PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT (FLOOR VERSION)

(PART-II)

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RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
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http://parliamentofindia.nic.in
E-mail : rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in
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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 15th December, 2022 /24 Agrahayana, 1944 (Saka)

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

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

II. Reports and Accounts (2020-21 and 2021-22) of Various Corporations, Board, Institutes, etc. and related papers

कार्यकीय, लोक शिकायत और पेशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा परमाणु ऊजार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा. जितेंद्र सिंह): महोदय, मे निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel & Training), under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951: -

(1) G.S.R. 618 (E), dated the 5th August, 2022, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 2022.
(2) G.S.R. 619 (E), dated the 5th August, 2022, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 2022.
(3) G.S.R. 711 (E), dated the 20th September, 2022, publishing a Corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 440 (E), dated the 10th June, 2022.
(4) G.S.R. 712 (E), dated the 20th September, 2022, publishing a Corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 441 (E), dated the 10th June, 2022.
(5) G.S.R. 626 (E), dated the 12th August, 2022, publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 2022.
(6) G.S.R. 627 (E), dated the 12th August, 2022, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 2022.
(7) G.S.R. 638 (E), dated the 18th August, 2022, publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 2022.
(8) G.S.R. 639 (E), dated the 18th August, 2022, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Seventh Amendment Rules, 2022.
(9) G.S.R. 742 (E), dated the 29th September, 2022, publishing the Indian
Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eighth Amendment Regulations, 2022.

(10) G.S.R. 743 (E), dated the 29th September, 2022, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Eighth Amendment Rules, 2022.

(11) G.S.R. 757 (E), dated the 3rd October, 2022, amending the Notification No. G.S.R. 862(E), dated the 18th December, 2008, by substituting certain entries in that Notification.

(12) G.S.R. 758 (E), dated the 3rd October, 2022, amending the Notification No. G.S.R. 863(E), dated the 18th December, 2008, by substituting certain entries in that Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (12) See No. L.T. 7782/17/22]

II. (A) 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) Sixty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Research Development Corporation (NRDC), New Delhi, for the year 2021-22, 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.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7783/17/22]

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Civil Services Cultural and Sports Board, New Delhi, for the year 2020-21, 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. See No. L.T. 7597/17/22]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Homi Bhabha National Institute, Mumbai, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7785/17/22]
(iii) (a) Nineteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bhartiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (Bhavini), Chennai for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7784/17/22]

(iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science (MACS), Agharkar Research Institute, Pune, Maharashtra, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7786/17/22]

(v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Aryabhatta Research Institute of Observational Sciences (ARIES), Nainital, Uttarakhand for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7787/17/22]

(vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Advanced Study in Science and Technology (IASST), Guwahati, Assam for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7788/17/22]

(vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology (SCTIMST), Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7789/17/22]

(viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Satyendra Nath Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, Kolkata, West Bengal for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7790/17/22]

(ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, (WIHG), Dehradun, Uttarakhand for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7791/17/22]

(x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Innovation Foundation (NIF), Ahmedabad, Gujarat, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Academy.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7792/17/22]

(xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian National Academy of Engineer(INAE), New Delhi, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Academy.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7793/17/22]

(xii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Science Congress Association Kolkata, West Bengal, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7794/17/22]

(xiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Academy of Sciences (IASc), Bengaluru, Karnataka, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7793/17/22]

(xiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Life Sciences (ILS), Bhubaneswar, Odisha, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7797/17/22]

(xv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Plant Genome Research (NIPGR), New Delhi, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7797/17/22]

(xvi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Bioresources and Sustainable Development (IBSD), Imphal, Manipur, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7798/17/22]

(xvii) (a) Annual Report of the Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology (RGCB), Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, for the year 2021-22.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology (RGCB), Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

(c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7799/17/22]

(xviii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute for Stem Cell Science and Regenerative Medicine, (InStem), Bengaluru, Karnataka, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7800/17/22]

(xix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Translational Health Science & Technology Institute (THSTI), Faridabad, Haryana, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7801/17/22]

(xx) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Centre for Cell Science
(NCCS), Pune, Maharashtra, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7802/17/22]

(xxii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Immunology (NII), New Delhi, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7803/17/22]

(xxiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Agri-Food Biotechnology Institute (NABI), Mohali, Punjab, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7804/17/22]

(xxiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Center of Innovative and Applied Bioprocessing (CIAB), Mohali, Punjab, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7805/17/22]

(xxv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Brain Research Centre (NBRC), Manesar, Haryana, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7806/17/22]

(xxvi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and
Diagnostics (CDFD), Hyderabad, Telangana, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7808/17/22]

(xxvii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Biomedical Genomics (NIBMG), Kalyani, West Bengal, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7809/17/22]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

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

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

I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, under Section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:-

(1) G.S.R. 682 (E), dated the 5th September, 2022, publishing the Environment (Protection) Second Amendment Rules, 2022.

(2) G.S.R. 804 (E), dated the 3rd November, 2022, publishing the Environment (Protection) Third Amendment Rules, 2022.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7925/17/22]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Notification No. S.O. 4648 (E), dated the 30th September, 2022, under sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, amending the Principal Notification No. S.O. 83(E), dated the 16th February, 1987, by inserting certain entries in that Notification.

(iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and
Climate Change Notification No. S.O. 4649 (E), dated the 30th September, 2022, under clause (a) of Section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 amending the Principal Notification No. S.O. 638(E), dated the 28th February, 2014, by inserting certain entries in that Notification.

(iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Notification No. S.O. 4650 (E), dated the 3rd October, 2022, under Section 23 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, delegating its powers to issue directions under Section 5 of the said Act to the State Coastal Zone Management Authorities and Union Territory Coastal Zone Management Authorities, as constituted by it under sub-sections (1) and (3) of the said Act, within their respective territorial jurisdictions, subject to the conditions and limitations, as mentioned therein.

[Placed in Library. For (ii) to (iv) See No. L.T. 7654/17/22]

(v) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, under sub-section (1) and clause (v) of sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:

(1) S.O. 5494 (E), dated the 24th November, 2022, amending the Principal Notification, the Island Coastal Regulation Zone Notification 2019, S.O. 1242 (E), dated the 8th March, 2019, by inserting/substituting certain entries in that Notification.

(2) S.O. 5495 (E), dated the 24th November, 2022, amending the Principal Notification, the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2019, G.S.R. 37 (E), dated the 18th January, 2019, by inserting/substituting certain entries in that Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 7654/17/22]

II. (A) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 38S and 38T of the Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 2006:

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), New Delhi, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7655/17/22]

(B) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:
(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM), Bhopal, 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. 8285/17/22]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute (IPIRTI), Bengaluru, Karnataka 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. 8286/17/22]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of G.B. Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment (GBPNIHE), Almora, Uttarakhand 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. 7928/17/22]

(iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History (SACON), Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Annual Report and Accounts of the Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History (SACON), Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu for the year 2019-20, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(c) Annual Report and Accounts of the Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History (SACON), Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(d) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
(e) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) to (c) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7927/17/22]
Reports and Accounts (2020-21 and 2021-22) of various organisations and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7930/17/22]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Kalakshetra Foundation, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Foundation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7929/17/22]

(iii) (a) Annual Report of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, New Delhi, for the year 2019-20.
(b) Annual Accounts of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, for the year 2019-20, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7933/17/22]

(iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National School of Drama (NSD), New Delhi, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above School.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8287/17/22]
(v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Council of Science Museums (NCSM), New Delhi, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7932/17/22]

(vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Asiatic Society, Kolkata, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7931/17/22]

Notifications of the Ministry of Law and Justice

A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Law and Justice (Department of Justice), under sub-section (3) of Section 24 of the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Act, 1958:

(1) G.S.R. No. 649 (E), dated the 23rd August, 2022, publishing the Supreme Court Judges (Amendment) Rules, 2022.

(2) G.S.R. No. 650 (E), dated the 23rd August, 2022, publishing the High Court Judges (Amendment) Rules, 2022.

(3) G.S.R. No. 661 (E), dated the 26th August, 2022, publishing the Supreme Court Judges (Amendment) Rules, 2022.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) See No. L.T. 7630/17/22]

Reports and Accounts (2020-21 and 2021-22) of various Cultural Centres and Institutes and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAITRI MEENAKASHI LEKHI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre (EZCC), Kolkata, West Bengal for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7957/17/22]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Zone Cultural Centre (NZCC), Patiala, Punjab for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7958/17/22]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the South Central Zone Cultural Centre (SCZCC), Nagpur, Maharashtra, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7962/17/22]

(iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North East Zone Cultural Centre (NEZCC), Dimapur, Nagaland, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7958/17/22]

(v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Central Zone Cultural Centre (NCZCC), Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7960/17/22]

(vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the South Central Zone Cultural Centre
(SCZCC), Nagpur, Maharashtra, for the year 2021-22, together with the
Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7962/17/22]

(vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Ramakrishna Mission Institute of
Culture, Kolkata, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor’s Report
on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7961/17/22]

(viii) (a) Annual Report of the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies (CIBS), Leh,
UT of Ladakh for the year 2020-21.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies (CIBS),
Leh, UT of Ladakh, for the year 2020-21, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8288/17/22]

(ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Institute of Himalayan Culture
Studies (CIHCS), Dahung, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2020-21,
together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7959/17/22]

I. Reports (2021-22) of the Employees’ Provident Fund Organisation, New Delhi and
ESIC, New Delhi

II. Accounts (2020-21) of the Employees’ Provident Fund Organisation, New Delhi and
related papers

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामेश्वर तेली) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा
पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

1. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Sixty-ninth Annual Report of the
Employees’ Provident Fund Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 2021-22, under subsection (2) of Section 74 of the Employees’ Provident Funds Scheme Act, 1952.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7965/17/22]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report of the Employees’ State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), New Delhi, for the year 2021-22, under Section 36 of the Employees’ State Insurance Act, 1948

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7965/17/22]

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

(a) Consolidated Annual Accounts of the Employees’ Provident Fund Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 2020-21 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (2) of Section 74 of the Employees’ Provident Funds Scheme Act, 1952.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7966/17/22]

Reports and Accounts (2021-22) of various Corporations and Companies and related papers

पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजय भट्ट) : महोदय, मैं कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उप धारा (1) (ख) के अधीन निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

(i) (a) Fifty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited (ITDC), New Delhi, for the year 2021-22, 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.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7971/17/22]

(ii) (a) Thirty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Utkal Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited (UAHCL), Puri, Odisha, for the year 2021-22, 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.
   [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7972/17/22]

(iii) (a) Thirty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited (PAHCL), Pondicherry, for the year 2021-22, 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.
   [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7975/17/22]

(iv) (a) Twenty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Punjab Ashok Hotel Company Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 2021-22, 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. 7973/17/22]

(v) (a) Thirty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 2021-22, 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.
   [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7974/17/22]

(vi) (a) Twenty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Private Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2021-22, 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. 7976/17/22]

Reports and Accounts (2020-21) of FTII, Pune and SRFTI, Kolkata and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. L. MURUGAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the
following papers:—

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Film and Television Institute of India (FTII), Pune, 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. 7778/17/22]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute (SRFTI), Kolkata 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. 7777/17/22]

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REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE

LT. GEN. (DR.) D. P. VATS (RETD.) (Haryana): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Thirty-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence on ‘Assessment of Welfare Measures available to War Widows/Families in Armed Forces’.

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REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS


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REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

श्री मिथलेश कुमार (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं 'चक्रवात ताउते के दौरान पश्चिमी अपतटीय दुर्घटना के विशिष्ट संदर्भ में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की तेल कंपनियों के तेल प्रतिष्ठानों की संरक्षा और सुरक्षा' विषय पर पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस संबंधी स्थायी समिति (2022-23) के तेरहवें प्रतिवेदन (सत्रहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में सोलहवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

STATMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY

डा. सुधांशु श्रीवेदी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित ऊर्जा संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित विवरणों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

(i) Action-taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in Chapter—I of the Twenty-eighth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in its Seventeenth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on ‘Action Plan for achievement of 175 GW Renewable energy Target’;

(ii) Action-taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in Chapter—I of the Twenty-ninth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in its Eighteenth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on ‘Development of Coal Blocks allocated to Power Sector Companies’; and

(iii) Action-taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in Chapter—I of the Thirtieth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in its Nineteenth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on ‘Delay in Execution/Completion of Power Projects by Power Sector Companies’.
STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE THIRTIETH REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR, TEXTILES AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Regarding several notices received under Rule 267 and other issues

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Hon. Members, I have received seven notices under Rule 267 from Shri Raghav Chadha, Shri Pramod Tiwari, Shri Akhilesh Prasad Singh, Dr. L. Hanumanthaiah, Shrimati Priyanka Chaturvedi, Shrimati Jebi Mather Hisham and Shri Syed Nasir Hussain on subjects related to concern over Government’s attempt to interfere in appointment in higher judiciaries; misuse of CBI, ED and other Government agencies; situation arising out of farmers’ strike; and subversion of democratic system and threatening of electoral process. You may recall that the hon. Chairman on 8th December, 2022, while considering the notices received under Rule 267 observed that notice submitted under the said Rule has to refer to the relevant rule that is required to be suspended. In none of the notices received today, there is any reflection as to which rule is sought to be suspended. Further, these notices are under the consideration of the hon. Chairman. Therefore, I would request the hon. Members to kindly cooperate and allow the House to proceed with the listed Business. Thank you. ...(Interruptions)...

