैं और इसके अच्छे परिणाम मिल रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि इसका स्वागत होना चाहिए।

महोदय, आंकड़े बोलते हैं और असत्य तो नहीं बोलते हैं। आप तय करें कि corporate tax की कमी से देश को फायदा हुआ या नुकसान हुआ। Foreign investment के बारे में प्रियंका जी ने कहा...(समय की घंटी)...उन्होंने capital market के बारे में कहा। यह एक तथ्य है, उनको मालूम होगा कि capital investment में लोग आते हैं और पैसा लगाते तथा निकालते हैं। उन्होंने केवल पैसे निकालने की बात की, लेकिन investment की बात नहीं की। मैं समझता हूं कि यह तथ्यात्मक रूप से गलती है। महोदय, Vizag Steel Plant और disinvestment के बारे में लोगों ने बात कही। मैं केवल एक हिन्दुस्तान जिंक का उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा। वर्ष 2002 में 770 करोड़ में उसे बेचा गया और आज उसका केवल 30 परसेंट स्टेक ही 27,000 करोड़ रुपये है, जिसे लोग मांग रहे हैं, लेकिन सरकार दे नहीं रही है। 2002 में 70 करोड़ रुपये शुद्ध लाभ की जगह आज 8,000 करोड़ रुपये का उस कम्पनी को फायदा हो रहा है, जिस पर कॉरपोरेट टैक्स भी सरकार को मिल रहा है।

महोदय, अब तक का अनुभव है कि disinvestment is not a bad decision. एयर इंडिया के मामले में 60,000 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हुआ, इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेवार है, किसके ऊपर कार्रवाई की गई? ...(समय की घंटी)... विजय माल्या ने तो 5,000 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा किया और हम उसको भला-बूरा कहते हैं।

महोदय, अंत में, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा। हमारे TMC के साथी ने हमारे जननायक प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी पर व्यक्तिगत और घटिया आक्षेप लगाये हैं। महोदय, यह दुख का विषय है। मैं समझता हूं कि उनका जीवन एक खुली किताब है, उनके आर्थिक मामले सबको मालूम हैं, उनकी बैलेंस शीट सबके सामने है, उनके निजी assets, निजी व्यवहार, उनके परिवार का आचरण सबको मालूम है। कम से कम एक व्यक्ति को उसकी ईमानदारी की सजा तो न दें, यह मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से उनसे आग्रह करूंगा।

महोदय, एक कहावत है, "Man is not made for defeat." यह राष्ट्र भी ऐसा है। जब हम अत्यधिक दबाव में थे, तब भी कभी हमने युद्ध का मैदान नहीं छोड़ा। ...(समय की घंटी)... मुझे यकीन है कि सभी बाधाओं के बावजूद हम सभी के लिए विकास करना जारी रखेंगे, धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापतिः धन्यवाद महेश पोद्दार जी। अब माननीय मंत्री जी का जवाब।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I thank all the 26 hon, members who participated in this debate and have actually gone into great details of discussing most aspects of the Budget, some aspects of the Finance Bill and some aspects of

the Appropriation Bill. My reply shall focus on the observations made on the Finance Bill and observations also made on the Appropriation Bill and less on the Budget because on the Budget we have had one round already. So I shall not spend too much time responding to observations made on the Budget. Sir, this Finance Bill has been presented at a time when the revival from the pandemic days is still an on-going job and we are focussing on a sustained growth recovery, with a predictable taxation regime and ensuring newer challenges before us. At the time of the Budget presentation, I had not taken on board the Omicron and now we are also facing the situation of a full blown war in Ukraine which is not some war in some corner of the world, but it seems to be having impact on all countries like the way the pandemic had, but this impact is disruption to very many supplies. The value chains are all broken. Newer markets are emerging. At the same time, old markets are all caught up in a situation where nothing is normal. So, you are actually in a situation where we came up with a Budget during the pandemic and then came the second wave. This time we came up with a Budget so that continuity in recovery will be aimed at and then came Omicron. Now we also have a war whose impact is being felt by all of us. However, if we just go back to the realities -- it holds good for the Budget of last year and the Budget of this year -- the reflection in the Finance Bill is that we have not taken taxation as a route for mobilising resources. I said this in the Lok Sabha. I was pleasantly surprised to hear very many Members here also referring to my response there. But, that response is, Sir, a well thought-out response, which is a true response, fact-based response. In the last year, we did not fall back on any increase in tax, in the name of Covid tax or in the name of any other element of tax, to have the resource mobilized for the sake of meeting the challenges of recovery. So did we in this Budget as well. Sir, I want to highlight that fact that the clear understanding and direction by the hon. Prime Minister was that the Budget shall not draw on resources by taxing people at this time when recovery is the most important element and that we should find resources and fully continue with a predictable recovery that we were aiming at, and a sustained recovery for growth was the point which was underlined. In that context, therefore, I will repeat what I said in the Lok Sabha that the OECD Report has clearly shown that about 32 countries had increased various tax rates during the pandemic. They could have raised the personal income or corporate income or environment-related taxations or health-related taxes or excise duties but they were large economics, developed economies, not so-developed economies, all of whom resorted to increasing in tax. We did not, in spite of all the speculation which was going on in the Media as well. So, no tax was increased for the recovery process to be funded.

Sir, in spite of all the uncertainty and in spite of all the self-doubting eminent persons who have been commenting saying, 'No; Indian economy has a problem, nobody is realizing, those in the Government don't know how to handle the economy and so on', I would like to place before you the figures which actually depend on the judgement of people who deal with money, big money and who are dealing with big money across the board anywhere in the world and which is reflected in the FDIs. The FDI inflow into India, Sir, in FY 2021 was 81.72 billion US dollars; in FY 2020, it was 74.39 billion dollars. India has continued to remain in the top-five FDI recipient countries; and this is, Sir, UNCTAD Report. I would like to say that in the sevenyears-and-nine-months of Prime Minister Modi's Government till December, 2021, the FDI inflows into India has been 500.5 billion dollars, and that is about 65 per cent higher than the FDI inflows during the entire 10-year regime of the UPA. So, if 10 years of UPA, which is normally touted as 'Very good; we did this, we did that, we controlled everything, we were incentivizing the growth of the economy', could draw only some amount which was 65 per cent lesser than what we have drawn in spite of the kind of comments which have been made against this Government saying, 'You don't know how to manage the economy', I think, that reflects how honestly both the Indian investors and also investors from abroad have trusted the economic management of this Government under Prime Minister Modi. And that is why you find इस देश में हमारे लिए एफडीआई 10 years से ज्यादा, 65 परसेंट ज्यादा, सात साल, नौ महीने में ही आ गया है।

Sir, I will now go responding to the observations made by eminent speakers, most Members of the House, so that it covers at a go, the issues raised by individuals, but, at the same time, answer those issues which have been raised by that Member but also equally by others. There were questions raised by senior Member, Shri Shaktisinh Gohil, as to whether the Covid-19 emergency response and health system preparedness package, which was given Rs. 15,000 crore, has actually been utilized, what was happening and so on. Sir, the Union Cabinet, on 22nd April, 2020 itself, approved significant investments in the health sector and Rs. 15,000 crore were allotted. The funds which were sanctioned were to be utilized in three phases. Particularly towards immediate Covid emergency response mechanisms, Rs. 7,774 crore were provisioned and the rest, for medium-term support, which is about one to four year programmes, which would be taken up. All of them would be taken up with a mission mode approach. We have attended, from 2020 itself, to funding emergency response mechanisms and infrastructure which is so much required for that. Also, health-related Covid measures being the issue of concern, Rs. 23,123 crore have been again provided for as the second phase of health preparedness packages and this has also been gone through. This was approved by the Cabinet on July 8th, 2021. So, one was in April, 2020 and the next was in April, 2021. We have given Rs. 23,123 crore. Again, that is for health preparedness.

Sir, through the *Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana*, through which insurance scheme for health workers was launched, increased investment again for public health has been made. Talking about setting up infectious diseases hospitals at the Block level, I remember some hon. Members asking, while it is all right that we have AIIMS and AIIMS-like facilities, does that go down to the Block level. It was specifically aimed at setting up infectious diseases hospitals at the Block levels, with integrated public health labs and so on. Sir, Rs.900 crore have been provided to the Department of Biotechnology for research and development, purely for Covid vaccine. Then, Rs. 1.1 lakh crore loan guarantee scheme for Covid affected sectors has also been given of which Rs. 50,000 crore was purely for the health sector. So, each budget, since the time the pandemic lockdown was announced, has been focussing on building health infrastructure, abilities and the actual grounding of health infrastructure. In the Budget, 2021, the outlay for health and well being was Rs. 2,23,846 crore for the year 2021-22, which is now coming to an end and this year, in BE, Rs. 94,452 crore have been given, with an increase of 137 per cent. Also, there is allocation for Mission Poshan, which is meant for nutrition and also Swastha Bharat Yojana, which gets Rs. 64,180 crore over a period of six years. So, specifically on issues related to health emergency response system, health emergency infrastructure, the allocations have been steady from 2020 and substantial in order that health infrastructure gets strengthened.

Sir, I am looking around only to make sure that Members who raised issues are present here because some of the Members are not here, but the issues raised by them are important. There is a kind of practice that I have got used to in the Lok Sabha where the Speaker has said that if the Member who raised an issue was not there, I need not respond to them. Of course, that shouldn't matter here but I would just say it. I would still think that for the benefit of the House, even if a Member is absent, I would like to respond to them because the issues raised are very important.