Shri Pramod Tiwari (Rajasthan): Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

Shrimati Priyanka Chaturvedi (Maharashtra): Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

Mr. Deputy Chairman: I have made the situation clear. ...(Interruptions)...
Please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O’BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. ...(Interruptions)... प्रमोद जी, मैं आपको बुलाऊँगा।

SHRI DEREK O’BRIEN: Sir, I have a point of order on these Rule 267 notices which seven Members have submitted. The hon. Chairman had requested last time that any Member submitting a notice under Rule 267 should refer to the rule to be suspended. Sir, I have two points to make for your consideration. Number one, I have a list here of the last three Rule 267 notices accepted by the hon. Chairman. The three are, demonetisation on the 16th of November, 2016; —in the last six years, there has been none -- the farmers' suicide in April, 2015, that is the second last one; and the third last one is attack on secular fabric of our country, 18th of December, 2014. The precedence of these last three Rule 267 notices is that none of them needed to link it with a rule, none of them. I have two points only. They were supposed to say why these three are important issues. These three were taken up. My second point is, since the hon. Chairman has been asking, I have also done some study and I want to share it with the House, what the rule is, the common rule for accepting any Rule 267 notice is Rule 29. Sir, kindly look at Rule 29, which is about the List of Business. The Rule clearly states that. What all these Members are asking the Chairman to do is to apply Rule 29, which gives him the prerogative to change this List of Business. In other words, drop the Zero Hour and bring up these subjects. So, what is the issue, Sir? Please clarify and let us know. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. प्रमोद जी, आप बोलिए।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, मैं अपनी बात रखने के लिए सबसे पहले नियम 267 पढ़ देता हूँ। ...(व्यवहार)… Can I read, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: "कोई सदस्य, समापति की सहमति से यह प्रस्ताव कर सकेगा कि ...(व्यवहार)…

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव) : समापति की सहमति से ...(व्यवहार)…
श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: मैं कहाँ कह रहा हूँ? सर, मेरा तो अनुरोध है! ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़, आप बोलें।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: "कोई सदस्य, समापति की सहमति से, यह प्रस्ताव कर सकेगा कि उस दिन राज्य सभा के समक्ष सूचीबद्ध कार्य से संबंधित किसी प्रस्ताव पर किसी नियम का लागू होना निलंबित कर दिया जाए और यदि वह प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हो जाता है तो संबंधित नियम उस समय के लिए निलंबित कर दिया जाएगा।
परन्तु यह और कि यह नियम उस मामले में लागू नहीं होगा जहाँ नियमों के विरोध अध्याय के अधीन किसी नियम के निलंबन के लिए पहले ही कोई विशिष्ट उपबंध किया गया हो।" यहाँ वह लागू नहीं होता।
सर, मैंने जो नोटिस दिया है, उसके विषय पर मैं नहीं जाऊँगा। मैं सिर्फ यह कहूँगा कि हमने समापति जी को सम्बोधित करते हुए व्यावहार्या की है। अतः आज सदन के समक्ष... सर, इसमें अपला शाद महत्वपूर्ण है। अतः आज सदन के समक्ष सूचीबद्ध कार्य निलंबित करके लोग महत्व के इस प्रकरण पर सदन में चर्चा की जाए।

श्री उपसभापति: प्रमोद तिवारी जी, धन्यवाद। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, let me finish. I am finishing. मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि ईडी और सीबीआई का मिससूज हो रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no; you have made your point. प्रमोद जी, आपने अपनी बात रख दी है। ...(व्यवधान)... प्रियंका चतुर्वेदी जी, आप अपनी बात बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIYMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI: Sir, all I would like to submit is, my humble submission on this issue is, Rule 267 directs us to request the Chairman that there is a matter of urgent importance which needs to be brought to the notice and discussed on the floor of the House. Like I have been continuously saying, we are a Council of States, we represent our States, and there are issues that concern. Now, whether the one quoted by Derekji, Rule No. 29, or whether I look at Rule 37, it is at the discretion of the Chairman. Sir, none of the Rule suggests that we need to quote another rule and under which this discussion can happen. So, if the new rules are being made, Sir, every Member of Parliament should be made aware of it. Sir, we need to have this discussion. Records are showing that; Unstarred Questions are showing that; and we are not making stories or cooking up stories like our hon. Leader of the House said the other day. ...(Interruptions)...

20 [RAJYA SABHA] [RAJYA SABHA]
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI: These are proven things. We need to discuss this, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions).. No. No. ...(Interruptions)...

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Hon. Deputy Chairman, the hon. Member of Parliament who has made this allegation, and I think it is a matter of privilege that she has cast aspersions that somebody is cooking up stories. The fact of the matter is, the hon. Member, had, in the House, alleged a certain number of political actions, which was entirely wrong, erroneous and without any basis whatsoever. He has outside the House cast aspersions on me. He has made comments on a social media platform taking recourse to something that another hon. Member of Parliament had received as a reply, which are not related at all. That reply was on total actions. This was about political actions. I would urge the Chair to kindly examine the record and hold the relevant Members responsible for their erroneous statements. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... प्रियंका जी, प्लीज़ आपस में बातचीत न करें। ...(व्यवधान)... No; I am not allowing. ...(Interruptions)... प्रमोद तिवारी जी, आपको अपनी बात कहने का मौका दिया जा चुका है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह सही नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... प्रियंका जी, आप बैठ जाईए। ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय भूपेन्द्र यादव जी, केवल आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी। ...(व्यवधान)...
राज्यसभा: पल्टेज, माननीय सदस्यगण, ...(व्यवहार)... नासिर जी, प्रमोद तिवारी जी बोल चुके हैं। पल्टेज...(व्यवहार)... माननीय सदस्यगण, माननीय देरेक ओब्राइन जी, प्रमोद तिवारी जी और प्रियंका चुलूवेदी जी ने अपनी-अपनी बात रूल 267 पर रखी। मैं एक बार रूल पढ़कर सिद्धांत लिखकर करना चाहता हूं। "Any Member may with the consent of the Chairman "... With the consent of the Chairman". माननीय देरेक ओब्राइन जी, आपने जो भी तीन क्वोट से बताए थे कि तीन बार इन चीज़ों पर डिस्क्लार हो चुका है, तो डेफिनेट्ली उस वक्त माननीय चेयरमैन का कंसेंट रहा होगा। मैंने किल्लर किया कि इन इश्यूज पर माननीय चेयरमैन का कंसेंट नहीं है, इसलिए इन इश्यूज पर बहस नहीं हो सकती है। मैंने यह भी किल्लर किया है। माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा कि माननीय चेयरमैन ने अभी 8 दिसम्बर को इस रूल के बारे में कहा। आप जानते हैं कि माननीय चेयरमैन ने जो भी लेटेस्ट कहा है that will be relevant for us. ...(Interruptions)... I have clarified ... ...(Interruptions)... What he has told, again, I am repeating. ...(Interruptions)... You may recall that hon. Chairman on 8th December, 2022, while considering the notices received under Rule 267 has observed that the notice submitted under the said Rule has to refer to relevant Rule/Rules that is required to be suspended. ...(Interruptions)... In none of the notices received today by these Members, there is any reference as to which rule is sought to be suspended. ...(Interruptions)... It is clear.... ...(Interruptions)... श्री विलब्ध कुमार देव। ...(व्यवहार)... जो इश्यूज लिस्टेड हैं, मैं उन पर ही जांचूँगा। It’s the Zero Hour. विलब्ध जी, आप अपने विषय पर बोलें। ...(व्यवहार)... It is Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)...
बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में लोग...(व्यवहार)...

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I have a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

बलब कुमार देब: इस डिसऑर्डर में प्लाइट ऑफ ऑर्डर कहां से उठा सकते हैं!...(व्यवहार)...

Please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... माननीय सदस्य, आप यह बात जानते हैं कि जो चीजें लिस्टेड हैं, उन पर ही बहस हो सकती है, इसलिए मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि अपनी-अपनी जगह बैठें। यह जीरो ऑंवर महत्वपूर्ण विषय है और इसमें सभी को मौका मिला है, तो कृपया आप हाउस चलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवहार)... बलब कुमार देब...(व्यवहार)...You may speak only on the subject. ...(Interruptions)... You may speak only on the subject.

बलब कुमार देब: सर, मैं अपने विषय के बारे में बोलूंगा, लेकिन आप एक बार बिहार के बारे में सुन लीजिए।...(व्यवहार)...

राज्य सभा की कार्य सूची में जो चीजें लिस्टेड हैं, उन पर ही बहस हो सकती है।...(व्यवहार)... सदन की कार्यवाही 15 मिनट के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

The House then adjourned at eighteen minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House reassembled after thirty-three minutes past eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Zero Hour ...(Interruptions)...

बलब जी, आपका इस विषय पर स्पेशल मेंशन है। ...(व्यवहार)... फ्लीज़, आप बोलिए। Your subject is, 'Need to reopen border-haat on Tripura-Bangladesh border.' ...(Interruptions)...

बलब कुमार देब: सर, एक बार बिहार के बारे में सुन लीजिए।...(व्यवहार)...

बलब जी, जो इस्यू सामने है, आप उस पर बोलिए।...(व्यवहार)...माननीय संदेश कुमार पी। ...(व्यवहार)... Your subject is, 'Need to reinstate concession to senior citizens in Railways.' ...(Interruptions)...

बलब जी, अपनी सीट्स पर बैठें। ...(व्यवहार)... जीरो ऑंवर चलने दें। ये सदस्यों के विषय हैं। फ्लीज़, मैं आप सभी से आग्रह करता हूं कि आप अपनी सीट्स पर बैठ जाएं।
The House then adjourned at thirty-five minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House reassembled at fifty minutes past eleven of the clock,

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA) in the Chair.]

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Zero Hour. Shri Biplab Kumar Deb. ...(Interruptions)...

德拉. राधा मोहन दास अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपमहाध्यक्ष जी, बिहार में जो घटना घटी है, ..(व्यवधान) .. उसके लिए वहाँ की सरकार जिम्मेदार है। ..(व्यवधान)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Hon. Members, Zero Hour is your right. ...(Interruptions)… Let hon. Member raise his issue. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री बिप्लव कुमार देव: माननीय उपमहाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे आग्रह करना चाहता हूं, ..(व्यवधान) .. आपसे नियेंदन करना चाहता हूं कि बिहार में ..(व्यवधान) ..इस तरह से 40 लोग मार दिए गए हैं। ..(व्यवधान) ..इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। ..(व्यवधान) ..यह विषय जनता के सामने आना चाहिए। ..(व्यवधान) .. माननीय उपमहाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार में 40 लोगों की मौत हो गई है। ..(व्यवधान) ..इस विषय को लेकर हाउस में चर्चा होनी चाहिए ..(व्यवधान) ..यह विषय सामने आना चाहिए। ..(व्यवधान) ..शराबबंधी होते हुए भी ऐसा कैसे हो गया? ..(व्यवधान)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Mr. Deb, your subject is different. आपका जो सब्जेक्ट है - 'Need to reopen border-haat on Tripura-Bangladesh border. ...(Interruptions)… ये आपका सब्जेक्ट है। ..(व्यवधान) .. Your subject is different.
संजय सिंह (राजविलास राजविलास, दिल्ली): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, बहुत लोग मरे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुबनेश्वर कालिता): आपका इंटरफ़ार छायाचित्र नहीं है। अगर आप अपना इंटरफ़ार नहीं उठाते हैं, तो यह दूसरे माननीय सदस्य को बुलाता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Have you finished?

... (Interruptions) ... Are you going to raise your Zero Hour issue? अगर आप अपना इंटरफ़ार नहीं उठाते हैं, तो यह दूसरे माननीय सदस्य को बुलाता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Hon. Members, next Zero Hour is on a very important subject. Let us take it up. It is regarding need to reinstate concession to senior citizens in Railways. Shri Sandosh Kumar P.
Need to reinstate concession to senior citizens in Railways

SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR P (Kerala): Sir, there is an urgent and critical need to reinstate the concession to senior citizens in Indian Railways. ...\textit{(Interruptions)}... Sir, it will be beneficial to 138 million senior citizens in the country. ...\textit{(Interruptions)}...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): No point of order here. ...\textit{(Interruptions)}... No point of order in Zero Hour. ...\textit{(Interruptions)}... आप बैठ जाइए।...\textit{(व्यवधान)}... आप लोग भी बैठ जाइए।...\textit{(व्यवधान)}... Hon. Member is raising his Zero Hour issue. ...\textit{(Interruptions)}... Please sit down. ...\textit{(Interruptions)}... Please sit down. ...\textit{(Interruptions)}...

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, please listen to me. ...\textit{(Interruptions)}...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): This is a very important issue which is being raised by Mr. Sandosh Kumar P. ...\textit{(Interruptions)}...

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, with your permission, I wish to say that in this House, the State issues of law and order are not allowed. ...\textit{(Interruptions)}...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Mr. Jha, please do not disturb. ...\textit{(Interruptions)}... He is raising an issue. ...\textit{(Interruptions)}...

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, you allowed him. ...\textit{(Interruptions)}... Sir, you allowed him. ...\textit{(Interruptions)}...

SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR P: Sir, there is an urgent and critical need to reinstate the concession to senior citizens in Indian Railways. ...\textit{(Interruptions)}... Sir, it will be beneficial to 138 million senior citizens of this country. ...\textit{(Interruptions)}...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Hon. Members, it is a very important issue concerning senior citizens. ...\textit{(Interruptions)}... Please be seated and let him speak.

SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR P: Sir, withdrawal of these concessions, which were given to the senior citizens... ...\textit{(Interruptions)}...
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please use the mike. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR P: Now, the pandemic-related restrictions are over. ...(Interruptions)... We need to restore concessions given to the senior citizens. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Hon. Members, please remain silent. Let him raise his issue. ...(Interruptions)... We can discuss it later. ...(Interruptions)... This is an important issue. ...(Interruptions)... Please go to your seats. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR P: This calculation is absolutely ...(Interruptions)... So, I urge upon the Government to restore ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Hon. Members, please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Go to your seats. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR P: Sir, I would like to urge upon the Government ...(Interruptions)...

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

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

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you, Mr. Sandosh Kumar. ...(Interruptions)... The next issue is 'Need to highlight start-up revolution generating employment for the youth of the country'; Shrimati Sangeeta Yadav. ...(Interruptions)... Shrimati Sangeeta Yadav, are you raising your issue? ...(Interruptions)... Please go to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... You speak when your name is called. ...(Interruptions)... Please go to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... You can speak from your seat only. ...(Interruptions)... No, no; this is not done. ...(Interruptions)... Go to your seats. Everyone is in his seat there. ...(Interruptions)... Why are you in the Well? Go to your seats. Whatever you want to speak, you can speak from your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Please go to
your seats. I am not going to listen to you until and unless you go to your seats and speak properly. ...(*Interruptions)... The House stands adjourned till 12.00 noon.