Sir, hon. Member, Dr. Amar Patnaik, had raised a question. Based on his vast experience in dealing with accounts and also being familiar with public accounts, he raised very critical questions about cesses and surcharges. Cess and surcharge having become much more significant, his concern was, whether it has led to a situation where the States' share in the devolution has come down. I would seek your indulgence in that. I would go through a bit of elaboration, explaining it in three different silos because it is a very important aspect of the debate and, I think, all of

us, every Member, would want to know about it. I would rather put this upfront so that people know the arguments which, every now and then, even during Question Hour or otherwise, all of us give as response. It may sound without narration to many people here. It looks as if we are just saying, 'No, no; we have not.' But, actually, I will put before this august House the facts. Sir, as per Article 271 of the Indian Constitution, all taxes and duties, except surcharges and cesses levied -- after all, they are levied for specific purposes -- shall be distributed between the Union and the States. That is well laid out. The percentage of share for the States in the net proceeds is recommended by the Finance Commission and then it is accepted by the Government of India from time to time. And also further, as per Article 279 of the Indian Constitution, the net proceeds of shareable Central Taxes shall be certified by the Comptroller and Auditor General. So, it is not as if I can determine something and say this is the net proceeds. It is certified by the CAG for any particular year. Accordingly, the CAG of India certifies the total shareable pool of taxes every year. He certifies it. So, it is not a random subjective number. And, then, the Government of India devolves that certified amount to the States. So, this is well-established and there is no way any individual or any Government can tinker with that process. That is well-established. Now, I go to my first silo for my response to Amar Patnaikji. For instance, the share of the States for devolution in Central Taxes was projected as under for this Budget: The BE for 2021-22, meaning for the year which is ending in another one or two days, was Rs.6.66 lakh crores; it is the share of States in devolution. That is the BE. The RE for 2021-22, the year which is running and in the next two days it is going to get concluded, is Rs.7.45 lakh crores. I am glad that Amar Patnaik ji is here; so, I have all the more reason to respond. Hon. Members will be pleased to know what I have devolved this year in place of Rs.7.45 lakh crores, which is my RE. My BE is Rs.6.66 lakh crores. What I have actually devolved is Rs. 8.35 lakh crores, as on date. So, not just the BE, not just the RE which is higher than the BE, but actually much more than that and this is Rs.1.69 lakh crores more than the BE. So, it was Rs.90,000 crore over the R.E. Over the B.E. I have given Rs.1.69 lakh crore more. Over the R.E., which itself is an elevated R.E., Rs.90,000 crore have been given in excess of what I put in the R.E. figures. How did this come about? Before I go to that one-time payment, which I have done this year, as a result of which this hike is possible, I just want to go into the details of a table. The net proceeds, which get authorized by the Comptroller and Auditor General, -- if I can take the figures for a moment so that the hon. Members will be informed -- the net proceeds are arrived at from the gross tax revenue which includes cesses, surcharges and everything else. This is the gross tax revenue. Remove from it the cesses and the surcharges. Then remove from it the cost of collection. And then you arrive at the net proceeds. Amar Patnaik ji is here. I am sure he can say if I am going on the right track. This is how you arrive at the net proceeds. The net proceeds are what are authorized by the CAG, based on which -- the formula is given by the Finance Commission -- the amount gets distributed to the States. I will just read the numbers, so that we know the flow of things during 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22. I will directly come to the States' share and then go back to give backward linkage. There is a fear that States are getting lesser. I just want to address that straightaway. The States' share in 2019-20, I am talking of the actual share which went to the States, was Rs. 6,83,353 crore. This is the actual for 2019-20. The actual for 2020-21 was Rs. 6,15,841 crore. In 2021-22, the Budget Estimates figure was Rs. 6,65, 563 crore. I gave the figure of 2019-20, then of 2020-21 and then for 2021-22, it was Rs.6,65,563 crore. In 2021-22, the same year for which the B.E. was Rs. 6,65,563 crore, the Revised Estimates show you Rs.7,20,557 crore. This is the Revised Estimates for this year which has two more days to go. The R.E. actually show it as 835 only because I have had a long overdue amount which has been lying there since 2014-15. It was constantly being discussed with the CAG. It had to be paid to the States and the States had to give some amount to us. All this reconciliation has been going on since 2014-15. I take that up now, so that we know why in the actual, not just because of the net payable due, the net proceeds are higher on their own, but there is also this one-time payment which I have made this year. I say this one-time payment because unpaid dues to the States from their share of Central Taxes from -you would not believe it -- 1996-97 till 2014-15 have been continuously under negotiation with the CAG. I picked up that also. We have been talking with the CAG. Discussions were held. The unpaid dues which the States need to get and the dues which the States have to give to the Centre were all worked out clearly and reconciled. Net Rs.43,000 crore had to be given, devolved to the States. There was some amount which the States owed to the Centre. There was some amount which the Centre owed to the States. All this was piling up from 1996-97 till 2014-15. Even that was taken up, negotiated and discussed with the CAG. These two dues, one from here, and one from there, both have been reconciled with the CAG. We have cleared Rs.43,000 crore as of 28th February 2022 this year. It was Modi Government which has cleared this due from 1996-97 till 2014-15...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, please. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Since then, the negotiations happened or not, but, at least, we picked it up and we have settled this. So, today, the Revised Estimates, because of better handling of all the cesses and surcharges being given to the States as well as this amount of Rs.43,000 crore also getting added, go up to Rs.8.35 lakh crore. So, it is an amount of Rs.8.35 lakh crore as RE, which is Rs.1.69 lakh crore more than BE itself and Rs.90,000 crore over RE, which is an enhanced amount. So, in this, now, I have explained that one-time payment, which has been pending from 1996-97 till 2014-15, has been cleared lock, stock and barrel, net approved by CAG. So, that leaves me with having to explain what happens to the cesses and the surcharges. Then, I go to the third silo. For example, from 2013-14 to 2022-23, I gave cumulative amounts, the actual utilization of the Health and Education Cess. Many hon. Members have been asking questions about it like, "You have been collecting Health Cess. You have been collecting Education Cess. Where is it going? You are collecting it and keeping it for yourselves. States are suffering because, to that extent, their revenues are coming down." Not at all! There is actual utilization of Health and Education Cess. I think it was formerly called as Primary, Secondary and Higher Education Cess. Then, it was changed to Health and Education Cess. The cumulative total is expected to be Rs.3.94 lakh crore as against the estimated collection...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Binoy Viswam, please. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I will give you every piece of information that you want. ...(Interruptions)... If you obstruct my flow, I just can't do it. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please do not obstruct. This is not right. ...(Interruptions)... Let her reply. ...(Interruptions)... Please. You have already spoken. Let her reply. ...(Interruptions)... This interruption is not correct. ...(Interruptions)... Please read rules and procedure. ...(Interruptions)... It is very clearly mentioned that while sitting, you cannot comment. ...(Interruptions)... Please.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, sorry for repeating. From 2013-14 to 2022-23, which is including the forthcoming year from 1st April onwards, the actual utilization of Health and Education Cess is expected to be Rs.3.94 lakh crore as against an estimated collection of Rs.3.77 lakh crore. Estimated collection is only

Rs.3.77 lakh crore whereas its actual utilization is going to be Rs.3.94 lakh crore. This cess is primarily funding Centrally-sponsored schemes which happen in the States wherein the funds are being transferred to State Governments. So, the Health and Education Cess, much higher than what is being collected, is going to the States till 2022-23. So, on the Health and Education Cess -- किसी के भी मन में जितनी भी आशंकाएं हैं, डाउट्स हैं, प्लीज़ उन्हें दूर करें -- the collection is Rs.3.77 lakh crore, मगर उसमें होने वाला खर्च 3.94 लाख करोड़ है, मतलब केन्द्र सरकार उसमें जोड़कर दे रही है, कलेक्शन को लेकर बिना खर्च किये बैठ नहीं रही है, हम खर्च भी उठा रहे हैं और उसमें हम अपना पैसा भी जोड़ रहे हैं। इसीलिए सेस के विषय में जब भी प्रश्न उठाते हैं कि केन्द्र सरकार उस सेस को कमा रही है और वह कमाई हमारे साथ शेयर नहीं कर रही है, ऐसा बिल्कुल नहीं है। Centrally sponsored schemes के द्वारा सारा पैसा उधर जाता है, उससे ज्यादा भी जाता है, उ, उसमें स्पष्टता रहे।

सर, दूसरा, cess का उदाहरण है, क्योंकि बार-बार उसके ऊपर भी लोगों के मन में doubts आते हैं कि compensation का cess इतना collect करते हैं, लेकिन स्टेट्स को नहीं देते हैं, स्टेट्स का इतना बकाया है। स्टेट्स का बकाया हम नहीं तय करते हैं, GST Council तय करती है कि अभी कितना देना है और बाकी कब देना है। Cess का समय, जो जुलाई, 2022 से 26 मार्च तक बढाया गया है, वह पैसा भी compensation cess से collect होगा। उसको तय करने वाली, मतलब compensation cess को तय करने वाली GST Council है। फिर भी, मैं उसका भी आंकड़ा दे देती हूँ। About GST Compensation Cess, total utilization from 2017-18, जब से GST लागू है, तब से, the total utilization upto 2022-23, मतलब April 1st से जो साल आने वाला है, उसको भी जोड़ कर मैं details दे रही हूँ। It is expected to be Rs.6.01 lakh crores, मगर उसमें collection कितना है? It is Rs.5.63 lakh crores. किसी का बकाया नहीं है, मगर देने के लिए पैसा भी नहीं है। वह जुलाई से आयेगा, उसके आने के बाद वह भी हम देंगे। मगर पैसा नहीं दिया, particularly जहाँ बीजेपी का शासन नहीं है, उनको नहीं दे रहे हैं, हम उसको रख कर बैठे हुए हैं - भाई, पैसा कहाँ है, दिखाइए, जो मैं इधर रख कर बैठी हुई हूँ? ...(व्यवधान)... मैं data दे रही हूँ। आप चाहें तो एक बार किसी CA से भी बात कर लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... मालूम है न, यह digital है! ...(व्यवधान)... यह digital है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं रख नहीं सकती हूँ और आप आरोप भी नहीं लगा सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... यह digital है, तो आरोप भी नहीं लगाइए। आपको भी समझ में आयेगा। यह digital है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, please. ... (Interruptions)...

श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण : यह digital है। आरोप लगाने वाले भी सोच-समझ कर आरोप लगाएँ। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, तीसरी बात ...(व्यवधान)... Third, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... आपकी कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठ कर बोल रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण : मैं आज running commentary का भी जवाब देती हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... आज मैं running commentary का भी जवाब दूँगी। ...(व्यवधान)... हाँ। ऐसा नहीं है कि बोल कर के चले जाना है, रिकॉर्ड में आ गया, जवाब नहीं मिला। नहीं, आज हरेक का जवाब मिलेगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण : Running commentary को देना ही नहीं पड़ता, सर। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hussain, please do not do it. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please do not do it. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री सैयद नासिर हुसैन: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please.(Interruptions)... यह आप तय नहीं करेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़, आप बैठए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप की कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप unauthorized way में बोल रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... Please follow the rules. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... No. ...(Interruptions)... We have to follow the rules. ...(Interruptions)... प्लीज़, बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़, आप बैठिए, बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप हर क्षण हर बात में जवाब माँगते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बीच में disturb मत किया कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Otherwise, I would be forced to take your name. ...(Interruptions)... आप कृपया बीच में disturb न करें।

श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण: सर, रूल के हिसाब से जवाब देना ही पड़ेगा, यह मैं भी मानती हूँ, मगर जो आपकी अनुमित से खड़े होकर बात करते हैं, उनको जवाब देना ही पड़ता है, running commentary को नहीं। ...(व्यवधान)... यह स्पष्ट है, सर। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please.

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^{*} Not recorded.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, third example is about total utilization. भैने पहला example, Health and Education Cess का दिया, दूसरा example, Compensation Cess का दिया। अब मैं तीसरा example दे रही हूँ, जो बहुत ही मशहूर है, popular है और जिसके ऊपर सबका ध्यान रहता है, वह Central Road and Infrastructure Cess है। Its former name was Central Road Cess. It is expected to be Rs.11.32 lakh crores as against the collection of Rs.11.37 lakh crores. मतलब, from 2010-11 to 2022-23, from when the Cess has been imposed, आने वाले साल को भी include करते हुए, collection is Rs.11.37 lakh crores and it is expected to utilize Rs.11.32 lakh crores. सर, इस सेस को कैसे उपयोग करते हैं? It is being utilized to create infrastructure such as road, railways, drinking water, health and telecom, etc. एक जगह पर उपयोग करते हैं क्या? नहीं, पूरे देश में उपयोग करते हैं। हर प्रांत, हर रीजन में उपयोग करते हैं। आजकल तो उन राज्यों में, जहां development कम है वहां तथा Aspirational Districts में भी उपयोग करते हैं। इसीलिए Central Road and Infrastructure Cess का भी स्टेट्स के द्वारा ही सारा पैसा उनके यहां पहुंचता है। इसलिए सरचार्ज, सेस का उपयोग भी-में सेस और सरचार्ज के बारे में भी बोल रही हूं कि वह स्टेट्स के पास जाता है और स्टेट्स के उपयोग में आता है। सेस और सरचार्ज specifically, उसे जिस कारण से कलेक्ट कर रहे हैं, जिस नाम पर कलेक्ट कर रहे हैं, वह उस नाम पर खर्च भी होता है। I hope, Dr. Amar Patnaik is able to get a complete answer on this issue which he raised. Sir, Member, Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad, I am not sure if he is here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, he is here. विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद जी हैं।

श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण: सर, श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद जी का एक कन्सर्न था कि GST... ...(Interruptions)... Oh, yes, I couldn't see the लाल टोपी। ...(Interruptions)... Sir, the GST on bicycles is higher at 18 per cent. उनकी चिंता थी कि bicycle जैसी आम जनता के उपयोग करने वाली एक चीज़ के ऊपर 18 परसेंट जीएसटी लग रहा है। As against, sounds sensational but he said it as against the GST rate which is very low for diamonds. कहने में sensational लगता है। मैं मानती हूं कि sensational लगता है, मगर sensational नहीं है। Bicycle attracts a concessional GST rate at 12 per cent and not 18 per cent as mentioned by the Member. 18 परसेंट नहीं है बल्कि 12 परसेंट है। सर, डायमंड के रेट पर जीएसटी Council ने 0.25 परसेंट टैक्स लगाया because majority of the diamonds which are imported into India are worked on value added and cut and polished in India which is a big job provider. शक्तिसिंह गोहिल जी को मालूम है कि पूरे गुजरात, सूरत तथा बहुत सारे इलाके में इतने छोटे-छोटे यूनिट्स में इसका कारोबार चलता है और इससे लाखों की संख्या में लोगों को रोजगार मिलता है और यह पूरा diamond cut and polish होने के बाद export में चला जाता है और export में हम कोई टैक्स को export नहीं करते हैं। Even if you lay a tax on something, when you send it as an export, that is drawn back, the duty is drawn back. So, there is no tax burden shifted to the buyer somewhere outside. So, no export carries any tax. This export, particularly, because it is providing huge jobs, employment, a higher GST which was indicated by Nishadji, would only mean that you would crack down on the units, make them unviable and लोगों को जो लाखों की संख्या में जॉब मिल रही है, वह सब चला जाएगा। So, उसके पीछे एक लॉजिक है।

Sir, I can't see Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray, but Shri Md. Nadimul Haque is here, so, he will take that response to him. He was worried about and I am, equally, with him on this. It is a very sensitive matter on which I remember from the 2019 Budget, making one or the other provision so that this scourge is removed from our society. Allocation for manual scavengers has been reduced to mere Rs. 5 crores. This is what he felt. That is not right. Allocation for self-employment and rehabilitation using machines and robots, for those who want to be there, no compulsion on anybody, has been raised and it is at Rs.70 crores, which is in the Budget of 2022-23, as against Rs.43.31 crores in the last year's Budget. So, actually, more needs to be supported to them as and when there is any demand; that is part of our Stand-up programme also at the district levels. Also on the Mid-Day Meal and ICDS, it was felt that the expenditure is very low; that is also not true.

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

Expenditure on Mid-Day Meal is estimated to be somewhere at Rs.9,418 crores as against Rs.10,234 crores of the earlier. This is 92 per cent of the RE itself, not the BE. So we have not reduced on that as well. Then, less than one per cent of GDP he says on education. Adequate allocation has been made and for the first time, I remember the Education Minister, Shri Dharmendra Pradhan, recognizing the fact that 2022-23 Education Budget has actually crossed Rs.1 lakh crores; it is Rs.1.04 lakh crores for education, that is, 18 per cent increase from the last time. Similarly, for women and child, hon. Member, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray can be convinced about what is being given for social sector and, particularly, for education. Mr. Vijayasai Reddy garu had spoken about GST on insurance products. I just want to say very clearly that at present, Goods and Services Tax on health insurance service is levied at a standard rate, which is 18 per cent. But I want to underline the fact, for the notice of all the hon. Members, about the specific health insurance schemes catering to the needs of economically weaker sections of the society and for the differently-abled people, दिव्यांग लोगों के लिए, and I will read out those schemes, Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, Universal Health Insurance Scheme, Jan Arogya Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, Niramaya Health Insurance

Scheme, which are all fully exempt from GST. इसलिए, economically weaker sections के लिए जो insurance schemes हैं और differently-abled people के लिए जो insurance schemes हैं, उनमें जीएसटी नहीं लगता है, बिल्कुल नहीं लगता है। So I just want to make sure, this message is clear before us. Quite a few people have raised questions that middle class has not received anything, will I not do anything for that and so on. But several steps which are aimed at making ease of living for middle class have been done over two Budgets, 2020-21, 2021-22 and also the 2022-23 Budget, actually three Budgets. I would not want to go into the details. More than ten different measures were taken during the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana, the interest on interest was refunded, extensions have been given, moratorium was also brought in, and at the same time, statutory PF contributions, both employers and employees, were taken up by the Government of India. TDS rates for all non-salaried payment to residents and tax collected at source reduced by 25 per cent for specific rates and also the SWAMIH Fund was created so that completion of long outstanding middle class and affordable income household projects are cleared. That itself took specifically, Rs.24,000 crores, slightly over Rs.24,000 crores. Till now, 4,000 housing units annually have been completed. Now 10,000 housing units are being completed every year. For the past one year, it has been so and it will continue to be so. So we have aimed at completing 10,000 housing units for the next three to four years. All these are aimed at the middle class. Also, the differential between the circle rate and agreement value, in real estates, under Section 43CA of the IT Act, this has been increased from 10 to 20 per cent, which is in favour of the middle class. This is for primary sale of residential units up to Rs. 2 crores and consequential relief has also been provided up to 20 per cent and all this is being allowed for buyers of these units. Budget, 20-21 also had a lot of provisions. I am not getting into the details but I am quite happy to share it with those Members who particularly want to know about middle-class; what we have done. There are quite a few things. I wouldn't want to take the time of the House on this.

Sir, Manoj Jhaji, had raised a little concern, saying in global indices, where India is; our position is bad and he quoted two of them, Global Hunger Index and another Inequality Report. I just want to draw his attention that it is all right to quote those two, seems like cherry-picking for me. But, there are others which I want also to equally highlight and even on those two, at least, on the Global Inequality Report, the entire methodology is questionable because when the Report talks about asset liability data being used when it is the question of the wealth of the rich, whereas when you are talking of the poor and you want to compare their level of well-being, just the liability is being taken and bank account and other things are just being looked

at only for cursory sake. So, the metric is not the same. So, to take a flawed inequality report and to talk about India's position based on that is not acceptable. Whereas in Ease of Doing, World Bank Report, we were on 142, now we are on 63; access to electricity, we were on 99, today we are on 26; Global Competitiveness Report of World Economic Forum, we were on 71, now we are on 43; Global Innovation Index, we were on 76, now we are on 46 and all this I am talking about 2014. In Logistic Performance Index, we were on 54, today we are on 44. So, I would humbly submit to our Member, Manoj Jhaji that please; yes we have to benchmark ourselves with global standards but take everything on board, not just one which is suitable for our narrative. Social sector budget is another issue on which Manoj Jhaji has spoken. I think in this Budget, particularly, post the pandemic, we have taken quite a few measures so that education, particularly, for children who have lost it for last two years because they couldn't access, have all been given one-class, one TV through PM E-Vidya, and also financial support which is being provided for farmers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been enhanced. Har Ghar Nal Se Jal - Rs.8.7 crores is the current coverage. Of this, 5.5 crore households were provide tap-water in the last two years itself. I have mentioned this in the Budget. Rs.60,000 crore allocation has been made and that is with an aim of covering 3.8 crore households in this year, 2022-23. So, like this, there are several more. Even PM Awas Yojana, 80 lakh houses will be completed for the identified eligible beneficiaries for which Rs. 48,000 crores is already allocated. So, I just want to highlight that the social sector has not been forgotten.