*The House then adjourned at fifty-eight minutes past eleven of the clock

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*The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

**ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question Hour. Question No.91.

**Working days of the courts**

*91. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:*

(a) the details of the average number of days for which High Courts and the Supreme Court were functional during the last three years;
(b) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court functions less than 200 days on an average in a year;
(c) the details of total pending cases in High Courts and the Supreme Court; and
(d) whether fixing a minimum number of compulsory working days for courts will be useful to reduce the burden of pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) and (b) The number of working days and vacations of the courts are prescribed as per rules framed by the respective courts. The Supreme Court of India, in exercise of the powers conferred on it under Article 145 of the Constitution of India, makes rules for regulating the Court’s practice and procedures which includes its sittings and vacations, etc. Accordingly, the Supreme Court has framed the ‘Supreme Court Rules, 2013’ which was notified on 27.05.2014. Order II of Part I of the Supreme Court
Rules, 2013 provide for sittings of the Supreme Court, length of summer vacation and the number of holidays of the Court and also the Benches of the Hon’ble Judges during summer vacation and winter holidays. The Supreme Court Rules, 2013, inter-alia, provided that the period of summer vacation shall not exceed seven weeks and the length of the summer vacation and the number of holidays for the court and the offices of the court shall be such as may be fixed by the Chief Justice and notified in the official Gazette so as not to exceed one hundred and three days, excluding Sundays not falling in the vacation and during court holidays. As per the information provided by the Supreme Court of India, during the last three years, the average number of court working days of Supreme Court was 224 (2019), 217 (2020) and 202 (2021).

Similarly, the High Courts in exercise of the powers conferred on it under Article 225 of the Constitution of India frames rules for regulating its practice & procedures including its sittings and vacations. According to the available information, all High Courts in the country normally have on an average 210 working days in a year.

(c) According to information obtained from the website of Supreme Court of India, as on 01.12.2022, the number of cases pending were 69,598. The number of cases pending as on 01.12.2022 in the High Courts were 59,56,251.

(d) The Central Government has no role in fixing the minimum number of compulsory working days for courts. However, the Government is fully committed to the independence of judiciary and constantly endeavours to provide a conducive environment for judges to discharge their judicial functions smoothly.

Disposal of pending cases in courts is within the domain of the judiciary. No time frame has been prescribed for disposal of various kinds of cases by the respective courts. Government has no direct role in disposal of cases in courts. Timely disposal of cases in courts depends on several factors which, inter-alia, include availability of adequate number of judges and judicial officers, supporting court staff and physical infrastructure, complexity of facts involved, nature of evidence, co-operation of stake holders viz. bar, investigation agencies, witnesses and litigants and proper application of rules and procedures. There are several factors which may lead to delay in disposal of cases. These, inter-alia, include vacancies of judges, frequent adjournments and lack of adequate arrangement to monitor, track and bunch cases for hearing. The Central Government is fully committed to speedy disposal of cases in accordance with Article 21 of the Constitution and reducing
pendency. The Government has taken several initiatives to provide an ecosystem for faster disposal of cases by the judiciary.

National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms was set up in August, 2011 with the twin objectives of increasing access by reducing delays and arrears in the system and enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and capacities. The Mission has been pursuing a co-ordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration, which, *inter-alia*, involves better infrastructure for courts including computerization, increase in strength of subordinate judiciary, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation, re-engineering of court procedure for quick disposal of cases and emphasis on human resource development.

The major steps taken during the last eight years under various initiatives are as follows:

(i) **Improving infrastructure for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts:** A Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for the Judiciary has been in operation since 1993-94. Under the Scheme, so far, Rs. 9291.79 has been released. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure for Judiciary has been extended till 2025-26 at a total cost of Rs. 9,000 crores, out of which the central share will be Rs. 5,307 crores. The scheme covers construction of court halls, residential unit, lawyers halls, toilet complexes and digital computer rooms. There are 21,159 court halls and 18,557 residential units made available under the scheme so far.

(ii) **Leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for improved justice delivery:** Under the e-Courts Mission Mode Project under implementation throughout the country, information and communication technology outreach has been extended to the district and subordinate courts with WAN connectivity having been provided to 99.3% of court complexes. Apart from this, a new and user-friendly version of Case Information Software has been developed and deployed at all the computerized district and subordinate courts. All stakeholders, including judicial officers, now have access to plethora of information w.r.t judicial proceedings/decisions on the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG). A series of IT enabled services such as eCourts web portal, Judicial Service Centres (JSC), eCourt Mobile App, SMS push and pull services have facilitated easy access to all sorts of information such as case registration, cause list, case status, daily orders & final judgments to the litigants and advocates.
Video conferencing facility has been enabled between 3,240 court complexes and 1,272 corresponding jails. Virtual hearings have been effectively adopted during COVID-19 pandemic and as of now 21 virtual courts have been set up in 17 States/UTs as on 03.03.2022, these courts have handled more than 1.69 crore cases.

(iii) **Filling up of vacant positions in Supreme Court, High Courts and District and Subordinate Courts:** From 01.05.2014 to 05.12.2022, 46 Judges were appointed in Supreme Court. 853 new judges were appointed and 621 additional judges were made permanent in the High Courts. Sanctioned strength of Judges of High Courts has been increased from 906 in May, 2014 to 1108 currently. sanctioned and working strength of judicial officers in district and subordinate courts has increased as follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>As on</th>
<th>Sanctioned Strength</th>
<th>Working Strength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31.12.2013</td>
<td>19,518</td>
<td>15,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.12.2022</td>
<td>25,011</td>
<td>19,192</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

However, filling up of vacancies in subordinate judiciary falls within the domain of the State Governments and high courts concerned.

(iv) **Emphasis on Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR):** The Commercial Courts Act, 2015 (as amended on 20th August, 2018) stipulates mandatory Pre-institution Mediation and Settlement (PIMS) of commercial disputes. The Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act, 2015 aims act expediting the speedy resolution of disputes by prescribing timelines.

(v) **Initiatives to Fast Track Special Type of Cases:** The Fourteenth Finance Commission endorsed the proposal of the Government to strengthen the judicial system in states which included, inter-alia, establishing Fast Track Courts for cases of heinous crimes; cases involving senior citizens, women, children etc., and urged the State Governments to use the additional fiscal space provided in the form of enhanced tax devolution form 32% to 42% to meet such requirements. As on 31.10.2022, 838 Fast Track Courts are functional for heinous crimes, crimes against women, and children etc. Further, the central government has approved a scheme for setting up 1023 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) across the country for the
expedited disposal of pending cases of Rape under IPC and crimes under POCSO Act. As on date, 28 States/UTs have joined the scheme.

(vi) In addition, to reduce pendency and unclogging of the courts, the Government has recently amended various laws like the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Act, 2018, the Commercial Courts (Amendment) Act, 2018, the Specific Relief (Amendment) Act, 2018, the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act, 2019 and the Criminal Laws (Amendment) Act, 2018.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister what road map or plan he has got to resolve this crisis.

SHRI RAJYA SABHA: उपसभापति महोदय, मेरे सवाल के जवाब में गवनर्मेंट ने कहा है कि ये जो छुट्टियाँ हैं, इनको तय करने का अधिकार कोट्स के पास है। सुप्रीम कोट्स अपनी छुट्टी तय कर लेता है, हाई कोट्स अपनी छुट्टी तय कर लेता है, चीफ जस्टिस जितनी चाहें, उनकी छुट्टी बढ़ा दें या घटा दें, कुल मिला कर सरकार का यह जवाब है। इस समय हमारी कंटेंट में जो पेंडेंसी ऑफ के सेज है, वह 4.90 करोड़ है। लिटिंगेंट्स भटक रहे हैं, परेशान हैं और उनके के सेज का डिस्पोजल नहीं हो रहा है। इसके लिए आखिर किसको रिसाउंसिबल करें! ज्युडिशियल कहती है कि गवनर्मेंट अथवाइटेंट्स क्लियर नहीं करती है, तमाम वेकेंसीज खाली पड़ी है। गवनर्मेंट कहती है कि जो  कॉन्संस्यस सिस्टम है, वह इस तरह का होना चाहिए, जैसे एनजेसी का पूरा अपूर्ण था, जिसमें सब लोगों के साथ मिल-जुल कर जजेज़ का सेलेक्शन हो। यह ज्यूडिशरी मिल जाता है। जो रिटायर्ड जजेज़ हैं, अभी उनके लिए भी तमाम बेनिफिट्स एनाउंस किए गए हैं। यह जो पेंडेंसी ऑफ के सेज हैं, इसको खत्म करने के लिए खुद सुप्रीम कोट्स के जजेज़, जो रिटायर हो चुके हैं, वे कहते हैं कि it has become an opaque system.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister what road map or plan he has got to resolve this crisis.

SHRI RAJYA SABHA: उपसभापति : आप अपना सप्लीमेंटरी पूछिए।
था। हमारा देश संविधान से चलता है और देश की सार्वजनिक लोगों के पास है। लोगों की भावना से देश चलता है और संविधान के मुताबिक चलता है। राजीव जी ने जो सवाल किया, मैं सीधे-सीधे उसमें अपनी बात को जोड़ कर यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की तरफ से पूरी ताकत और पूरी योजना के तहत हमने पेंडेंसी को कम करने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं। हमने जितने कदम उठाए हैं, उनको बताना मेरा जवाब बहुत लंबा हो जाएगा, इसलिए अभी मैं उनका जिक्र न करते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त वेक्सीन को भरने के लिए सरकार के पास बहुत सीमित अधिकार है। कांग्रेस जो नाम तय करके यहाँ भेजता है, उसके अलावा सरकार के पास कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि जजों के अपाइंटमेंट के लिए हम नए नाम दूंगे। हम हाई कोट्स के चीफ जस्टिसेज और सुप्रीम कोट के चीफ जस्टिस को निजी तौर पर भी बार-बार कहते हैं और लिखित तौर पर भी हमने कहा है कि जजेज़ की जो पेंडेंसी हैं, उनको भरने के लिए तुरंत नाम भेजे जाएँ। नाम भेजते वक्त आप ऐसे जजेज़ के नाम भेजें, जिनमें वह व्यक्तित्व हो और हमारे देश की विविधता को देखते हुए, सभी जातियों, सभी धर्मों और खास तौर पर महिलाओं के नाम भी उसमें इन्क्लूड होने चाहिए। लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि कहीं-न कहीं हमारे सदन की बारे में इसका पता नहीं, उसके तौर पर हम भावना है अथवा देश की मजबूतता की जो भावना है, उसके मुताबिक हम काम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। मैं यहाँ से कोट के बारे में बहुत ज्यादा टिप्पणी इसलिए नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि कभी-कभी यह लग सकता है कि कोट्स को जो ऐसे लिखते हैं, उनके सरकार स्थलशासी कर रही है। लेकिन अगर आप संविधान के प्रावधान देखेंगे, तो जो अपाइंटमेंट का दृष्टिकोण है, िसे सरकार का ही जजेज़ और इसको लेकर कोट के साथ हमारी कंसल्टेशन चलती थी। 1993 के बाद यह भी मुझे आया होगा। मैं राजीव जी को इतना बताना चाहता हूँ कि पेंडेंसी ऑफ केसेज को खत्म करने के लिए हम जजेज़ अपनी तरफ से पूरा समर्थन दे रहे हैं, लेकिन अपाइंटमेंट के लेकर, जब तक हम नई व्यवस्था खोली नहीं करेंगे, तब तक जजेज़ की वेक्सीन का इस्तेमाल और अपाइंटमेंट का सवाल उठता ही रहेगा। मुझे यह लगता है कि हम यह बात नहीं करते हैं कि इस देश की या इस सदन की जो भावना रखी गई थी, उसके मुताबिक हमारे पास व्यवस्था नहीं बनी है।

सर, मैं एक मिनट एक्सट्रा इसलिए ले रहा हूँ, क्योंकि यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। आपने रिटायरल बेनिफिट्स के बारे में भी प्रश्न पूछा है। जजेज़ के वेलफेिर और वैल-बीिनिफिट्स के बारे में हमारी सरकार सोचती है। अभी-अभी हमारी सरकार ने निर्णय लिया है कि सुप्रीम कोट के चीफ जस्टिस और सुप्रीम कोट को जजेज़ जब रिटायर होंगे, तो उनके लिए कुछ बेनिफिट्स...

(व्यवस्था)...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़... प्लीज़...

श्री किरेन रिजिज़ु: उनके लिए जो बेनिफिट्स दिए गए थे, उनको हमने एक्सटेंड किया है।

देखिए, आप यहाँ पर मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं, आप लोग भी मंत्री थे, लेकिन रिटायर होने के बाद या इस्तेमाल के बाद मंत्री को कोई बेनिफिट नहीं मिलता है, सिर्फ पारिसिपल में पेशन मिलती है। जजेज़ के लिए पेशन के अलावा हमने और बेनिफिट्स भी एक्सटेंड किए हैं। चीफ जस्टिस जब रिटायर हो जाते हैं, तो उनके बाद उनको एक डोमेस्टिक हेल्प मिलेगा, which is equivalent to the level of
junior court attendant, an equal to the level of chauffeur in the Supreme Court and an equal to the level of a branch officer of the Supreme Court. However, the Chief Justice is responsible for the management of the Supreme Court. The Junior Court Attendant, which is equivalent to the level of a branch officer of the Supreme Court. When Junior Court Attendant asks a very straight and direct question. Are you planning to revive that Bill to create NJAC level of a branch office of the Supreme Court.

It is a very straight and direct question. Are you planning to revive that Bill to create NJAC so that this problem can be resolved?

Are you planning to revive that Bill to create NJAC so that this problem can be resolved?
और सदन को जानकारी देना मेरा दायित्व है, इसलिए मैं सदन को जानकारी दे रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्र : मै जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप ला रहे हैं कि नहीं ला रहे हैं?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...(Interruptions)… Please, no. ...(Interruptions)… Shri Tiruchi Siva. ...(Interruptions)… No, no. ...(Interruptions)… You have asked your question. ...(Interruptions)… आपने सवाल पूछ लिया है, माननीय श्री तिरुची शिवा जी, आप बोलिये।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, since there is no reservation policy in place in appointment of judges, there is a strong feeling that the SC/ST/OBC and women category are not getting their due representation in the appointment of judges. I would like to know the breakup details of the number of judges in SC/ST/OBC and women quota in High Courts and the Supreme Court. And would the Minister consider changing the nomenclature of Madras High Court as Tamil Nadu High Court?