Sir, there has been a lot of interest on virtual digital assets. Several Members spoke about it. I just want to put on the record some of the observations which will help clarify very many Members who raised the question on it. Virtual digital asset has been broadly defined to include any information or code or number or even a token providing a digital representation of value which can be generated through cryptographic means or otherwise. It is broad definition. Since virtual digital assets do not only include crypto but also other assets such as Non-Fungible Tokens about which I do recall former Finance Minister of Bihar, very often speaks about NFTs (Non-Fungible Tokens), and they can be generated in very many different ways. The definition has been kept wide, and, not limited to those generated through cryptographic means alone, that is, it is not limited to crypto assets alone. To clear any confusion on the matter, the Central Government can also notify which virtual digital asset would not be taxed as virtual digital asset although it can exclude any asset which is not required to be there. So, it is very clearly taking it in a very calibrated fashion. So, to track the VDA transactions, TDS of one per cent has been

introduced and, further through the Finance Bill power is sought to be delegated to CBDT to issue guidelines from time to time so that for removal of any difficulty in implementing the TDS provision. Sir, tax exemption limit again a matter about middleclass not being given, I think, this issue has been addressed several times. For the benefit of the Member, Shri Vijayasai Reddy, who asked that question, it is very well laid out that those individuals who have income of Rs.5 lakh or less pay no Income Tax at all due to the rebate which is available. Even those who have income higher than Rs.5 lakh take a benefit of tax saving schemes and reduce their income to less than Rs.5 lakh and pay no tax. So, thus this policy benefits a large number of middleclass taxpayers. Further, I also want to say that the individuals who don't want to take benefit of tax saving schemes, exemptions of any sort, have an option which we have given in 2020 for a new concessional parallel scheme, which has reduced tax rate than the old regime in which exemptions are provided. So, for reduced tax rate one can always move to this area. Sir, also this question was raised about Section 147 wherein the 'reason to believe' is the expression on which there were a lot of guestions raised. 'Reason to believe' has been removed, and by this what have you achieved, is a question which some Members raised. I just want to clarify on that. 'Reason to believe' has been removed as it was leading to a lot of litigations. It has been a conscious effort, Sir, to reduce litigation. However, this omission does not mean that there are no checks on the Assessing Officer's power to reopen the assessments and so on. So, by omitting this phrase last year, we enacted a new procedure which provides an opportunity to taxpayer to explain how he has correctly filed his tax return. So, now this is more stringent and this is far more clearer, so the possibility of litigation is far lesser now. Sir, again I seek your indulgence, I need to go into a bit of detail. Former Finance Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram, had raised a lot of questions. I would like to respond to them one by one. Sir, he had raised this question on capital expenditure which was mentioned in the Budget. expenditure as per the BE of 2021-22 of this year is Rs.5.54 lakh crores, and, as per the RE of 2021-22, the year ending now is Rs.6.03 lakh crores. The Budget transparently actually discloses that the RE 2021-22 estimates include that capital infusion - that capital infusion - which is made into Air India asset holding company and loans to Air India for settlement of the past guaranteed and sundry liabilities, not backed by assets, those liabilities which are not backed by assets amounting to Rs.51,917 crores.

5.00 P.M.

This was mentioned in the Budget, and we have been absolutely upfront and transparent in saying in asterisks, footnotes, 'This Rs. 51,917 crore goes to Air India Assets Holding Company', which the former Finance Minister recognizes that we have put it in the footnote, but the questions as to how that became a capital expenditure and how that can be treated as capital expenditure, I will address that. But, before that, as regards, therefore, 'the capital expenditure, the target which was set in 2021-22, the current year's Budget Estimates, you have not reached capital expenditure path! You have put this into that count. But, you have not reached the target!', I would like to say, Sir, if I exclude this Rs.51,917 crore, I have actually reached Rs. 5.51 lakh crore of my Budget Estimates capital expenditure! I have actually reached, of the Rs. 5.54 lakh crore, Rs. 5.51 lakh crore target that was fixed, which is just marginally short. But, then, the treatment of this Rs. 51,917 crore being questioned by the former Finance Minister is what I want to answer now.

Sir, accounting principle treats loans to any CPSE or loans to States are all treated as capital expenditure. This is an accounting principle and not my thought; I am sure that he would know it or probably it just slipped his mind. So, loans and equities to CPSEs as capital expenditure are not uncommon. And this is important. For instance, in 2011-12, the Government of India made an equity infusion into the very same Air India; in 2011-12, Government of India made equity infusion into Air India of Rs.1,200 crore in the Revised Estimates of 2012-13, and again in Budget Estimates of 2013-14 as well. In Budget Estimates of 2013-14, again to the Air India, equity support of Rs. 6,000 crore and Rs. 5,000 crore, respectively, were given. It was capital expenditure, Sir! तब भी वह capital expenditure है और अब भी वह capital expenditure है। To raise a question saying, 'How did you include this in the capital expenditure? You have not met the target. Because you have not met the target, you wanted to add this! This is not to be included was his argument. But, I am sorry to say that when you gave it in 2011-12 to this very same Air India, it was capital expenditure and I also say that. And I am saying that even now what I have given, Rs.51,917 crore, is capital expenditure. At least I have said it openly and put it in the footnote also saying that I have done this. So, often, these supports were provided to CPSEs to clear their liabilities. Hon. Members may be informed, but I would like to take this opportunity to say that the treatment as per the accounting principle is that this is capital expenditure. But, it also accepts that some of these amounts, not entirely everything, could be used for clearing the liabilities including the employees' costs, VRS and so on, then and now. Then it was utilized for that purpose somewhat and now it may be utilized somewhat for that purpose. So, even medical benefits are also used. But, when it is given to a CPSE or to a State Government as loan, it is under the category of capital expenditure. So, I want to make that very, very clear. So, the same principle holds for the second issue which hon. former Finance Minister raised saying, 'you are giving one lakh crore rupees to the States for them to spend on capital expenditure. They will have to be running from pillar to post to raise this loan.' I am not exactly using the words, but he said somewhat something like this. No, no; Centre is giving it to the States, interest-free for 50 years saying, you please use it for capital expenditure. So, through that, we expect that assets will be created. So, to be clear, in accountancy principle, economic principle and in real terms - this is capital expenditure, Mr. former Finance Minister I would like to say that. He is not here, but I am sure the message will reach him.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Madam, may I ask you something?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: So, one lakh crore rupees provided to the States is being provided for States to spend on creating assets. It is interest-free.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Can I ask her something? I have only one small question.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR): Anilji, please sit down. You please continue, Madam. Anilji, I am not allowing you. Please sit down. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Madam, please...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR): You please sit down, Anilji. Nothing will go on record, except Minister's speech. Mantriji, please continue. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI ANIL DESAI: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR): Please sit down. You continue, Madam.

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^{*} Not recorded.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I will sit and listen. I will yield.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR): No, no; you please continue. ...(Interruptions).... माननीय मंत्री जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय मंत्री जी।...(व्यवधान)... Please sit and listen, Anilji. I am not allowing you.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: *

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर): केवल मंत्री जी की स्पीच रिकॉर्ड में जाएगी। ...(व्यवधान)... Nothing else will go on record.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR): You are a senior Member. Please sit down. I am not allowing you. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI: *

SHRI BINOY VISWAM:*

SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR): Madam, you please continue. ... (Interruptions)... All of you please sit down. I am not allowing you. ... (Interruptions)... I will not allow right now. Let her complete her speech and then I will allow you. Please sit down. You continue, Mantriji.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, when the States get this money for 50 years interest-free, they can spend it for their capital expenditure and create assets. The capital expenditure which is so much required for the environment which is prevailing now, where recovery is important, we have given this so that every State gets an opportunity to participate in this infrastructure building through which States can add to the momentum of recovery. The former Finance Minister also moved to talk about GDP growth rate and also inflation. He raised an issue which he did raise, if I remember correctly, even when he spoke after the Budget presentation, when the

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^{*} Not recorded.

discussion on the Budget was happening this year. He had raised this issue then, and I had answered it then, but he raised it again and I wish to answer it again. The Budget document shows nominal growth rate at 11.1 per cent, he recalled, and the CEA, in his interview had said something that the real growth rate would be eight per cent for 2022-23. The Chief Economic Advisor, yes, he is part of the Ministry, but his report and his assessments are normally his own. The Ministry keeps that report at an arms distance is something which all of us know and I am sure, the party from where he comes, and he has been the Finance Minister, they would appreciate that point. He had raised this question, therefore, whether this would mean that inflation for the next financial year is going to be only 3.1 per cent. Now, I want to address this. The Government is conscious of the need to balance the imperatives of growth and also make sure India's recovery post-Covid is sustained and sustainable. And the Budget reflects this commitment and outlays the way forward. But the balance that I am talking about is, whilst giving the emphasis for growth, we are also conscious of the inflation. Now, the Economic Survey reflects an independent assessment, as he said, of the state of the economy and also the projections for the economy. Sir, the Budget of 2022-23 -- which I presented, and, with today, I suppose, somewhere, we will come to the closer of discussion on it -- is prepared based on the Advanced Estimates which are given in 2021-22 and which gets published, this time which got published on 7th January, 2022, which is the NSO publication. And, we believe that we did not -- and I am very confident -- factor in the Omicron which came immediately after the Budget was prepared which began late January, 2022. Therefore, the GDP growth estimates for the next year are conservative. I just want to highlight that Ukraine is a new factor. No doubt. The hon. former Finance Minister raised that issue also. The hike, unprecedented hike, in the fuel prices is also a new challenge. However, I just want to submit before the hon. Members that we take a whole year's picture when we make the Budget or whole year's picture is before us when we talk of the economy rather than reviewing it and reassessing it on a weekly basis or even on a monthly basis. So, I want to highlight that fact and also say that insofar as the inflation issue is concerned, the WPI indices is in the deflator, has been very high in the current year compared to the CPI indices, CPI as the Consumer Price Index indices. We are hopeful that the WPI indices will shrink going forward, and the deflator, over the real economic growth, will be lower in the next financial year. But I would want to humbly recall, and I am not sure if the hon. Member, Shri Narendra Jadhav, is here, post the submission of the Budget and at that time when the House discussed the Budget, I remember, the intervention, the hon. Member, Shri Narendra Jadhavji, made about what exactly is this 'deflator'. It is not the CPI; it is not the WPI. Then what exactly is it? It does have the CPI, it does have the WPI. So, to reduce this whole debate to saying, 'Are you then telling me that your inflation calculation is only at 3.1', was a bit disappointing, coming as did from the former Finance Minister. But for the record's sake, I want to quote the words of hon. Member, Narendra Jadhavji, talking about the deflator, the concept of deflator. And I quote here, Sir. He had said at that time -- I think, it was on 9th February, 2022 -- and I quote Narendra Jadhavji, "The difference between the nominal GDP growth rate and the real GDP growth rate is not the CPI inflation, nor is it the WPI inflation. The difference between the two is actually the widest measure of inflation called the 'GDP deflator.' And the inflation based on the GDP deflator which is embedded in this Budget of 3.1 per cent is perfectly feasible. Why?" I am quoting. "Why? Because I have worked out for the last five years." Narendra Jadhavji says, "I have worked out for the last five years ending pre-Covid year of 2019-20, and it turns out that the average inflation ..." ... (Interruptions)... Sorry about that.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, I had said that there is...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR): Okay.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I continue, Sir. I am quoting Dr. Narendra Jadhav. He says, "Why? Because I have worked it out for the last five years, five years ending the pre-Covid year of 2019-20, and it turns out that the average inflation rate based on the GDP inflator in our country is 3.15 per cent, which is not very different from 3.1 per cent incorporated in the present Budget." So, this is what Dr. Narendra Jadhav, an economist and a Member of this House, speaking on the current Budget on 9th February, 2022, said about the deflator. It might just be good for us to draw it for answering the hon. former Finance Minister who raised that issue.

Sir, the former Finance Minister had also raised a question about the proportion of direct taxes and indirect taxes as a percentage of the GDP and he felt that the proportion of indirect taxes was higher than the direct taxes and that it was very regressive. I wish to put in the facts here. Yes, if indirect taxes are more than direct taxes in terms of their contribution to the GDP, it is regressive. None of us here, including me, or my predecessor, Shri Arun Jaitley, worked consciously to make the indirect taxes contribute more to the GDP than the Direct Taxes. But the facts will have to be laid out before the House, Sir. The former Finance Minister conceded that it is now probably coming to 5.1 - 5.1 per cent, equal, but ideally,

direct taxes should be more than indirect taxes. I concede that, but I want to lay the facts before the House. The main reason for increase in the share of indirect taxes is GST compensation cess, which is a temporary arrangement. For instance, the RE of 2021-22 includes Rs. 1.05 lakh crore on account of the GST compensation cess. If we exclude this amount from indirect taxes, then the share of indirect taxes as a percentage of GDP is less than five per cent. It would be at 4.97 per cent compared to the 5.4 per cent of the direct taxes. So, direct taxes are higher, but, of course, because of the compensation, which is a necessary step forward. We will have to do it. Similarly, in BE 2022-23, share of indirect taxes excluding the GST compensation, which is at Rs. 1.20 lakh crores, is estimated to be at 4.7 per cent of GDP, which is lesser as compared to 5.5 per cent of the direct taxes. This is for the forthcoming year, that is, from 1st April, 2022. So, that point is well taken.

Sir, the one other point, which would be the last point.....(Interruptions)... Sir, I felt it was very odd when the former Finance Minister said that faith in private sector investors had been lost. He questioned whether the Government had lost faith in the private investors. I just want to address that because it is a very important issue and our position can be explained. The pandemic created huge uncertainties. That seriously impacted private sector investments. The Government stepped in to fill up the gap and create the environment necessary to revive and sustain investments from the private sector. We believe that the Government and the private sector are partners in ushering development in this economy. There is no 'us versus them' when it comes to Government and the private sector. To set up private sector investments, the Government has launched PLI in 14 sectors, which is expected to add an additional productive capacity of over Rs. 30 lakh crore over the next five years. That is the way in which private sector is also being nudged to come into and invest their money. PM Gati Shakti is also one of the transformative approaches wherein seven different horses, if I may envisage it, are leading PM Gati Shakti towards growth. It will pull forward the economy leading to huge jobs and entrepreneurial skills of people. That itself will be a great contribution from the private sector. I had said in the Budget Speech that it would only help crowd in private sector investments. I won't take more time, but there are issues which former Finance Minister raised and I need to address them, particularly on the Finance Bill. He had commented saying, "In this Finance Bill, there are 125 clauses; out of which 84 pertain to Income Tax Act and then 39 Government Amendments." I think, with a tinge of criticism and with an element of sarcasm, he said, "125 clauses; out of which 84 pertain to Income Tax and you are bringing in 39 Amendments over it. Can anyone understand it?" He couldn't understand, he said. But I would like to explain it now and, hopefully, he will be able to understand it better. Amendments to various Tax Acts are regular feature of every Finance Bill. The Amendments carried out are taking into account the changes in trade and commerce and you know for one that we have made a practice of tabling the Budget and after that going around the country and talking with people in the intermission. There are also Standing Committees and the Demands for Grants, which have been debated in the House, of various Departments and Ministries. Then, we take it up and therefore, at that stage, if we think we need to bring in amendments, we don't hesitate. Therefore, this time, we have 39 Amendments. I just want to say that these changes are not happening for the first time. Former Finance Minister would, I am sure, remember that in Finance Act, 2009, there were 117 Sections, which he referred to as clauses because when a Bill is passed, clauses become sections. So, we are talking about the same thing. So, when he said, 125 clauses; out of which 84 pertain to Income Tax, and then 39 Amendments, I just want to draw the attention to the Finance Act, 2009. There were 117 Sections; out of which 84 belonged to Direct Taxes. Very much comparable! In the Finance Act, 2012, there were 156 Sections; mine is 125. There were 156; out of which 113 belonged to Direct Taxes. So, it is very much comparable. When this Government, Modiji's Government, presented something, it becomes a matter of 'I don't know'. So far as Government Amendments are concerned, we, as I said, consult the stakeholders, come back and, if necessary, improve on it by bringing in further amendments. That is why 39 Amendments have been brought in. Moving on to the issue of charities, he said, "Amendments are being brought in. It is very welcome to bring in changes, but eight pages of amendments!" He questioned that there is the Section 10(23C) where amendments have been done along with amendments in Sections 11, 12, 12A, 12AB; all these amendments crippled the charitable activities. This was an observation made by the former Finance Minister that these amendments will cripple the charitable activities; they would prefer to pay tax rather than comply with these provisions. I am sure many of the Members can recall. He did say that people will say, 'Take my tax and leave me free'. I just want to say, in response, that there are two regimes when you are dealing with the charities. One is Section 10(23)(C). Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy garu is here. He is a Chartered Accountant. He can also vouch for it. Another is where we have Section 11 and Section 12. There were complexities in the two regimes and as a result of which even for a small violation the entire receipt of the taxpayer was being taxed on gross basis. There is this question whether it should be treated as gross or net. And this was causing a lot of hardship and leading to a lot of litigation. Therefore, the amendments have been moved, so that both the regimes are brought on a par and can be treated equally. Now consistency has been brought into the two regimes. Amendments have also been moved to provide clarity in taxation. At present, there are conditions which have to be satisfied for claiming these exemptions. These conditions are not new and have been there for a long time. But there was a lack of clarity and it is that clarity which we have brought in here. I think what is being done now is done keeping in mind that the assessees are not put to trouble and ambiguities don't lead to litigation. Instead of crippling the trust, it is actually being welcomed. In fact, during the intermission, when we went around the country, people did welcome it. I don't know who the chartered accountants are who told the former Finance Minister that this is complicated and this is going to cripple the trusts. Various chartered accountants, who met me, have said that it is a welcome move and that it will bring clarity.

On accreted income, it was said that it is regressive and that it is a burdensome provision. No, I am sorry. I would like to say this. This is about charities and hospitals. I hope the hon. Members are able to follow the detailed narrative that I am giving. It is only because issues have been raised. I would want to take this opportunity to explain it. I won't take much time.

The concept of accreted income was first introduced in 2016. This year it has been made applicable to both the regimes. For example, if there is a charitable hospital, which converts into a non-charitable hospital, and there are no tax consequences for this conversion, the hospital will take advantage of these provisions and accumulate wealth for their personal benefit at the cost of the poor people who come to these hospitals for treatment and on whose name the tax benefits are given. For example, there is a charitable hospital which receives donations. It builds more and more hospitals from the donations received. The assets are being created out of public money exempted of tax. Now it decides to convert into commercial hospital. Will it be fair therefore for us to leave them without taxing the personal gains? That is the answer for the accreted income which is an issue raised by the former Finance Minister.