श्री किरेन रिजिजु : सर, सबको पता है कि जूडिशियरी में रिज़र्वेशन नहीं है, फिर भी कुछ प्रया ऐसी है, जिसे हम मानते हैं। जैसे केबिनेट फॉर्मेशन में कोई रिज़र्वेशन नहीं होता है, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी सब जातियों, धर्मों और इलाकों को ध्यान में रखते हुए केबिनेट फॉर्मेशन करते हैं। इसी प्रकार जूडिशियरी को लेकर जो आखिरी पट्टा हमने हाई कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस को लिखा है, उसमें हमने यह आयाह किया है कि जब आप नाम भेजेंगे, तो ऐसे नामों को ध्यान में रखा जाए, जो वंशित वर्ग के लोग हैं। क्योंकि आज तक के इतिहास में सुप्रीम कोर्ट में शेक्कूल्द्याइब के एक ही जज हुए हैं - जस्टिस सेमा, जो नागालैंड से आते हैं, आज तक एकमात्र जज को शेक्कूल्द्याइब को रिप्रेजेंट करने का मौका मिला है और आज हमारे पास शेक्कूल्द्याइब के दो जजेज़ हैं। लेकिन यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि इन्हें किस जाति से कैसे लेना चाहिए, मैं इसके बारे में नहीं बोल रहा हूँ, चूंकि माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है, तो मैं इसका जवाब दे रहा हूँ। रिज़र्वेशन नहीं होने के बावजूद भी हमने आग्रह किया है कि कॉलेजियम कोशिश करे कि सब जातियों को किसी न किसी रूप से जूडिशियरी में रिप्रेजेंटेशन मिलना चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति : श्री सुशील कुमार मोदी।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, there was a very simple question about naming of it as Tamil Nadu High Court. ...(Interruptions)…

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, there was a very simple question about naming of it as Tamil Nadu High Court. ...(Interruptions)…
भी सुशील कुमार मोदी : उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने हाइलिडेज के बारे में उतार दिया है। उन्होंने बताया कि हाई कोर्ट के अंदर एक साल में 155 हाइलिडेज होती हैं, सुप्रीम कोर्ट में 141 हाइलिडेज होती हैं और वहाँ इतनी बड़ी संख्या में केसेज़ चेकिंग हैं, पूरे हिंदुस्तान में स्कूल कॉलेजेज को छोड़कर किसी दूसरे इंस्टिट्यूशन में ऐसी वेकेशन का प्रावधान नहीं है। में माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि समर और विंटें वेकेशंस को खत्म करके जैसे हर्वे प्रयत्न साल में 115 या 120 छोटियाँ लेता है, यह व्यवस्था जो अन्य जगहों पर लागू है, उसको लागू करने के बारे में क्या आप चीफ जस्टिस ऑफ़ इंडिया से बात करेंगे?

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल) : उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सुशील मोदी जी का जो अनुपूरक प्रसन्न है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट की छोटियाँ को लेकर क्या माननीय मंत्री जी मुख्य न्यायालय के साथ बात करेंगे, इस पर मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अदालतों के जो कार्य दिवस हैं, भारत का सर्वोच्च न्यायालय भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 145 के तहत उसे प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए न्यायालय के अध्याय और सुनवाई को विनियमित करने के लिए नियम बनाता है, जिसमें उसकी बैठकों और अवकाश आदि सब शामिल है।

इसी प्रकार से हाई कोर्ट भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 225 के तहत प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए अपनी बैठकों और छोटियाँ से अपने अध्याय और प्रक्रियाओं को विनियमित करने के लिए नियम बनाते हैं। अदालतों की छोटी कम करने या समाप्त करने में केन्द्र सरकार की कोई भूमिका नहीं है, क्योंकि यह न्यायपालिका के क्षेत्र से संबंधित है। लेकिन जैसे कि केसेज की पेंडेंसी पर हमेशा चर्चा होती है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट, हाई कोर्ट और लोक अदालतों में पेंडेंसी के संयोजन के लिए समय पाया करोड़ होने जा रही है, इस पर बात करने में कोई हर्ज नहीं है, क्योंकि जो समय वेकेशंस हैं, ये सात सप्ताह या दो सालों की होती हैं, तो पिछले चार सालों में देख रहा था कि जो छोटियाँ (समय विकेशन) हैं, ये एक साल पूरे 48 दिन हुई हैं और तीन साल 49 दिन हुई हैं। इसके बाद विंटर वेकेशन भी है, होली की छुट्टी भी 5-6 दिन की है, दीपावली की छुट्टी भी 5-6 दिन की है तथा अन्य गोटेल्ड हाइलिडेज भी हैं एवं रेपर्टोर्ड और सन्डे को माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट का कार्यदिवस नहीं होता है। इस प्रकार की बात की जा सकती है। हम सबकी, सरकार की, अदालत की और सबकी मंशा यही है कि पेंडेंसी कम हो और लोगों को त्वरित न्याय मिल सके।

श्री विबेक के. तन्हा : सर, मेरा प्रसन्न यह है कि हम देख रहे हैं कि पेंडेंसी की प्रॉल्म है, जजेज की अपावाईटेंटेन की भी प्रॉल्म है और इसके लिए तो एक लाल्चे डिवेट किसी दिन, I am sure, पारिस्थितिक में होगी। But, the question, that is, before you hon. Law Minister is that whether vacations should be permitted or not in the courts. इसमें मेरा एक सुझाव है। It is something which might the Judiciary accept also that you should have continuing courts. Courts should never close. But, you can give holidays to Judges and which
can be spread across the year in terms of their own convenience. Instead of closing
the court, give them that...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय विवेक के तन्खा जी, यह आपका सुझाव है। आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री विवेक के तन्खा: सर, मेरा सवाल यह है कि can the Government come forward with
such a suggestion with the court? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KIREN RIJiju: Sir, hon. Member, Shri Vivek Tankha himself is a very senior
lawyer. He understands how Judiciary functions and how much Government can
intervene. However, his suggestion is well-taken and, definitely, there is a feeling
amongst the people of India that the long vacation which the courts obtain is not
very convenient for the justice-seekers. Definitely, as a Law Minister, it is also my
bounden obligation and duty to convey the message of this House or the sense of this
House to the Judiciary. We will, definitely, ensure that even if there are vacations, the
functioning of the court should not be stopped. Although there is a Vacation Bench
but that bench is very, very limited one. That is why, I feel that the court can think
about giving a space which will lead to functioning of the court in a limited manner
during the vacation period also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Q. No. 92, Hon. Shri P. Wilson. Please.
...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)...

Nuclear energy partnerships

*92. SHRI P. WILSON: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new research centres and development sectors for research and
learning about innovative use of atomic energy that have been established across the
country including the State of Tamil Nadu;
(b) the details of funds that have been disbursed and allocated for the purpose;
(c) the number of nuclear energy partnerships which have been created with
global establishments across the country including Tamil Nadu; and
(d) If so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Setting up of Incubation Centres (ICs) in all R&D Institutions of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) is one of the initiatives for DAE under AtmaNirbhar Bharat Abhiyan (ANB). Accordingly, 5 Incubation Centres have been set up at R&D Institutions namely Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Mumbai, Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR), Kalpakkam, Raja Ramanna Centre for Advanced Technology (RRCAT), Indore, Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre (VECC), Kolkata and Institute for Plasma Research (IPR), Ahmedabad under the umbrella of Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) of NITI Aayog.

(b) As for BARC, Incubation Centre under AIM has been approved by NITI Aayog on 22nd August, 2022 and funds of Rs. 3.4 Crores have been received from NITI Aayog by BARC. As far as ICs of other 4 R&D Institutions are concerned, process to get them approved under AIM of NITI Aayog has been initiated.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has entered into Inter-Government Agreements (IGAs) with the Russian Federation for setting up Kudankulam Nuclear Power Projects comprising of 6 units of 1000 MW each. Two units KKNPP 1&2 (2x1000 MW) are in operation and construction for four units KKNPP 3&4 (2X1000 MW and KKNPP 5&6 (2X1000 MW) is under way.

SHRI P. WILSON: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have the privilege to put my question in the presence of the hon. Prime Minister. My first supplementary question is, please tell this august House whether the Ministry has taken any steps to prevent cyber attacks from taking place in Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant, Kudankulam Nuclear Power Station and other nuclear power plants as cyber attacks have reported to have been taken place in the past in the nuclear power plants.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I appreciate the hon. Member, Shri P. Wilson’s interest in the subject and his concern for his home State of Tamil Nadu and the atomic plants that we have over there. Certainly, there was one such report last year, following which we have put in place a mechanism, whereby, different levels of screening is done and monitoring is done. I can assure, through
you, to the august House as well that the nuclear plants are well-protected from all kinds of intrusions including the cyber attacks and Tamil Nadu, being one of the important hubs of India’s premier nuclear plants, is always a matter of great priority for all of us.

SHRI P. WILSON: Sir, please inform this august House as to what safety measures have been taken by the Ministry to reduce the possibility of radiation-releasing nuclear accidents, the problem of radioactive water disposal including safe stocking of spent fuel and the possibility of contributing to nuclear weapon proliferation.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this concern has been raised from time to time at different forums including in this House. But, so far, we have not come across any such incident where on account of radioactivity, any kind of damage might have accrued. I would rather solicit the support of the hon. Members, especially, Shri Wilson that some of our plants get delayed and stalled because of certain apprehensions in the public, wherein, the need is to create some kind of awareness. In fact, in the context of Tamil Nadu itself, we have the Indian Neutrino Institute coming up in district Theni in Tamil Nadu. There also, it has got delayed because of certain anticipations and certain protests. But, so far, our plants are very well protected. We have different shields, and the waste material is also done and disposed of in a particular mechanism following certain SoPs. It is first placed near the reactor for a few months, then away from the reactor, which is known as 'away from reactor storage' for about five years, nearly, 30 metres deep into the surface of the earth and then also reutilized, and never once has there been any issue. In addition, not only from radiation, but from Tsunami incidents also, our plants are very well protected. For our western plants, the nearest Tsunami zone is Karachi. For the southern plants, including Tamil Nadu, the nearest is Indonesia. So we have protected them from all kinds of such collateral damages.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Sir, the hon. Minister has already said that there are so many research centres that are going to be established to quell out the agony of the people and also the concerns of the people. He has said that certain incubation centres are established only in atomic energy units...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put your question.
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether they are going to set up these kinds of research centres in IIT-like institutions which can contribute for the quelling of these kinds of problems.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this gives me an opportunity to share with this august House that it was at the behest of hon. Prime Minister that in 2016, a unique initiative was taken in the form of Atal Innovation Mission and, thereby, a series of Atal Innovation Centres have been set up across the country, not only in IITs but also in other institutions. Now coming directly, in the context of the question that we have today related to the Department of Atomic Energy, here itself, we have five such incubation centres. One of which is, of course, in Mumbai, the BARC, the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and the projection is that it will turn out over 75 start-ups in the next five years. We have the Raja Ramanna Centre in Indore where we have set up one of these incubation centres -- we thus have five -- where we are planning to turn out 22 start-ups in the next five years with three trade transfer agreements; Institute for Plasma Research in Gandhinagar, Gujarat, with 32 start-ups projected; Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre in Kolkata with 37 start-ups and seven transfer agreements and Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research in Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu. As far as the BARC is concerned, certain allocations have already been done. So, we are in the process of setting up because this Atal Innovation Centres is a unique concept. They will function as interface between research and commercial applications, which was the hon. Prime Minister’s vision, to create a synergy between research academia and industry in order to provide avenues of livelihood, avenues of entrepreneurs, avenues of start-ups.
SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI: Sir, my question to the hon. Minister, through you, is this. In the last Winter Session, the hon. Minister had stated that the construction of the first Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor would be completed by October, 2022. What is the status of the FBR at Kalpakkam Nuclear Complex in Tamil Nadu?

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am glad that the hon. Member has followed up this issue. Kalpakkam is one of the oldest reactors. We have four units and it is totally indigenous. The reactor that you have mentioned is nearly complete. So, I think we are making a headway. In fact, with the permission of the Chair, if I might add over here, that is, only in the last about eight-and-a-half years, many of the units have been made functional. For example, one of the premier installations was Kudankulam and it started way back in 2002 but it was only after 2014, after twelve years that the first unit was made functional in December, 2014 followed by the second unit the next year and the work has started on the third and the fourth units. And, we planned to go up to six units by next five years or so. So, most of these functional activities have happened in the last eight-and-a-half years and the integrated project that you referred to is almost complete.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Q. No. 93.

Exposure of children to air pollution

*93. SHRI R. GIRIRAJAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether children are more vulnerable to air pollution as exposure to polluted air with higher concentration of pollutants damages brain development and leads to cognitive and motor impairments; and

(b) if so, the details of the precautionary measures taken/being taken by Government keeping in view the fact that around 6 lakh children die prematurely every year because of polluted air and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.
Statement

(a) There are several studies conducted by different organizations, using different methodologies, on the impact of air pollution which is one of the many factors affecting respiratory ailments and associated diseases. Health is impacted by a number of factors which include food habits, occupational habits, socio-economic status, medical history, immunity, heredity, etc., of the individuals apart from the environment.

(b) The Government has taken several steps to address air pollution. These, inter alia, include:

- Notification of Ambient Air Quality Standards;
- Introduction of National Clean Air Programme (NCAP);
- Revision of emission standards for industrial sectors from time to time;
- Setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality;
- Introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.);
- Ethanol blending;
- Launching of National Air Quality Index;
- Leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards;
- Notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules;
- Banning of burning of biomass; Streamlining the issuance of Pollution Under Control Certificate;
- Issuance of directions under Section 18(1)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for controlling air pollution;
- Installation of on-line continuous (24X7) monitoring devices by major industries;
- Notification of Graded Response Action Plan for Delhi and NCR;
- Constitution of Commission on Air Quality Management in NCR and Adjoining Areas (CAQM) etc.

SHRI R. GIRIRAJAN: Sir, air pollution of severe nature is the root cause for the death of six lakh children world-wide. The dangerous pollutants like ozone, particulate matter, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide and lead cause several problems for children’s health. Prenatal exposure to polluted air causes neuro-developmental disorders in children.
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief in your question.

SHRI R. GIRIRAJAN: Exposure to Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons was associated with symptoms of anxiety and depression and reduced IQ among children. My question to the hon. Minister is: Has the Union Government taken any protective measures to control air pollution of different nature to ensure children's health in India and, if so, the details of the steps taken?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Girirajan, you have put your question.

SHRI R. GIRIRAJAN: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the funds allocated for the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) and National Green Mission and other programmes under the umbrella of the National Action Plan on Climate Change since 2019 State-wise. Why are just two cities, Trichy and Thuthookudi alone, included from Tamil Nadu under NCAP and why other City Corporations in Tamil Nadu are neglected under NCAP?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you.
SHRI R. GIRIRAJAN: On priority basis, Chennai should be included first because...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief in your question.

SHRI R. GIRIRAJAN: Chennai should be included on priority.

भूपेन्द्र यादव: माननीय उपसभापित महोदय, इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत 131 शहरों को वायु प्रदूषण नियंत्रित करने के लिए चुना गया है। मैंने बताया है कि 2017 की तुलना में 2024 तक इन शहरों की वायु गुणवत्ता में 25 से 30 प्रतिशत कमी लाने का लक्ष्य तय किया गया है। इन 131 शहरों को इसलिए चुना गया है, क्योंकि इनका वायु प्रदूषण ज्यादा है और अच्छा ही रहना चाहिए, इसके लिए आप भी प्रयास करिए।

नरेश बंसल: उपसभापित जी, मैं भारत सरकार के नेशनल क्लीन एयर गोवर्ड को चलाया जाता है। इसकी लगातार मानिंटेंस की जा रही है। ...(व्यवहार)... यह डेटा तस्वीर पास उपलब्ध नहीं है।

SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Sir, the data provided by the Ministry to my Question on 9th February stated that the combined expenditure for environment protection, in the last five years, was Rs.3,102.38 crore, out of which a meagre amount of Rs.41.13 crore was spent on pollution abatement. So, my question is: When the countries around the world are focussing their attention on blue and cleaner future, has the Government drawn out a clear action plan to reduce environment pollution and to achieve a clean and sustainable India?

भूपेन्द्र यादव: सर, इस प्रकार का जो डेटा है, वह डायनेमिक डेटा है और राज्य सरकारों में इसकी लगातार मानिंटेंस की जा रही है। ...(व्यवहार)... यह डेटा मेरे पास उपलब्ध नहीं है।

भूपेन्द्र यादव जी, माननीय मुकुल वासिन्दा जी।

भूपेन्द्र यादव जी: भारत सरकार के द्वारा 'नेशनल क्लीन एयर प्रोग्राम' को चलाया जाता है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 तक 131 शहरों को 6,897 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं। इस योजना के अंतर्गत, सभी क्षेत्रों में वायु सम्मिलन आयोजित किए गए हैं। मैंने अपने पूर्व के उतर में जो कार्य रेखांकित किए थे, उन सब कार्यों को इन शहरों में इस कार्यक्रम के तहत संचालित किया जाता है।

मुकुल वासिन्दा जी: धन्यवाद। माननीय मुकुल वासिन्दा जी।

भूपेन्द्र यादव जी: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह हक़ीक़त है कि इस वर्ष, सन् 2022 में दिल्ली में 'एयर क्वॉलिटी इंडेक्स' के...
मुताबिक सिर्फ एक ही दिन ऐसा रहा, जिसको 'गुड' की केटमारी में केटगराइज़ किया गया है?

दिल्ली में, भारत के राजधानी में पिछले कुछ सालों से हर साल स्कूलों को टेंड के दिनों में प्रदूषण की सजा से बचने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। व्यापक के लिए केंद्र सरकार ने कोई विशेष योजना बनाई है, जिसकी मदद से हम इस स्थिति से निपट सकें?

श्री भूपेंद्र यादव : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत अच्छा प्रस्तुत पुस्तक है। मैं उनको बताता चाहेगा कि जो पराली जलाने का मन है, उसमें सरकार के प्रयासों के कारण पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में 32 प्रतिशत की कमी हुई है। पिछले वर्ष, यानी 2021 में इसके 78,550 इंसिडेंट्स हुए थे, जिसके मुकाबले इस वर्ष 53,900 इंसिडेंट्स हुए हैं। इसका सबसे बड़ा श्रेय भारत सरकार के उस कार्य को जाता है, जिसके अंतर्गत हमने 'नेशनल एयर क्वॉलिटी मॉनिटरिंग अथॉरिटी' का निर्माण किया है। दिल्ली का जो वायु प्रदूषण है, वह दिल्ली नहीं बल्कि आपसके के क्षेत्रों के कारण है। इसके एनसीआर भी नहीं माननीय चाहिए, बल्कि एयरशेड की पहचान को हमने एक तरीके से कानूनी संबंधी दी थी। इस एयरशेड के अंतर्गत, हमने पराली जलाने का जो विषय है, उसमें किसानों का काफी हद तक साथ देने का काम किया।

इसके लिए हरियाणा सरकार विशेष रूप से बदल की पात्र है कि हरियाणा में पराली के जलाने में 40 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा की कमी हुई है।

जहाँ तक केंद्र सरकार द्वारा दिल्ली के लिए उठाए गए कदम का विषय है, तो मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में प्रदूषण सबसे पहले बहानों के कारण होता था। वर्ष 2014 में, जब से हमारी सरकार आई है, इंस्टेंट एक्स्प्रेस हाईवे और वेस्टर्न एक्स्प्रेस हाईवे को सरकार ने पूरा करने का काम किया है, इसलिए बाहर से जो कमर्शियल वीकेंड हैं, वे अब दिल्ली के बाहर से जाने लगे हैं।

दूसरा, जो वीकेंड पॉल्यूशन होता था, उसको हम बीएस-IV से बीएस-VI में लेकर गए हैं। हालांकि, जो इंडिस्ट्रियल पॉल्यूशन होता था, उसको रोकने के लिए हमने दिल्ली में 100 परसेंट पीएनजी कर दिया है और दिल्ली के आपसके जो एनसीआर के इलाके हैं, वहाँ भी अब हमने पीएनजी के विषय को लगभग 30 से 40 प्रतिशत आगे बढ़ाया है। उसके आपसके जो इंट-द्वेष के लोग थे, उन्होंने हमारी अच्छी सहयोगी की अनुमति ली और इंट-द्वेष को अब हम जिस-जोग तेजमोटाजी के ऊपर लेकर गए हैं। दिल्ली में डीजल के जो जेनरेटर्स थे, उनके प्रयोग पर हमने पूरे तरीके से पाबंदी लगाई।

इससे पहले जब हमने पिछले साल मॉनिटरिंग की थी, तब गुरुग्राम में लगभग 73 सौसायटीज़ डीजल पर आधिकारिक थी, जिनको हम रिड्यूस करने को 3 पर ले आए हैं।

भारत के प्रदूषण की निगरानी के संबंध में हमारा ही प्रदूषण को बढ़ावा देता है, जहां प्रदूषण नियंत्रण के प्रमाणपत्र की अनिवार्यता को कर रहे हैं। इसके साथ-ही-साथ जो निर्माण कार्यों में प्रदूषण हो रहा है, उसके लिए भी हम डस्ट मैनेजमेंट के लिए काम कर रहे हैं।

दिल्ली में हमने प्रदूषण में एक चीज़ देखी है कि खुदने में जो कचरा जलाते हैं, हम उस खुले में कचरा जलाने को रोक रहे हैं। वासनिक जी दिल्ली के प्रदूषण के बारे में कह रहे थे, तो मैं बताता चाहेगा कि इस बार केवल एक ही दिन ऐसा रहा है, बाकी हमारा रास्ता बहुत अच्छा रहा है। हम लोगों ने अपने कमिशन के द्वारा 'ब्रेडेड रेसपॉस एक्शन प्लान फॉर डेल्ली' लागू किया है, यह अब इतना सिस्टमिक होने लगा है कि जैसे ही एक्स्युआई का स्तर ज्यादा खराब हो जाता है तो ऑटोमैटिकली वह प्लान अपने एक्शन में आ जाता है। मुझे लगता है कि एनसीआर के आस-पास
के जितने भी राज्य हैं, वे इसमें पूरा सहयोग कर रहे हैं और सरकार के द्वारा बनाए गए इस प्रगतिशील कानून का असर आज हम दिल्ली के प्रदूषण नियंत्रण में देख रहे हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : क्वेश्चन नम्बर 94, माननीय जवाहर सरकार जी।

Guidelines on public service programmes

*94. SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:
   (a) the reasons for issuance of guidelines by Government to the National Communications Authority (NCA) and General Entertainment Channels to broadcast any of the 8 ‘public service’ programmes for at least 30 minutes a day;
   (b) whether these have to be fresh public service programmes or time could be set off against any ongoing or other programmes that have elements of the 8 themes; and;
   (c) whether programmes like Ramayana or Mahabharat will fit in these guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The previous policy guidelines for Uplinking and Downlinking of satellite TV channels which came into effect on 05.11.2011 were more than 10 years old. Hence, in order to address the challenges due to fast evolving broadcasting technology, changes in market scenarios/broadcasting sectors as well as to create a conducive environment for Ease of Doing Business and to reduce compliance burden, this Ministry revised the policy guidelines on 09.11.2022. The obligation of public service broadcasting was introduced as per TRAI recommendation, with the objective to spread greater awareness on the themes of national importance and of social relevance in public interest.

(b) and (c) A company/LLP having permission under these guidelines for uplinking a channel and its downlinking in India (other than foreign channels only downlinked in India) may undertake public service broadcasting for a minimum period of 30 minutes in a day on themes of national importance and of social relevance, including the following, namely —
(i) education and spread of literacy;
(ii) agriculture and rural development;
(iii) health and family welfare;
(iv) science and technology;
(v) welfare of women;
(vi) welfare of the weaker sections of the society;
(vii) protection of environment and of cultural heritage; and
(viii) national integration.

The above list is not exhaustive and other themes which are of national importance and of social relevance may also qualify for being accounted under Obligation for Public Service Broadcasting.

SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR: Sir, the first question that I would like to ask is this. The Public Service Broadcasting is now being mandated on all TV channels of India. Public Service Broadcasting was the mandate of Prasar Bharati. Now, has Prasar Bharati failed? This is my first part of the question. The second part of the question is: Why is this mandate? Why are you monitoring? Why is punishment being imposed for a good cause like Public Service Broadcasting?

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर: महोदय, मैं आपके सामने उत्तर में दो इश्यूज़ रखना चाहता हूं। एक तो यह कि भारत सरकार ने अपलिस्टिकिंग और डाउनलिस्टिकिंग की जो नई गाइडलाइंस बनायी हैं, वे पहले दो अलग-अलग गाइडलाइंस थीं, अब इनको एक ही गाइडलाइंस बनाया गया है। भारत सरकार ने ईज़ ऑफ़ डूइंग बिज़नेस और ईज़ ऑफ़ कम्प्लाईड पर पूरा मज़ा दिया है। अगर आप देखें, तो पहले किसी भी लाइव टेलिकास्ट को करने के लिए परमिशंस लेनी पड़ती थी, अब केवल प्री-रिफरेंसें अंदर कराया गया है, आपको जानकारी ही देनी है। मॉडर्न टेक्नोलॉजी का उपयोग करने के लिए भी नई गाइडलाइंस को लाया गया है। अब हमने स्पेसिफिक टेलिकास्ट के अंदर परमिशंस देनी शुरु कर दी है, अब यह बहुत कम समय में हो जाता है। हमने ऑनलाइन पोर्टल शुरू कर दिया है, जिससे आपको दफ्तर के चक्कर नहीं काटने पड़े, वहां पर सारी सुविधाएं मिल जाएंगी। महोदय, पहले केवल कम्पनी को परमिशंस मिलती थी, अब एलएलपीज़ को भी तय कर दिया है। पहले जहां आपको एक-एक साल के बाद रिन्यूअल के लिए आना पड़ता था, अब हमने 5 साल की समय-सीमा तय कर दी है, ताकि आपको आसानी हो।

सर, माननीय सदस्य पहले खुद प्रसार भारती के सीईओ रहे हैं, तो उनके द्वारा यह कहना कि पब्लिक ब्रॉडकास्टिंग फेल हो गया, कम से कम यह इनके मूंह से शोभा नहीं देता है।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आखिरकार सरकार ने प्रयास किया। Ease of Doing Business and Ease of Doing Compliance, इन दोनों में ही बहुत सारे सुधार हैं, इसकी बहुत नयी लिस्ट है। हम एयरवेज़ का आंक्षण नहीं करते हैं, हम इसका ऐलोकेशन करते हैं, ताकि टी.वी. चैनल्स भी जन-जन तक अपनी खबर पहुंचा सकें। बदले में अगर सरकार ने इतना
कहा कि आप तीस मिनट के लिए जनहित और राष्ट्रहित के मुद्दों को बताए, तो मुझे लगता है कि पहले भी सारे ही ठी. ती. चैनल्स ऐसे बहुत सारे प्रोग्राम्स करते रहे हैं और यह दूर दूर की गाइडलाइंस में है, इसको लक्ष्य रूप के लिए करना चाहिए, जो एयरवेज़ को है। अगर ऑक्स्यून की बजाय इसका ऐलोकेशन किया जाता है और जनहित को अवैधकता के लिए कहा जाता है तो मुझे इस बात की खुशी होती कि अगर माननीय सरकार ने यह कदम उठाया है कि अब सारे ब्रॉडकास्टर्स 30 मिनट्स के लिए जनहित के मुद्दों को संचारित करेंगे। बहुत सारे ब्रॉडकास्टर्स ऐसे करते भी हैं। रेडियो पर तो एक-एक घंटे का प्रोग्राम होता है हमने आपने चार मीटिंग्स अलग से की हैं, चाहे एईबीडीएफ हो, एनबीडीए हो या बाकी चैनेल्स हों, सबके साथ बहुत अच्छी मीटिंग्स हुई हैं और जनहित में निर्णय लिए गए हैं।

SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR: Sir, I did not say that Prasar Bharati had failed. I had asked the hon. Minister whether he finds Prasar Bharati lacking? I had asked three questions and none of the replies have been given.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put your second question.

SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR: Sir, my second question is: Why did you issue it? Now, you are telling me what has been done. I had asked whether Ramayana and Mahabharata would fit in Public Service Broadcasting and whether this Public Service Broadcasting can be adjusted or fresh programmes need to be done. None of these have been replied to.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, this list is not limited; other issues of national importance and social relevance can be added to that. It is very open and clear. And, we are not restricting TV channels to limit themselves to these 7-8 themes. They can look at other issues of national importance and social relevance. उसमें कहीं कोई बंदश नहीं है। We have left it open. इसमें कोई बंदिश नहीं है। यह सब कुछ वॉल्टटरी करना है। इसमें ऐसी कोई सख्ती नहीं है कि आपको करना ही है, अगर देश के हित में है, तो 30 मिनट के लिए दिखाएं। पहले भी बहुत सारे इश्यूज दिखाए जाते हैं, उसमें से चुन-आट बताए गए हैं, बाकी ओपन रखा गया है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इसका जितना स्वागत किया जाए, उतना कम है। हमने जनता के हित के विषय उठाए हैं। क्या चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि ही जनता के हित के विषयों के लिए 'ना' कहेंगे? यहाँ पर रामायण और महाभारत की बात नहीं की गई। यदि कोई भी विषय नेशनल इम्पोर्टेंस का होगा, जो चैनल्स को लगता है, तो वह स्वागतयोग्य है।

श्री उपसभापति: श्री राकेश सिंह।
श्री राकेश सिंह : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत प्रकाशन विभाग है, जिसमें अनेक पत्रिकाओं का प्रकाशन होता है जैसे आजकल, कुर्सकेत्र और योजना पत्रिका है। इन पत्रिकाओं का रूढ़, प्रवृत्ति और उसका कंटेंट 1950-60 के दशक की तरह ही चल रहा है। उसे संदभांतुकूल, युगानुकूल और नई पीढ़ी के अनुकूल बनाने के लिए क्या कोई प्रयास हो रहा है?