There are also issues about faceless assessment. This was questioned. I think most of the taxpayers I have interacted with are very happy that the faceless assessments have removed the element of discretion leading to corruption and this many of them have felt should continue. I remember hon. Former Finance Minister saying that there are assessment units, technical units, and review units. How many units are there? The assessee does not go from one unit to another. He sits at his home and sends his reply. The system moves it to different units, so that there is fairness, there is transparency, and there is no discretion. So it is not a burden to the taxpayer. The system does it. Yes, there are three silos through which it goes. I

want to assure you that there is no element of harassment of the people who are assessees.

Sir, there were issues of language also, but I won't take the time of the House on it. There was a very quick reference by some Members on the BSNL asking what we have done to the BSNL. Other than what has not been done by us or other than what was done earlier, I would just want to recall how this Government under Prime Modi has actually supported the BSNL and kept it vibrant. Sir, Voluntary Retirement Scheme received Rs.30,000 crore from this Government for BSNL and MTNL. 92,956 employees have benefited from it. Sovereign guarantee of Rs.15,000 crore has been given to BSNL and MTNL for raising bonds. Administrative allotment of spectrum to BSNL, for rollout of 4G services, which was not done earlier, has been done by us. An amount of Rs.24,000 crore has been given by us for 5G services to be allotted on the same principle as 4G allotments. So, quite a few noncore and core assets are also being reviewed for monetization. So, BSNL is getting a treatment which it had not got and as a result of which it had suffered.

Sir, I am tempted to talk about oil prices. A story has been said in this House earlier. Just one line probably will explain it. We are dealing with a situation which has arisen out of the global war-like situation. The war has been raging for a long time. You have not raised it at that time; now you are raising it. It is absolutely untrue. Disruption, a resultant increase in global price of oil and also disruption to supplies are all happening since a couple of weeks ago and we are responding to it. Various steps have been taken by the Government. But let me remind this House that taxpayers of today are paying for the subsidy which was dished out to the consumers more than a decade ago in the name of oil bonds and they will continue to pay for the next five years as redemption of bonds continue till 2026. So, that burden is also on us now for the benefits given apparently through the oil bonds raised ten years ago. So, I would like to put that on record. Allegations were made that even Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji had raised oil bonds. I just want to put the number in context. Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji's Government had raised bonds. The bonds issued were for Rs.9,000 crore and they were one-time action rather than a continuous policy. Whereas there is a huge difference in the magnitude between Rs.9,000 crore, which was one-time and which had to be repaid on account of Vajpayeeji's Government oil bonds, and more than Rs.2 lakh crore, which was raised during UPA's oil bonds which is getting paid even now. So, funding oil at a higher cost is an honest way of doing it and not a way in which you just book it on somebody else and some other Government keeps paying for it. We have not done that. I want to just highlight that and the way in which inflation has been kept under control. There is data to prove how pulse inflation was high, meaning *daalwala*, which was running 100 percentage above the points and the way in which we are handling it.

Sir, I have one last point. The hon. Member is not here but I would like to say that वे कहते हैं - आम आदमी पार्टी का बजट देख लीजिए, उससे आपको पता चलेगा कि कैसे अच्छा बजट बनाया जाता है। मैं किसी राज्य का कम नहीं दिखाती हूं, मगर मैं सच बोलूं तो उस बजट से अगर मुझे सीखना है, तो मेरा पुलिस का बजट किसी और के हाथ में रहता, मेरा डिफेंस का बजट कोई और बनाता और मेरे द्वारा किसानों के लिए कोई बजट रखने की आवश्यकता ही नहीं है। I don't have a farm Budget; I don't have expenditure on account of police; I don't have to take care of the defence of this country. फिर तो बजट बनाना आसान है। इसके अलावा भारत में जितनी भी पत्रिकाएं और न्यूज़पेपर्स हैं, रोज़ाना उनमें पूरे फ्रंट पेज पर हम एडवर्टाइज़मेंट नहीं करते हैं। अगर वह पैसा बच जाता है, तो वह पैसा भी दिल्ली का पॉल्यूशन कंट्रोल करने के उपयोग में आता, मगर क्या मुझे यह भी सीखना है? एडवर्टाइज़मेंट का जितना भी अलग बजट है, उसे भी देखना चाहिए, न कि इधर आकर हमें लेक्चर सुनाना कि आप इधर से सीख लीजिए, उधर से सीख लीजिए, हमारा बजट देख लीजिए। क्या हमारे यहां पुलिस का खर्चा नहीं है, क्या आर्मी का खर्चा नहीं है? केन्द्र सरकार आपकी देखभाल करती है। क्या हमारे पास किसान का बजट नहीं है? फिर तो हमारा बजट अच्छा ही है।

Sir, I thank you very much for giving me the time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR): Now, Shri Anil Desai.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Madam, with all due respect, I tried to intervene but I could understand, it was disturbing your flow and you just did not yield. But all the same, I needed a clarification. This is regarding provision of Rs.51,000 crore which has been taken as capital expenditure and shown accordingly and it was raised by hon. former Finance Minister Chidambaramji. I wanted to know about clearance of liabilities and that too of varied nature. It has been even mentioned by Nirmalaji that liabilities of varied nature, and Air India being no more State-owned company where the share of Indian Government has gone down, it should have been shown in a different column. It goes under the line of loan and certainly not capital expenditure. Capital expenditure means creation of a tangible asset, which is absolutely not there. One more thing is regarding the inflation.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR): No, no, only one. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI ANIL DESAI: What hon. Finance Minister said regarding the inflation is that the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Wholesale Price Index, the index goes back to ten

years. It is not revised; so, naturally, whatever inflation has been mentioned or whatever way it is being taken into account, that gives a false picture. The nominal GDP and the real GDP definitely has a distinction for which I need a clarification.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर) : मंत्री जी, अगर आप reply करना चाहें तो ...(व्यवधान)... No, please. ...(Interruptions)...

The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2022-23, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR): We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 4 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR): Hon. Minister to move that the Bill be returned.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR): Now, the question is:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2022-23, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR): We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 126, the First Schedule, the Second Schedule, the Third Schedule, the Fourth Schedule, the Fifth Schedule, the Sixth Schedule, the Seventh Schedule, the Eighth Schedule and the Ninth Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR): Hon. Minister to move that the Bill be returned.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR): Now, we will take up the next Bill. The Constitution (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2022. Shri Arjun Munda to move for consideration of the House the Constitution (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2022. माननीय मंत्री जी।

The Constitution (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2022

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन मुंडा) : महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :-

"कि झारखंड राज्य के संबंध में अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में से भोगता समुदाय का लोप करने के लिए संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियां) आदेश, 1950 तथा झारखंड राज्य के संबंध में अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूचियों में कतिपय समुदायों को सम्मिलित करने के लिए संविधान (अनुसूचित जनजातियां) आदेश, 1950 का और संशोधन करने के लिए विधयक पर विचार किया जाए।"

महोदय, इस संबंध में हमने सदन को अवगत कराया है और सदन इस पर विचार करे। इसमें अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में क्रम संख्या 3 पर सूचीबद्ध 'भोगता' को विलोपित करना। अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में 'पुरान' के तौर पर नई प्रविष्टि को शामिल करना तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में प्रविष्टि 16 में भोगता देशवारी, गंझू, दौतलबन्दी (द्वालबंदी), पटबंदी, राउत, माझिया, खैरी को खरवार के पर्यायवाची के रूप में प्रविष्टि के तौर पर शामिल करना एवं अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में क्रम संख्या- 24 में मुंडा के पर्यायवाची के रूप में "तमरिया (तमड़िया)" को शामिल करना है। महोदय, यह विषय हमने सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया है और मैं इस पर चर्चा का आग्रह करता हूं।

The question was proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR): Motion moved. चूंकि इसके लिए 1 घंटे का समय एलॉट हुआ है, Members desiring to speak may do so after which the Minister will reply. Now, the first speaker is श्री नारण भाई जे.राठवा।

श्री नारण भाई जे.राठवा (गुजरात): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे "संविधान (अनूसूचित जातियां और अनुसूचित जनजातियां) आदेश (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2022" पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत आभारी हूं। "संविधान (अनूसूचित जातियां और अनुसूचित जनजातियां) आदेश (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2022" झारखंड राज्य के संबंध में अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में से भोगता समुदाय का लोप करने के लिए संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियों) आदेश, 1950 झारखंड राज्य के संबंध में अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूचियों में कतिपय समुदायों को सम्मिलित करने के लिए संविधान (अनुसूचित जनजातियों) आदेश, 1950 का और संशोधन करने के लिए यह विधेयक लाया गया है। महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूं। झारखंड राज्य सरकार की सिफारिशों के आधार पर यह प्रस्ताव लाया गया है। महोदय, संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियां) और (अनुसूचित जनजातियां) आदेश (संशोधन), विधेयक, 1950 में निम्नलिखित को संशोधित करने का प्रस्ताव है:

"भोगता" समुदाय को प्रविष्टि 3 में वर्णित अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची से लोप करके संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियां) आदेश, 1950 की अनुसूची के भाग 6 क-झारखंड, और ...संविधान (अनुसूचित जनजातियां) आदेश, 1950 की अनुसूची के भाग 12 में - झारखंड में निम्नलिखित समुदायों को शामिल किया जाना है। प्रविष्टि 16 में "भोगता, देशवारी, गंझू, दौतलबन्दी (द्वालबंदी), पटबन्दी, राउत, माझिया और खैरी (खेरी)" समुदाय को शामिल करना है। प्रविष्टि 24 में "तमरिया (तमड़िया)" और प्रविष्टि 32 में "पुरान" समुदाय को शामिल करना है। यह विधेयक उपरोक्त उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए लाया गया है।

महोदय, The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Bill, 2022 को 7 फरवरी, 2022 को राज्य सभा में पेश किया गया था। इस विधेयक का मकसद झारखंड में "भोगता" समुदाय को अनुसूचित जाति की सूची से हटाना और वहाँ की अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में कुछ समुदायों को जोड़ना भी है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर) : कृपया शांति बनाए रखें।