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इसे सुझाव के रूप में लेता हूँ।

SHRI M. MOHAMED ABDULLA: Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to ask my supplementary on Question No. 94. I would like to know whether priority for regional language programmes will be given in the 30 minutes per day public service broadcasting. And, will it fit in these guidelines?

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, except sports channels, we have asked other channels to do the programme for thirty minutes per day as per their convenience. There is no time slot for them. There is no language bar for them. It is left to them and the list is not limited. They can add other issues of social relevance in the regional languages as well. The Government of India, time and again, is in consultation with various channels. चाहे वे प्रसार भारती के रीजनल चैनल्स हों, वहां पर भी रीजनल लैंग्वेज जैसे आजकल, कुरुक्षेत्र और योजना पत्रिका हैं, अगर वे रीजनल लैंग्वेज में ही हैं, तो उनके लिए यह स्वीकृत होगा कि वे रीजनल लैंग्वेज में ही ढीलें। वे दिन के किसी भी समय दिखा सकते हैं। यह जरूरी नहीं है कि एक स्पेशल समय में ही दिखाना है।

श्री उपसभापति : श्री राघव ठाकुर, माननीय सदस्यगण, कृपया ध्यान दें कि आपकी पार्टी के अगर किसी मेम्बर को पहले मौका मिल चुका है, तो चेयर के पास बड़ा सीमित मौका होता है कि एक ही पार्टी के सब लोगों को बार-बार एक ही सवाल पर मौका दे। चेयर के बंधन और सीमा आप समझते हैं, इसलिए जैसा चेयरमैन साहब ने कहा है कि अपने नाम भेज दें और यहां उस प्रक्रिया का पालन होता है, जिसके तहत आपको मौका मिलता है।

श्री राघव ठाकुर : उपसभापति महोदय, आप खुद एक जर्नलिस्ट रहें हैं और खबरों के महत्व को समझते हैं। कैसे इस देश के अंदर... (व्यवसाय) ...

श्री उपसभापति : राघव जी, आप अपना सवाल पूछिए।

श्री राघव ठाकुर : कैसे इस देश के अंदर न्यूज अब नॉयज एव नाइज़ के तब्दील होती जा रही है। मेरा सवाल बड़ा सरल है। इस देश में अधिकतर चैनल्स शाम 5 बजे के बाद रात 11 बजे तक एक भड़काऊ
बहस कराकर मानसिक प्रदूषण फैलाने का प्रयास करते हैं। आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा सवाल है कि क्या सरकार कोई योजना लाकर उन भड़काऊ चैनल्स और एंक्स के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई कर रही है? यदि कर रही है, तो क्या कर रही है, उसके बारे में भूमिका को बताएं।

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे यह लगता है कि इसमें स्पष्ट तौर पर नियम भी कहते हैं कि इसकी तीन चरण पर प्रक्रिया है। पहली, अगर आपकी ऐसी कोई शिकायत है कि जो चैनल इस तरह का प्रोग्राम करता है, उसी के स्तर पर उसका निवारण होगा। उसके बाद जो एसोसिएशन है, उसके स्तर पर होगा। यदि नहीं होता है, तब वह इंटर-डिपार्टमेंटल कमेटी के पास आएगा। यदि तक भड़काऊ बहस के बारे में जनता की तरफ से ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं आई है। अगर आपके पास किसी चैनल के प्रति ऐसी कोई शिकायत है, तो मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय संसद हमें निश्चित तौर पर लिखकर दे। नियमों के अनुसार जो भी कार्रवाई होगी - इसमें तीन टियर सिस्टम है, उसमें पहले चरण में ही उसका निवारण हो जाएगा और अगर नहीं होता और तीसरे चरण पर भी आता है, तो वह डिपार्टमेंट कहीं पीछे नहीं रहने वाला है। हम अवधारण देखेंगे कि ऐसी शिकायतों पर क्या कार्रवाई की जा सकती है? सर, इसमें तीन टियर सिस्टम है, जिसमें चैनल के स्तर पर सबसे पहले निपटा जाता है।

श्री उपसभापति : क्वे शन नम्बर 95. डा. सस्मित पाट्रा।

National Maritime Heritage Festival status for Bali Jatra of Cuttack, Odisha

*95.  DR. SASMIT PATRA:  Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a)  whether Government is considering providing National Maritime Heritage Festival status for Bali Jatra of Cuttack in the State of Odisha;
(b)  whether Government has received letter from the State Government of Odisha in this regard; and
(c)  if so, the details of the status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI MEENAKSHI LEKHI): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a)  No, Sir. There is no such scheme for giving status to any festival as National Maritime Heritage Festival.

(b)  Yes, Sir.
A formal letter dated 12.11.2019 from the Hon’ble Chief Minister of Odisha (Annexure-I) was received in the Ministry of Culture with the suggestion to consider the socio cultural importance of ‘Bali Jatra’ festival of Cuttack, Odisha and to accord it the status of a ‘National Maritime Heritage Festival’. The matter was examined in this Ministry and a formal reply was sent to the Hon’ble Chief Minister of Odisha from the then Hon’ble Culture Minister on 24.12.2019 (Annexure-II) stating that the issue of granting the status of National Festival to any festival did not fall under the purview of the Ministry of Culture. However, taking into consideration the socio cultural importance of Bali Jatra Festival in Odisha, the Government has been providing cultural support through its Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre (EZCC), Kolkata. Further, under Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav a three-day National Dhara event ‘Samudramanthan’ had been organized at the Odisha Maritime Museum at Cuttack to focus on the State’s glorious seafaring history, coinciding with the inauguration of the historic Bali Jatra. The event included panel and roundtable discussions on the country’s maritime history locations, traditions, ship building, navigation, trade and cultural exchange, maritime security and international law. Brief details of the event are at (Annexure-III).

ANNEXURE-I

NAVEEN PATNAIK
CHIEF MINISTER, ODISHA

LOKA SEVA BHAWAN
BHUBANESWAR

D.O. No. UM.31/2019-127/CM
12.11.2019

Dear Shri Patel Ji,

Bali Yatra (also known as Boitabandana) is an ancient festival held in the city of Cuttack in Odisha to commemorate the glorious tradition of Seafaring activities of Odia mariners (Sadhavas). It marks the days when ancient Sadhavas (Odia Sailors) would set sail to distant lands of Bali, as well as Java, Sumatra and Borneo for trade and cultural expansion. They sailed in large vessels called Boitas. This rich legacy is observed through the celebration of Bali Yatra. The festival begins in the month of November on the full-moon day of Kartika (Purnima) and continues for seven to ten
days. It is celebrated annually as a large open fair and is considered to be one of the most celebrated festivals of Odisha.

The maritime heritage and overseas trade related achievements of ancient India are evident in Indus Seals. On Eastern seaboard it was Odia Mariners (Sadhavas) who have been the torchbearers of the Indian maritime prowess since ancient times. The footprints of this enterprise are evident in the South Eastern regions particularly in Bali, Java and Sumatra. People of Indian origin in general are known as ‘Klings’ in the South Eastern countries and this could be indicating of the old association with Kalinga in terms of trade and cultural exchanges. The recalled public memories of this age old maritime trade-centric traditions have taken the form of “Bali Yatra” (The journey to Bali) an annual festival in Odisha.

The tell-take markers of cultural interactions between eastern parts of India, particularly of ancient Kalinga can easily be observed in the customs and traditions of Bali, particularly in language, cuisine, dress, dance forms, rituals etc. In that sense, the “Bali Yatra” of Cuttack and the identical cultural traits in Bali reminds us of this legacy.

As India looks to the East to revive the age-old contacts with South East Asia aiming at mutual economic growth of India and the countries in that region, I would be appropriate and timely that Bali Yatra which celebrates the enterprising spirit of the ancient India is recognized at the National Level so that the daring initiatives of our seafaring ancestors are duly recollected and acknowledged.

The Bali Yatra is an integral part of the cultural ethos of Odisha. It is deeply embedded in the collective consciousness of the Odia people. Bali Yatra is the signature festival of Cuttack, the Millennium City. Hence, I would suggest you to kindly consider the social cultural importance of “Bali Yatra” festival and accord it the status of a ‘National Maritime Heritage Festival’. And, I am sure that would be a befitting tribute to our heritage and on inspiration for our future.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

(NAVEEN PATNAIK)

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL,
Minister of Tourism & Culture,
Government of India
New Delhi- 110001.
Please refer to your D.O. letter No. UM-/127-2019/31CM dated 12 November, 2019 wherein you have suggested that ‘Bali Yatra Utsav’ which is held in Odisha be accorded the status of a National Festival.

The mandate of Ministry of Culture is to protect, preserve and promote various forms of folk art and culture throughout the country. In so far as the issue relating to accord the status of a National Festival to Bali Yatra Utsav is concerned, I would like to inform you that declaring a Festival as a National Festival does not come under the purview of Ministry of Culture.

Regards,

Sd/-
(Prahlad Singh Patel)
24/12

Shri Naveen Patnaik,
Hon’ble Chief Minister,
Government of Odisha,
Secretariat, Secretariat Marg,
Bhubaneswar - 751001
Samudramanthan - a Dhara Event inaugurated in Odisha

A three-day National Dhara event ‘Samudramanthan’ organised under the aegis of ‘Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav’ in Odisha to focus on the State’s glorious seafaring history and create the Vision Document on Maritime Traditions - 2047 was kicked off in Bhubaneswar on 8th November, 2022.

Coinciding with the inauguration of the historic Bali Jatra at nearby Cuttack, the event was organized by the Indian Knowledge System Division of Ministry of Education in association with the Ministry of Culture and SOA. The event included panel and roundtable discussions on the country’s maritime history locations, traditions, ship building, navigation, trade and cultural exchange, maritime security and international law held at the Odisha Maritime Museum at Cuttack.

During the inaugural programme, the speakers highlighted India’s ancient maritime exploits saying it was the only country after which an ocean had been named. India wielded enormous influence in South East Asia through its trade, culture and geo-politics during the time and that efforts were on to revive the ancient ‘stitched ship technology’ practised by Indians to build ships centuries ago.

‘Samudramanthan’ is a part of the Dhara series of events which focus on India’s past history and achievements while endeavouring to connect the same with the present and prepare an action plan for the next 25 years. The Dhara events held so far include India’s contribution to the field of mathematics, India’s calendar system, Astrophysics and Astronomy, Ayurveda and Martial Arts. The program on maritime tradition was planned in Odisha because of the state’s glorious tradition in the field.
मापदंड तय करेगा, जिससे कि आगे के दिनों में केवल बाली जात्रा ही नहीं, बल्कि देश में कई ऐसे 
विषय हो सकते हैं, जिनका कि उस लिस्ट में शामिल किया जाए?

श्रीमती मीनाक्षी लेखी : माननीय उपसमाप्ति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो अपना उत्तर दिया है, 
उसके लिए मैं उनका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। उसमें उन्होंने जो दो महत्वपूर्ण विषय बताए हैं, उन्हीं पर 
मेरा दूसरा सल्लमेन्टरी है। उन्होंने कहा है कि इसकी राष्ट्रीय और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक बहुत 
बड़ी पहचान है। क्या मिनिस्ट्री इस बारे में सोचेंगी कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर और बाली में अंतरराष्ट्रीय 
स्तर पर आईसीसीआर और हमारी जो दूसरी एजेंसी हैं, उनके माध्यम से बाली जात्रा, जो 
ओडिशा के कटक में होती है, उसका प्रचार-प्रसार किया जाए?

डा. सस्मित पाटा : माननीय उपसमाप्ति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो अपना उत्तर दिया है, 
उसके लिए मैं उनका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। उसमें उन्होंने जो दो महत्वपूर्ण विषय बताए हैं, उन्हीं पर 
मेरा दूसरा सल्लमेन्टरी है। उन्होंने कहा है कि इसकी राष्ट्रीय और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक बहुत 
बड़ी पहचान है। क्या मिनिस्ट्री इस बारे में सोचेंगी कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर और बाली में अंतरराष्ट्रीय 
स्तर पर आईसीसीआर और हमारी जो दूसरी एजेंसी हैं, उनके माध्यम से बाली जात्रा, जो 
ओडिशा के कटक में होती है, उसका प्रचार-प्रसार किया जाए?
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Dr. L. Hanumanthaiah. It is good that you are asking question related to National Maritime Heritage Festival Status for Bali Jatra of Cuttack. The question relates to Cuttack.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: No, I have other issues also in this, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have to put your question on Cuttack and Odisha. You know it; you run the House.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Sir, my concern is that in the reply given by the hon. Minister, there is no scheme for giving status of National Maritime Heritage Festival to Bali Festival. But, I would suggest that the Department of Culture has to take cognizance of historical festivals like Dussehra in Karnataka and the Hampi utsav in Karnataka, which have got UNESCO recognition. Some are important historically and some are important religiously. So, the Department has to take cognizance of these across the country and recognise them as nationally important festivals.
maritime culture also -- incorporating Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj’s naval ensign Akshoni. As you know, the INS Vikrant is an important testimony to it. So, does the Government plan to set up a national maritime heritage complex in Maharashtra as is being set up in Lothal, Gujarat? If not, the reasons thereof!

SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, India’s maritime history needs to be celebrated by people across the globe because somewhere that has been neglected. The fact is that our maritime history is as old as a few centuries Before Christ. Many ports are found in Odisha which belong to fourth, fifth Centuries Before Christ. Lothal happens to be the ancient-most port in India, man-made port. सातवीं सेचुरी का वह पोटर् है, seventh, eighth century B.C. So, comparison between Lothal and the maritime history in Maharashtra cannot be made; they cannot be compared with. So far as maritime achievements of India are concerned, whether it is Maharashtra or it is Odisha or it is the coastal regions of India, each part needs to be celebrated. I would request that many actions can be taken up by the State Governments and many actions can be taken up by the Central Government. The Central Government under ‘आज़ादी का अमृत महोत्सव’ and various other schemes is encouraging the State Governments and is working with them. So, if any such proposal or a thing comes, it will be considered on its merit. But the State Government is also free to take up these issues.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri N.R. Elango. It is on Odisha.

SHRI N.R. ELANGO: Similar one. Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to know whether the Government is having any plan to declare Jallikattu festival which is having 4,000 years of history -- and it is also connected with religious sentiments of people of Tamil Nadu -- as a National Heritage Festival, or, in the alternative, to declare this a 'preserved tradition' under the Bio Diversity Act.

SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Sir, there is no such proposal as of now, and, if any such thing comes, it will be decided on its own merit. I can very proudly exhibit, not just before this House but all over, the whole world knows that diversity in India is as wide and vast as it can be thought of. No other country can be compared with it. Each State, each part of the country, each village will have its own festival, its own festivities. I have given, and I can provide a list that how Government of India is working with all the centres. Under our zonal cultural centres, we try to celebrate right from Indus festival to Dussehra in Maharashtra and Leh. From North to South, East
to West, we work with every State, and if there is any requirement of any such grant or working with Government of India, we will welcome that. But for 'National Heritage Festival', we cannot choose one over the other, and, I am sure, the Member would appreciate that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question No. 96, माननीय श्री कपिल सिबल जी; अनुपस्थित। माननीय बृजलाल जी।

**Delay in translocation of Asiatic Lions from Gir Forest**

*96. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government is planning to move the Asiatic Lions from Gir Forest to another location, if so, the sites earmarked and the timeline and if not, the reasons therefor;
(b) the reason for the delay in the movement of the lions from their habitat in Gir Forest since the Supreme Court judgement in 2013;
(c) the reason for not listing the translocation in the 25-year roadmap of Project Lion; and
(d) the details of the Asiatic Lions that have died in the Gir Forest till 2022 since the Supreme Court judgement and the steps taken to protect the lions in the Gir Forest?

MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) A Committee was constituted by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change with a view to assess the suitability of habitat for lions in potential sites in Gujarat and make recommendations regarding facilitation of natural dispersal of lions and the modalities for establishment of lion population in newly identified sites in the State of Gujarat. The Committee has recommended a participatory management approach for expanding lion population, greater involvement of communities and awareness and sensitization programmes, especially in newly occupied territories. The Ministry is providing financial assistance
to the State of Gujarat for lion conservation activities including for habitat improvement, water management, grassland development and prey augmentation. These activities will also facilitate the natural dispersal of lions beyond the Gir landscape.

(b) The lions have moved to forested patches through conducive corridors and are now distributed in nine districts of Saurashtra namely Junagadh, Gir Somnath, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Botad, Porbandar, Jamnagar, Rajkot and Surendranagar constituting 53 Talukas covering a sprawling expanse of around 30000 sq. km which is termed as the Asiatic Lion Landscape. However, in compliance of the directions of Hon’ble Supreme Court of India in I.A. No. 100 in Writ Petition (Civil) No.337/1995 in Centre for Environment Law, WWF-I vs Union of India & Others vide their order dated 15th April, 2013, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has constituted an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Additional Director General of Forests (Wildlife), MoEF&CC. The committee has met six times. The State Specific Empowered Committees have also been constituted in the State of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat under the chairmanship of their respective Chief Wild Life Wardens for overlooking the translocation process. The translocation will be done only after mutual consultations between State specific empowered committees of the two States covering all aspects of translocation including evaluation of the habitat proposed for the translocation, procedures and guidelines required to be followed for translocation and also the safety and security aspects of the translocation.

(c) As per the document titled ‘Project Lion: Lion @47 vision for Amrutkal’ the Barda Wildlife Sanctuary, Gujarat has been identified and assessed by the Wildlife Institute of India as a potential site where a population of 40 adult and sub-adult lions can be accommodated in the larger landscape of Barda-Alechhills and coastal forests through natural dispersal.

(d) Incidences of deaths of Asiatic Lions due to various factors such as natural deaths, train hits, electric shocks, falling in well, infighting, disease etc. have been reported in and around Gir Forest.
The important steps taken to protect lions includes:

i. Listing the species in Schedule-I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, thereby, according it the highest degree of legal protection from hunting.

ii. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 provides for punishment for violation of its provisions. The Act also provides for forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapon that is used for committing wildlife offence.

iii. Asiatic Lion has been identified by Ministry as one of the 22 Critically Endangered species for focused recovery program under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of ‘Development of Wildlife Habitat’.

iv. Financial assistance is provided to the State Government of Gujarat under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of ‘Development of Wildlife Habitats’ for the conservation and protection of Asiatic Lions and their habitat.

v. Appointment of ‘Vanya Prani Mitra’ (Wildlife Friend) in villages around Gir area.

vi. Wireless Network in and around Gir area for fast communication.

vii. Checking Nakas on entry points for keeping track of movements of vehicles and people.

viii. Law enforcement authorities in the State of Gujarat maintain strict vigil against poaching of wild animals, including Asiatic Lions.

ix. Wild Life Crime Control Bureau has been set up to gather intelligence about poaching and unlawful trade in wild animals and animal articles and to achieve inter-state and trans-boundary coordination in enforcement of wildlife laws.

x. The Ministry has formulated the 3rd ‘National Wildlife Action Plan’ for a period of 2017 to 2031 to save wild animals, including Asiatic Lions in the country. The Plan focuses on landscape approach in conservation of all wildlife irrespective of where they occur.

xi. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change released the Advisory for management of Human Wildlife Conflict in February 2021 and guidelines in June, 2022, which also provide for improvement of wildlife habitats.

xii. In order to further strengthen conservation of wildlife, Eco-Sensitive Zones (ESZs) are notified around National Parks and Sanctuaries under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
SHRI MOHAMMED NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, thank you for allowing me to ask a supplementary. 'Project Lion' is something that is very close to our hearts. I would like to ask the Minister that how much fund has been allotted for this project, and is there any plan to increase this allocation?

SHRI MOHAMMED NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, thank you for allowing me to ask a supplementary. 'Project Lion' is something that is very close to our hearts. I would like to ask the Minister that how much fund has been allotted for this project, and is there any plan to increase this allocation?
अलग-अलग योजनाएं बनाई जाती हैं और इनके लिए पर्याप्त धनराशि की व्यवस्था भी की गई है। जहाँ तक माननीय सदस्य द्वारा स्पेसिफिक राशि पूँछे जाने का प्रश्न है, तो मैं उसके तथ्य संज्ञान में लेकर आप तक पहुंच आएंगा।

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्म : उपसभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूं कि क्या सरकार का देश में वन क्षेत्र के विस्तार के लिए कोई नये प्रयास करने का प्रस्ताव है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 2.00 pm.

[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 two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

Serious effects of global warming and the need for remedial steps to tackle it

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Tiruchi Siva, Shri Pramod Tiwari and Shri Sandosh Kumar P, to raise a Discussion on the serious effects of global warming and the need for remedial steps to tackle it.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you personally for having given me an opportunity to initiate a very important discussion. I also thank the Government for having taken up the Short Duration Discussion which we have been asking for long. We have chosen the subject of global warming and climate change which is threatening the entire world, at large. The learned Minister is here. He is making very serious and sincere effort; I appreciate him. I just don’t want to make this debate as another debate like COP conferences and other conferences across the globe, which have resulted in nothing. I want this debate, at least, to come to some concrete results to address the prevailing issue of climate change. So, I think, it would be a very healthy discussion because we all have a concern about the
future and the present too. What is looming over our head is very alarming and threatening. I feel that it is not the responsibility of only the Union Government; it is also of the State Governments; it is also of the private sector; it is also of the civil society, yourself, myself and everyone in the country.

Global warming is the contributory factor for climate change. Climate change is the change in temperature, humidity, air, wind and precipitation factors. Global warming is a phenomenon which is very natural in nature. The earth by itself produces some Green House Gases like carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide and methane. It is a process of the earth. When animals and plants decay, they emit gases and the plants absorb them. So, it is a natural process. The emission of these Green Houses Gases is very necessary to trap the sunlight. If it were not so, the earth would become an ice planet; it would get frozen. These Green House Gases trapped the sunlight and protected the earth so far. As long as men didn’t intervene, nature was protecting itself and the lives also. When men started emitting Green House Gases, which was exorbitant, it increased the temperature on the earth which also led to rise in sea level and other things. Everyone knows it; I don’t want to give any data or the statistics or the reasons or the causes. Yes, of course, we should see the cause, the effect and the responsibility. We alone are not the cause; the whole world is the cause for it. But the effect upon us is more. India will be the seventh country to be affected because of this climate change. Everyone has to take remedial measures. COP-27, as was expected again, after many such meetings, resulted in nothing. At last, it came out with the intention to create a corpus fund of around 100 billion US dollars for the developing countries to face the climate change. I do not know how far it will help. Our Environment Minister has evolved some strategy. He is working on it. I am from the State of Tamil Nadu and I should say that we have our own responsibility. The target of the Union Government is that by 2070, there will be zero carbon emission. Am I right? It is around 50 years from now. But I am scared for 2040. What was the situation in 2000 and what it is in 2020? We can see the variations. The threat has increased. The alarm bell is ringing like anything. I don’t think that we can wait for 50 years. So, I think the measures have to be very urgent and very immediate.

The Tamil Nadu Government has evolved some policies. Our Chief Minister, Mr. Stalin, has announced that we would achieve zero carbon emission even before 2070. By 2030, fifty per cent of our electricity generation will be from the renewable energy sources. For that, he has not just stopped with an announcement. We have started solar projects with an investment of Rs.70,000 crores. So, it should not just be with words. We have got some other schemes also. I am very happy to mention these steps, and other States can also follow that, and, I hope, the Union Minister will
appreciate these. We have got Tamil Nadu Climate Change Mission, Green Tamil Nadu Mission, Tamil Nadu Wetlands Mission. In addition, we have also established a Special Purpose Vehicle, called Tamil Nadu Green Climate Company. Tamil Nadu has got a coastline of 1,076 kilometres and we have started afforestation and we are growing mangroves. So, we don’t just stop at expressing our concern, or, pointing fingers at others, as is done in the international conferences. Everyone points fingers at the developed countries and says that these countries are responsible for climate change. That does not solve the problem. Everyone has got the responsibility.

We are going to leave our generations to live. We may leave them with education. We may leave them with property. We may leave them with many other things, but will they have water to drink, will they have air to breathe, or, even food to eat? This is a very big question. I imagine that. Maybe it is not hallucination. It is, of course, waiting to happen. It is real. The sea level, which is rising, will take in many of the coastlines. And, scientists say that in 2040, the blue will mean only the sea and not the sky, and you will have to get into a boat, and reach to some point because you will have no place to live. We see today that the rivers are becoming dead. Forests are disappearing. Peasants are displacing and the sky is small. All this is alarming. What can we do? I say for the Governments. I say for the individuals, including Agrawalji. He said, when I was flying... (Interruptions)... We have to see the reasons. The sun scorches Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and New Delhi, and there are frequent floods in Southern India, that too in Tamil Nadu, and the recent one was the cyclone. It is, of course, very certain that frequent cyclones will be there. There will be more droughts. Fertile lands will turn into dry lands. So, where will we go for food? There is one question, for which two answers are there. What will be the future of the world after 20 years? The first reply is that the world will be ruled by Artificial Intelligence. Robots will be doing everything. Man will be comfortable with only luxuries. Sentiments and relationships would have all gone. That is different. India will become a supernatural power and economic power. Everything will be there. The other part is: how many species will be extinct? What will be the life of the living beings? Already, it is said that 200 species get extinct per day, and it is said that after 10 years, 10,000 species will be extinct, not numbers, but 10,000 species will be extinct, and human life will also be included later by and by. So, this one question remains as to what will happen after 20 years. We are living in a utopia that we will be having Artificial Intelligence. We are educated; we are rich; we have money. But, where will we go for food? We cannot eat money. I am bothered about it. After 20 or 25 years, we may not be there but our generations will be there. What are we going to leave for them? Sir, this is very, very serious issue. That is why, I said, everyone
has a responsibility. Let me share yesterday’s incident. I took a flight from Chennai to Delhi. In the Business Class, before serving the meal, they spread a towel on the table, and, the material of the cloth was quite thick. I said that I did not want that towel. She asked for the reason. I replied, firstly, because the table was clean and secondly, without being used and soiled, she would put that in the bin for washing, which will definitely consume water and detergent. So, for no reason, I am going to waste water and detergent. Sir, do you know what the passenger sitting next to me did? Although the air hostess appreciated me but that passenger looked at me strangely as if I was not having proper etiquettes or something like that. We live in a false world. What are all these things?

Sir, when we go to a marriage or function, as we all are considered to be important persons, we are offered water in a pet bottle. We drink a little bit from that and leave it there. One can find many bottles lying there in such functions. Water is also wasted. What do I do? I see nothing wrong in sharing this. I am happy to share that. I also tell this to students of schools and colleges whenever I get the opportunity to address them. Sir, I carry my bottle along with me. As a result, I do two things. Firstly, I save water, and, secondly, I do not dump plastic in a particular place. We see whales found dead in the sea with tonnes of plastic in their stomach. Similar is the case with elephants in forests.

Let me tell you about an incident which happened a month ago. Everyone knows that Mettur Dam, which is a very big dam in Tamil Nadu, which caters to the needs of irrigation and drinking water. Just near Mettur Dam, it was thirty seconds news on television; ten tonnes of fish were dead and floating for no reason. Nobody followed it, nobody bothered about it. Sir, I have a request to the Minister. It is not only your responsibility. We understand that. It is not a blame game that you are not doing this or that. We may have some reservations. That is a different issue. Here, I am discussing a very important issue with concern with responsibility. That is why, I said that this debate should have an outcome not in the COP-27 but today in Rajya Sabha, we should come up with a concrete idea and with a concrete scheme. Then only, this debate will be a useful debate.