श्री नारण भाई जे. राठवा: महोदय, ऐसी माँग राज्य सरकार की ओर से बार-बार उठाने के बाद भी काफी देरी हुई है। झारखंड सरकार ने दिनांक 2 मार्च, 2012 के अपने पत्र के माध्यम से यह माँग उठायी थी। उस दौरान हमारी यूपीए की सरकार थी। हम लोगों ने इसे Registrar General of India के समक्ष भेजा था। इस पर तेजी से काम हुआ और 18 दिसम्बर, 2013 तक इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन किया था। बाद में इसे 13 जनवरी, 2014 तक राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग को भेजा गया था, जिसने सितम्बर, 2014 तक इसे मंजूरी दे दी थी, लेकिन इसके बाद इसमें लगातार देरी होती रही और इस भाजपा सरकार में इसे 25 मई, 2016 को केबिनेट की मंजूरी मिल गई थी। बाद में 14 दिसम्बर, 2016 को लोक सभा में एक बिल पेश किया गया था, लेकिन उसे चर्चा के लिए नहीं लिया गया था। इस तरह 2019 में लोक सभा के भंग होने के साथ ही यह बिल लेप्स हो गया था। बीजेपी सात साल से इस माँग को अनसुना करती रही, जब कि औपचारिकताएँ पूरी करने के बाद इसमें कोई ऐसी बाधा नहीं थी। यह बात साबित करती है कि दिलतों और आदिवासियों के लिए आपको कितनी चिंता है।

आज हालत यह है कि गरीबी से जूझ रहे कमजोर तबके के लाखों लोग शिक्षा और रोजगार में अधिक से अधिक संरक्षण और आरक्षण की माँग कर रहे हैं। हमें पता है कि इस मामले में Registrar General of India और राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग की मंजूरी में काफी समय लगता है, लेकिन जब ये काम भी हो गये, तो प्रशासनिक स्तर पर इतनी ज्यादा देरी करना और कई समुदायों की परेशानी को नज़रअंदाज करना अच्छी बात नहीं है। ऐसे विधेयकों के मामले में विपक्ष कोई अवरोध नहीं डालने वाला है। हम लोग हमेशा कमजोर तबकों से जुड़े मामले में सहयोग करते रहे हैं और करते आए हैं।

महोदय, आखिर में में यह कहना चाहूँगा कि इस मामले में सरकार अपना नज़िरया बदले और कई राज्यों में जो ऐसी कई लंबित माँगें हैं, उन पर तेजी से विचार किया जाए, क्योंकि यह विधेयक केवल एक राज्य की चिंताओं को दूर करता है। इस बिल के माध्यम से कुछ समुदायों को एससी में से एसटी में लाना है, यह बहुत अच्छा बिल है, इसलिए मैं इसका समर्थन भी करता हूँ। इसके साथ-साथ मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तराखंड, गुजरात में भी ऐसी बहुत सी जातियाँ हैं, जिनको ओबीसी में डाल दिया गया है, जबिक वे एसटी हैं, झारखंड में भी ऐसी और जातियाँ हैं। इससे संबंधित फाइल भी आपके पास आ गई है। इस संबंध में हम आपसे मिले भी थे। इस विधेयक के अंदर इन जातियों को शामिल नहीं किया गया है, इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी जो बाकी जातियाँ हैं, उनको भी इसके अंतर्गत शामिल करने का कष्ट करें। ऐसी जातियों, समुदायों को शिक्षा और नौकिरयों में संरक्षण और रिज़र्वेशन में बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हो रहा है, इसलिए इनके लिए भी अमेंडमेंट बिल लाकर इनको इसके अंतर्गत शामिल करने की कृपा करें। इन्हीं बातों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर): इस बिल पर discussion आगे continue रहेगा। Now, Statement by Minister; Shri Sarbananda Sonowal.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Establishment of WHO Global Centre for Traditional Medicine (WHO GCTM) in Jamnagar, Gujarat

THE MINISTER OF PORTS, SHIPPING AND WATERWAYS; AND THE MINISTER OF AYUSH (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): Respected Vice-Chairman, Sir, there is good news for the people of the country. You may all know regarding establishment of WHO Global Centre for Traditional Medicine (WHO GCTM) in Jamnagar, Gujarat. The Director General, WHO, in the presence of hon. Prime Minister of India, had announced the establishment of Global Centre for Traditional Medicine in India on the occasion of the 5th Ayurveda Day on 13th November, 2020....(Interruptions)...

श्री जयराम रमेश (कर्नाटक): यह सब अखबार में आ चुका है। यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। यह सब छापा जा चुका है। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री स्रेन्द्र सिंह नागर): जयराम जी, प्लीज़ ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: On 9th March, 2022, the Union Cabinet approved signing and ratification of the Host Country Agreement (HCA) between the Ministry of Ayush, Government of India and the World Health Organisation for the establishment of WHO GCTM to be located at Jamnagar, Gujarat. On 25th March, 2022, the Host Country Agreement has been signed by the Secretary (Ayush), Government of India and Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Director General, WHO at WHO Headquarters, Geneva, Switzerland in a formal event hosted by WHO.

So, this is a great news for the practitioners, healers and the stakeholders of the Ministry of Ayush as well as the Ayush industry. The Traditional system of medicine has not only won the hearts of the people of the country, but also has won the hearts of the people of the world. This is a great achievement of the Government headed by hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi*ji* and I believe, this House should appreciate and specially thank our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi for this outstanding achievement for the people of the country.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR): Now, Members may like to seek clarifications; Shri Jairam Ramesh.

श्री जयराम रमेश : सर, यह सब पहले छप चुका है, अखबार में आ चुका है। इस स्टेटमेंट को लाने की क्या जरूरत थी? आप बताइए कि इस स्टेटमेंट में नई बात क्या है?

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, there is a small clarification-cumsuggestion. I am in sync with what Jairamji said. However, when we thank hon. Prime Minister, we must also thank all the people who are involved in this, all the stakeholders who are involved in this. That would have made it much more better example for us.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I have two observations to make. One is, don't make it a political issue. Forget about the elections to come in the State. Still, I believe this is a good step. But, I would invite the attention of the House to a fact that Kerala is the ancestral home of traditional medicines in the country and Kottakkal is the place from where it has emerged and gone all over the world. I request the Government to think seriously about starting a satellite centre at Kottappal in Kerala.

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: Respected Vice-Chairman, Sir, as you know, the Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India is taking all the important aspects of Ayush, that is, Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Sowa-Rigpa, Yoga, Naturopathy and Homeopathy. So, wherever we have the traditional stand and wherever there is an important aspect of its reach and of existence, of course, Kerala has been bearing a very, very highest reputation in this regard. So, that is why all parts of the country have been taken into confidence, and, also everyone is taken on board for the growth of the AYUSH in the country.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Need to revise the Central Media Accreditation Guidelines, 2022

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, the Central Media Accreditation Guidelines, 2022, were published on 7th February and it has the potential to cause harm to independent and free journalism. The new guidelines mention that the accreditation will be lost if a journalist acts in a manner prejudicial to the country's security, sovereignty and integrity, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in any relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence. Journalist bodies have expressed concern that these guidelines show

elements of overarching powers and hamper critical thinking. It has also been observed that false cases of national security are often filed against media houses and journalists. Hence, the Government is requested to send these guidelines for consultation and revise them to maintain the highest possible level of non-partisan journalism.

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

Need for construction of over-bridge at Thiruvappur Railway Gate at Pudukkottai in Tamil Nadu

SHRI M. MOHAMED ABDULLA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, in Pudukkottai town, almost 1.5 lakh people are living, and it is the district headquarters too. An overbridge construction work is pending for a long time at Thiruvappur railway gate. This gate is situated at the heart of the town beside the Collector Office. A temple, named Muthumariamman Kovil, which attracts thousands of devotees every day from various parts of Tamil Nadu is located just 100 meters away from this railway gate. Also, a private school with more than 1,500 students is located just 150 meters away from the gate. Thus, whenever the gate is closed, on either side, a kilometer of traffic congestion occurs. As a result, the students, the office-goers, and the devotees are severely affected. Therefore, the construction of an overbridge at this location has been a long-standing demand of the people of Pudukkottai town. Even though the public and the political parties have been agitated and protested many times demanding the construction of this overbridge, this project has not been even started by the Railway Department. Also it is not included in the 'pink book' too. It is almost two decades since the people of Pudukkottai town started to demand the construction of the overbridge at this location. Hence, I request the Railway Minister, on behalf of the people of Pudukkottai, to get this project done during his tenure as early as possible.

Need for proper utilization of higher education cess

DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Secondary and Higher Education Cess collected since 2006-07 has been retained in the Consolidated Fund of India. For strict compliance, cess funds should be maintained separately for the intended purpose. There are specific schemes like Prarambhik Siksha Kosh for collection of

primary/ elementary education cess. However, there is no such scheme designed for Secondary and Higher Education. About Rs. 94,000 crore collected towards this is not utilized for any educational scheme before or during the pandemic. In the opinion of many developmental economists, schools should have been the last to shut down during the pandemic. Unfortunately, India had one of the longest periods of closure of schools, of 82 weeks, during the pandemic. As a result, children not enrolled in schools increased from 2.5 per cent to 4.6 per cent from 2018 to 2021 (ASER). During the Covid pandemic, malnutrition and learning deficit among school children increased largely, making India one of the leading nations in child malnutrition. Non-utilized Cess should be utilized by the Government towards schemes that focus on children from marginal and vulnerable communities.

I, would, therefore, urge the Government to utilize the Higher Education Cess towards physical school programmes that would reduce the impact on learning due to closure of schools during the Covid pandemic.

DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I 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.

Children begging at traffic signals in Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR)

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, आज के समय की एक ऐसी घटना है, जिसे हम सभी लगभग रोज़ देखते हैं और वह है - सिग्नल पर भीख माँगते छोटे-छोटे बच्चे। ट्रैफिक लाइट पर भीख माँगने वालों की संख्या लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है और उनके साथ हमेशा छोटे-छोटे बच्चे होते हैं। इसी तरह, 8 से 10 साल के ढेरों बच्चे आपको हर सिग्नल पर हमेशा दिखेंगे। अगर हम सरकारी आँकड़ों पर ग़ौर करें, तो समाज कल्याण विभाग के अनुसार, अकेले दिल्ली में लगभग 50 से 60 हज़ार बच्चे भीख माँगते हैं। अगर इन्हीं सरकारी आँकड़ों को और आगे बढ़ाया जाए, तो कुल राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र (एनसीआर) में इनकी संख्या लगभग डेढ़ लाख से ऊपर बैठती है। इस अमानवीय कार्य में पिछड़े इलाकों के अनाथ बच्चे या किडनैप किए हुए बच्चे शामिल होते हैं।

महोदय, अब ज़रा हम आगे बढ़ें तो पाएँगे कि ये बच्चे बड़े होते-होते चोरी करने, चेन खींचने, जेब काटने एवं अन्य छोटे अपराधों को अंजाम देने में निपुण कर दिए जाते हैं तथा धीरेधीरे इनकी दूसरी पीढ़ी ट्रैफिक सिग्नल पर आ चुकी होती है। 'सर्व शिक्षा अभियान' के बावजूद पीढ़ी-दर-पीढ़ी अनपढ़ बच्चों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है, जबिक सरकार ने आज गरीबी रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले लोगों के लिए मुफ्त राशन, आवास योजना में मकान और बच्चों के लिए मुफ्त शिक्षा का प्रावधान किया हुआ है।

अतः आपके माध्यम से मेरा सरकार से यह आग्रह है कि इसके खिलाफ सरकार को कड़े नियम बनाने चाहिए तथा उनको सख्ती से लागू करना चाहिए, जिससे इन बच्चों का भविष्य सुधर सके तथा ये भी देश की उन्नति में भागीदार बन सकें।

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

Increasing drug abuse in the country

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, आपने मुझे विशेष उल्लेख के माध्यम से बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूं।

महोदय, भारत में बढ़ते ड्रग्स के अवैध कारोबार से देश का एक बहुत बड़ा युवा वर्ग इसकी चपेट में तेजी से आ रहा है। नेशनल क्राइम रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो के आंकड़ों के अनुसार वर्ष 2020 में एन.सी.बी. ने अवैध ड्रग्स तस्करी के 26 हज़ार मामले दर्ज किये थे तथा पिछले साल एन.सी.बी. ने अफ़ीम से जुड़े 2.47 लाख किलो ड्रग्स और 4.36 लाख किलो गांजा जब्त किया था। इतना ही नहीं, दुनिया में सबसे ज्यादा नशा भारतीय करते हैं। National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre के आंकडों के अनुसार 16 करोड भारतीय शराब का सेवन करते हैं, 3.1 करोड गांजा, 2.3 करोड़ अफीम एवं 8.5 लाख इंजेक्शन के जरिये ड्रग्स लेते हैं। भारत में हर दिन नशे के शिकार कई लोग मौत के मुंह में समा जाते हैं। पिछले साल ड्रग्स की वजह से 8,500 आत्महत्याएं हुई हैं। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के सर्वे के अनुसार प्रति वर्ष नशा लेने वालों की संख्या में 30 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी हो रही है। पिछले वर्ष ड्रग्स का बाजार 455 प्रतिशत तक बढा है जो कि चिंता का विषय है। अफगानिस्तान, पाकिस्तान और म्यांमार के चैनल से हैरोईन, कोकीन, मॉरफ़ीन की भारत के रास्ते दुनिया भर में सप्लाई की जाती है। हैरोईन की लोकप्रियता दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती जा रही है। कोकीन को हाई प्रोफाइल ड्रग माना जाता है, इसका चलन तेजी से बढ़ रहा है जो हम सबके लिए चिंता का विषय है। यद्यपि इस समस्या को प्रभावी रूप से नियंत्रण में रखने हेतू वर्ष 2021 में एनडीडीटीसी एक्ट, 1975 में व्यापक संशोधन किया गया, फिर भी इस अवैध व्यापार की रोकथाम नहीं हो पायी है।

अतः मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि सरकार नशे के कारोबार पर रोकथाम हेतु आवश्यक कदम उठाने की कृपा करे।

DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I 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.

Conduct of campus interviews by PSUs

DR. V. SIVADASAN (Kerala): Sir, the institutions of the Union Government, especially Public Sector Companies, are conducting a lot of campus interviews. But we are feeling various kinds of problems in these interviews. When we look at the number, location and background of the selected persons, we can see the problem. The PSUs like ONGC are conducting their campus interviews only in selected big cities. So, a huge number of job aspirants are facing geographical disadvantage. In the campus interviews, the transparency and the mode of recruitment have been questioned by many of the people. The marginalised and backward communities are not getting their share in these recruitments. The campus selection should be accessible to all. A transparent system should be created. The Union Government should intervene in this issue. The Government should protect the interests of the people.

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

Hike in prices of essential medicines

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, the prices of essential medicines, including pain killers and antibiotics, are set to go up from April, 2022, with the Government allowing an increase of over 10 per cent for the scheduled drugs.

India's Drug Pricing Authority, on 25th March, allowed a price hike of 10.7 per cent for the scheduled drugs which are under price control. This is the highest price hike allowed. Over 800 drugs, under the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM), will see a price rise from April and even few drugs in this List are used for severely ill Covid patients. The Indian pharmaceutical manufacturers urged our Government to allow this price hike. But, it will be a huge burden to the common people at large.

As unlike Bengal, patients need to purchase almost all the medicines prescribed and there is no "Fair Price Medicine Shops" concept anywhere outside Bengal, many patients will be forced to discontinue their courses due to price hike leading to serious health hazards which will be a burden as a whole to our nation too.

The Government must take up this issue seriously.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I 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.

Need for waiver of GST on Khadi

श्री नीरज डांगी (राजस्थान): महोदय, संपूर्ण खादी और ग्रामोद्योग (केवीआई) क्षेत्र आज़ादी के पहले के दौर से ही टैक्स छूट का लाभ उठा रहा है। परंतु जीएसटी नोटिफिकेशन दिनांक 29.09.2017 के अनुसार खादी क्षेत्र में उत्पादित खादी यार्न तो जीएसटी से मुक्त है, लेकिन खादी से बने वस्त्रों जैसे सिले हुए कपड़े, शॉल, दरी, फ़र्श, खादी के कपड़ों पर केन्द्रीय जीएसटी संबंधी विभागों द्वारा (टैक्सटाइल फेब्रिक से बने रेडिमेड कपड़ों की तरह) 1,000 रुपये के मूल्य तक 5 प्रतिशत एवं इससे ज्यादा मूल्य पर 12 प्रतिशत की दर से जीएसटी जमा कराने की मांग की जा रही है।

भारत सरकार द्वारा खादी परिधानों को टैक्सटाइल फेब्रिक से बने परिधानों की तरह नहीं आंका जा रहा है। इससे खादी संस्थाओं को परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इस संदर्भ में राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री द्वारा लगातार वित्त मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार से पत्राचार करते हुए अनुरोध किया जा रहा है। भारत सरकार के एमएसएमई मंत्रालय ने भी खादी उत्पादों को जीएसटी से छूट के लिए विचार करने या खादी संस्थानों को इनपुट टैक्स क्रेडिट का दावा करने के लिए इनपुट टैक्स क्रेडिट का निर्बाध प्रवाह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए वित्त मंत्रालय से संपर्क किया है।

महोदय, मैं खादी व खादी से बने वस्त्रों को जीएसटी की ज़ीरो दर सूची में शामिल करने का अनुरोध करता हूं।

DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I 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.

Provision of apprenticeship training to fresh graduates

SHRI K.R.N. RAJESHKUMAR (Tamil Nadu): Sir, at present, there is skill gap in what the industries require from our students and what they learn in schools and colleges. Most of the students are highly educated in terms of theory. Though the curriculum has laboratory training, still it cannot fulfil the industrial experience. There is a need to address the skill gap.

Board of Apprenticeship Training (BoAT) was established under the Apprentices Act, 1961. The main purpose of the BoAT is to provide industrial training to the fresh graduates of Diploma and Engineering fields. Nowadays, we see more number of fresh graduates year-on-year. It is necessary to provide enough industrial training in partnership with both public and private sector companies. If the fresh graduates undergo Industrial Apprenticeship Programme, they will gain more practical knowledge, and, in turn, it will lead to increase in employability and better job prospects. They may also become future entrepreneurs.

The Apprentices Act, 1961 is not compulsory for the companies. Many of the companies and PSUs are not willing to participate in the National Apprenticeship Training Scheme.

Though BoAT is receiving large number of applications, they are not in a position to accommodate all the applicants majorly due to less interest by the companies. Hence, I request the Ministry of Education to promote the scheme and, if necessary, make appropriate amendments so that all companies provide Apprenticeship Training to fresh graduates and come under National Apprenticeship Training Scheme by adopting the Apprentices Act, 1961.

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

Need for legislation to safeguard domestic workers

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, domestic workers are one of the most ignored and marginalized sections of workers in the country. With the lack of any concrete legislation that provides a framework for the conditions of their employment, these workers, predominantly women and also children in many cases, are left to the mercy of employers. For many, the working conditions include long hours, low wages, verbal and physical abuse, no defined scope of work, no welfare or social security benefits, amongst others. Official statistics put the figure of domestic workers at 4.2 million in the country, however, these numbers are rebutted by organizations working in the field stating that the figures are closer to 50 million. Despite that, existing international conventions on the same (ILO C189), the Government is yet to formulate any concrete policy that holistically addresses the needs of these workers.

I, therefore, urge the Government to immediately engage with the representatives of these workers and other stakeholders to develop a nationwide

legislation that will focus on ensuring a safe and just work environment and conditions for these workers.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I 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.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR): The House stands adjourned to meet at 1100 hours on Wednesday, the 30th March, 2022.

The House then adjourned at six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 30th March, 2022.