You have to coordinate with other Ministers. You have to coordinate with the Minister for Agriculture. The fertilizers that are used in agriculture produce more nitrous-oxide, and, therefore, we have to return to the organic farming. You have to coordinate with the Minister of Urban Development. Constructions should not come up on drainages or on watersheds. You have to coordinate with Industries Minister. Methane is 21 times potent than carbon dioxide. Sir, in California, recently, there was a leakage in a methane storage. It was nearly five billion cubic feet, which is
equivalent to the emission of six lakh vehicles per day. They took three months to control that. Today morning, the Minister for Science and Technology was replying that a nuclear project in Tamil Nadu. ...\textit{(Interruptions)}... Kudankulam and Kalpakkam. When someone raised the apprehension and asked about the plans for the nuclear waste. He said that they had not experienced any leakage so far. What is this, Sir? You do not have to find a solution after having met with an accident? You have to be well prepared to stop that accident?

Sir, we talk about producing more renewable energy or solar power and all that. Tamil Nadu is potent with wind power. The quantity of power generated through nuclear power in India is equivalent to the wind power generated in Tamil Nadu. You have to think about all these things. So many States are there. Rajasthan is there, Gujarat is there. Solar power is concentrated there. In spite of that, our Government is attempting to increase nuclear power by three times in the coming years. You may generate power because we are going to substitute electrical vehicles in place of fossil fuel vehicles. But when the nuclear project has come in, the big question before us, rather the apprehension before us, a genuine apprehension, is what you are going to do with the nuclear waste. We cannot think about what can happen to the world with toxic things from the nuclear waste. We still think of what happened in Bhopal. It is not a nuclear one. But we still remember the Bhopal tragedy. What happened in Chernobyl in Russia? So, diversified activities must be sensible and practically possible. We should not harm the human generation in future. Just fulfilling the present needs is not the issue. We should have foresightedness. We should look into the future. What would happen in future? Sir, India is the third ...\textit{(Interruptions)}...

\textbf{SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:} Sir, the emission of greenhouse gases ...\textit{(Interruptions)}...

\textbf{MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:} Siva ji, please speak. ...\textit{(Interruptions)}...

\textbf{SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:} The emission of greenhouse gases by 10 countries amounts to two-thirds of the whole world’s emission. Surprising! The UN has got hundreds of countries. We say there are two hundred countries; some are unknown here and there. But 10 countries contribute to two-thirds of the total emission, and we stand at third place. China is at number one. It emits 10.6 gigatonnes. Two years ago, it was
9.8 gigatonnes and now it is 10.6. United States emits 4.7 gigatonnes. India was 2.3 tonnes and now it is 2.8 gigatonnes. So, Sir, I think it is high time we have to think about it. Ten countries are going to raise question about the lives of the whole human community in the world. Obama said that there is no other threat going to be for the future generation except climate change, and his successor said that it was only a hoax. That is not within our purview. But they have contributed more. They are not able to be stopped. We are also doing it. That is why I initially said that it is not only the responsibility of the Union Government; it is also our responsibility, the responsibility of every individual, civil society, even organizations in the private sector. I think the Civil Aviation Ministry could issue a circular that onboard and everywhere, pet bottles should be avoided. This sort of wasting towels and other formalities should be stopped. It is a very small thing but it can contribute a lot. We need water. Now itself, we are suffering. I think the Minister is very serious. He has evolved many things, but I have something to bring to his knowledge. We have concerns about the Environment Ministry’s recent EIA notification. The Environment Protection Act, the Water Act, the Forest Conservation Act, the Bio Diversity Act, all these will result in degradation of forests. We need forests. Only the protection and extending the forests will save the nation, save the world, save the humans. That is what I said at the outset itself. Whatever gas emission is emitted was absorbed by the plants but now forests are not there. Forests are disappearing. Glaciers are melting. Ice sheets are going off. Sir, the Minister is well-informed and he would accept that there were 10 things that were absorbing the heat waves. Out of them, 4 have already been exhausted. And when the rest are also exhausted, I don’t want to say what will happen. ...(Interruptions)...
Again, I say, Sir, we are all here with responsibility, every one of us. We should think about our future generation. What are we going to leave for them? Not just education. Not just properties. ...(Interruptions)...
Please. This is what we are. When we say responsibility, the responsibility lies not just with the Members of Parliament. When we ourselves lack it, what would the common man do who is not literate or who is not aware of what lies before us?

Sir, while participating in this discussion, I am really trembling. Because I think above myself; I think about others. I talk like that. My State is known for social justice. Also, my Government, headed by our Leader, is striving for environmental justice. That is why our coastline, the stretch of 1,067 km, is being afforested. I think when he comes to know about it, he would appreciate that. These are very, very important and minute things which I would like to highlight. I now leave it for the rest of the Members to share their views.
Sir, very importantly, we need stronger guidelines from the Ministry, because we are afraid many States would suffer more droughts and frequent hurricanes and cyclones would befall in the coming days and sea would encroach into the city where we are living. These are not just statistics. This is not just imagination or hallucination. It is about the lives of our future. Every single thing worth living has disappeared into thin air and all we can do is this. As I said, a big part of climate action lies in protecting and expanding forest coverage. I just don't want to conclude my speech with a pessimistic note. My concern is the serious effects that it would bring on us. I would like to give a few suggestions. I told you what I do at marriage halls, what I do on flight and wherever I go. On the way, if I see a tap leaking, I would go and stop that. I will stop my car. Either I will go or ask the person accompanying me to stop that because I know how precious water is. Earlier water was available at the depth of 40 feet. Now it has gone down to 800 feet. More crops in a single farm. We have to concentrate on such things. I requested the Minister that he has to coordinate with all the Ministers. He has a very big responsibility. He is not just the Cabinet Minister holding one portfolio. It involves the future lives of the human beings, future of the nation and the world.

Apart from going and participating in global summits, we have to do something. We need to expand forest coverage. Regulations need to be tightened and enforced to ensure forest protection while acquiring land for public projects. To drive climate action, we need to consider climate catastrophes as largely man made.

Sir, I leave it to the wisdom of my colleagues and I expect the Minister to give a concrete reply. I think I have initiated a very, very important discussion today in this august House. As I said, Sir, let it not conclude like the other recent summit -- COP-27. Today, let us come up with a concrete solution. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Tiruchi Siva ji, for speaking from the core of your heart. You have initiated very nicely. It is a very serious subject related with the future of human kind and planet.
आ रहे हैं। हालात बहुत खराब हैं। यह हो सकता है कि आज आप और हम सीधे तीर पर जलवायु परिवर्तन का अगर महसूस नहीं कर पा रहे हों, लेकिन हम लोग जिस तरफ जा रहे हैं, हम जल्द ही गंभीर चापें में आ सकते हैं। यह समस्या इतनी गंभीर है कि प्रकृति के अस्तित्व पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि जिस तरह से ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के कारण जलवायु में बदलाव आ रहा है, उससे न केवल लोगों के जीवन और ग्रिनलेव को खतरा है, बल्कि उनकी आय पर भी इस बदलाव का भारी असर पड़ेगा। लेकिन यह नौबत आई क्यों? अगर हम देखें, तो यह समस्या उस बक्से छुपा है। जब हमारी इसानी गतिविधियों के कारण पूरे वातावरण में सीओ2, यानी कार्बन डाईऑक्साइड और फिशेन जैसी प्रीनहाउस सैक्सेज्ज की मात्रा ज्यादा बढ़ गई और इन मात्राओं ने सूर्य की गर्मी की ज्यादा सोखा, जिसके कारण घरहोट का तापमान बढ़ा और हम सबके सामने जलवायु परिवर्तन, ग्लोबल वार्मिंग, जीवन समस्या आये। इन गतिविधियों का मुख्य कारण जीवाश्म ईंधनों का इस्तेमाल है। कोयला, पेट्रोल, डीजल और हमने जमीन से जो सैक्सेज्ज ली है, उनका इस्तेमाल करना इसका प्रमुख कारक हो सकता है। इसकी शुरुआत उपयोगिक क्रांति से हुई है, क्योंकि तब से लेकर आज तक इस वातावरण में कार्बन डाईऑक्साइड की मात्रा 30 फीसदी बढ़ी है। हम यह भी कह सकते हैं कि आज वातावरण में जितनी कार्बन डाईऑक्साइड है, वह पहले कभी नहीं थी। इसका एक सबसे खतरनाक कारण यह भी है कि हमने वनों की अंधनुमा कटाई करना शुरू कर दिया है। हमने कोविड-19 की इस महामारी को भी देखा है, जिसमें हमने ऑक्सीजन की महत्व को भी जाना। पेड़, जो ऑक्सीजन देते हैं और कार्बन डाईऑक्साइड लेते हैं, हमने उनकी महत्व को भी पहचाना है। हमारा इतिहास भी गवाह है कि हम लक्षण जो की तीर लगा, तब हमने उसकी जान से भी जान। यह जड़ी-बूटी, जहां वनस्पति, अगर हम इनकी महत्व को स्वीकार करेंगे, तो हम समाधान के रूप में हमें होगी और अगर हम इस महत्व को नकारेंगे, तो हमारे सामने ऐसी समस्याएं जरूर आएंगी। कई रिसर्च जानते हैं कि आज घरहोट का तापमान 1.2 डिग्री सेल्सियस है और आने वाले दिनों में यह 1.5 डिग्री सेल्सियस तक भी जा सकता है। अगर हालात ऐसे ही होंगे और ये बदलाव दो डिग्री सेल्सियस तक पहुंच गए, तो हम महामारी के कंगर पर, बदबादी के कंगर पर खड़े होंगे। इसके कारण तो बहुत से हें, मगर हमें इसके समाधानों पर जाना होगा।

महदय, प्रकृति का समान और नेचुरल रिसोर्सज का संरक्षण, यह हमारी परंपरा और वर्तमान प्रायोगिकाओं का हिस्सा रहा है। घरहोट इंसान के जरूरतों की भरपाई तो आसानी से कर सकती है, मगर उसके लालच की नहीं।

"यह घरहोट कहती हम सबसे ठीक लालच से अधिकार न कर, ठीक दोहन कर पर शोषण नहीं ठीक प्रकृति का प्रतिकार न कर।"

महदय, हमें इसकी महत्व को समझना होगा। हम सदियों से नेचर के साथ समन्वय में जीते चले आए हैं, लेकिन पिछले कई दशकों से हुए स्वार्थपूर्ण व्यवहार की वजह से प्रकृति का जो अस्वाभाविक रूप से स्वरूप सामने आया है, वह चित्र का बिंदु है। यह बात मानव कल्याण के लिए आत्म संवेदनशील दायित्व का हिस्सा है तो है ही, यह हम सभी की सामूहिक जिम्मेदारी भी है, इसलिए जलवायु परिवर्तन और ग्लोबल वार्मिंग जैसी इन समस्याओं का मुकाबला करने की कुंजी
के रूप में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की अवधारणा है - लाइफस्टाइल फॉर एनवायर्मेंट, यानी पर्यावरण के लिए जीवन शैली। लाइफ का इतिहासकार एक ऐसी जीवनशैली को अपनाया है, जो हमारी धरती के अनुरूप हो, इसे नुकसान न पहुंचाए।

"जीवन पद्धति में बदलाव करना ही होगा, अब हमें ऊँची उठाता को शीतलता से भरना ही होगा।"

महोदय, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने ग्लॉस्फोर्स में आयोजित जलवायु परिवर्तन पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र क्रेमस्टाफ सम्मेलन में 'पंचमूत' का मंत्र दिया और इस 'पंचमूत' के मंत्र के अनुसार, जो पहली बार कही, वह यह थी कि भारत अपनी गैर-जीवाश्म ऊर्जा क्षमता को 2030 तक 500 मेगावाट तक लाएगा। दूसरी बात, वर्ष 2030 तक भारत अपनी ऊर्जा आवश्यकता का 50 फीसदी स्थिरेय एनर्जी से पूरा करेगा। तीसरी बात, भारत अब से वर्ष 2030 तक अपने शुद्ध अनुमानित कार्बन उत्पादन में एक बिलियन टन की कटौती करेगा। और, वर्ष 2030 तक हम भारत अपनी अर्थव्यवस्था की कार्बन इंटेस्टीट को 45 प्रतिशत से 80 प्रतिशत करेगा।

विश्वव्यापी 'पंचमूत' के द्वारा माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस समस्या का समाधान दूसरी दुनिया के साथ साथ रखा है। भारत इस वैश्विक चुनौती को लेकर पूरी तरह सजया है और जलवायु परिवर्तन, ग्लोबल वार्मिंग को लेकर सरकार की ओर से उठाए जा रहे कदमों की पूरे विशेषता से पहुंचाना हो रही है। इसे देखकर आज दुनिया के सारे विकासशील देश ब्रिटेन के पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, जॉन ने बात की दोहरा रहे हैं और वह सत्य भी है कि 'वन सन, वन वर्ल्ड, वन ग्राउंड और वन नरेंद्र मोदी।'

आज माननीय प्रधान मंत्री, मोदी जी के भेदुल में भारत ने दुनिया में पर्यावरण के क्षेत्र में समाधानकारक देश के रूप में अपनी भूमिका निभाई है और हमारे निर्देशक ने यह साबित कर दिया है कि हम पर्यावरण के लिए सबसे ईमानदार देश हैं। अगर हम देखें तो इन निर्देशकों में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वाहनों को सभी बाहरी और स्पेसिफिक पेट्रोलियम में भारत का सीधे स्टेज IV से स्टेज VI पर आना, हरित क्रांति, जैविक खेती, जल संरक्षण, वातावरण, हमारी कुछ योजनाएं, जैसे उज्ज्वल दृश्यात्मक, स्वच्छता अभियान, वर्णवैद्यक विश्वारोपण आदि शामिल हैं।

जब विश्वारोपण की बात आती है, तो चूंकि में मध्य प्रदेश की निवासी हूं, इसलिए में मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री, माननीय शिवराज सिंह वोहान जी का यहाँ जिक्र करना चाहूँगी, जो प्रतिदिन देश दुनिया को वृद्धि विश्वारोपण और पर्यावरण को बदलने का संदेश दे रहे हैं। वैश्विक मंडल के बीच इन सभी निर्देशकों के भी साबित कर दिया कि जलवायु के इस चुनौती से निपटने में भारत के नेतृत्व में ही सफलता प्राप्त हो सकती है।

हम सब तो कहते हैं कि 'मोदी है तो मुमकिन है', लेकिन आज हम सबको मिलकर इस समस्या का समाधान करना होगा। ग्लोबल वार्मिंग को रोकने के लिए जिनने भी प्रकार के दृष्टिकोण हैं, उनको दूर करने के लिए हमें समृद्ध निर्माण करने की आवश्यकता है। हमारी धरती एक साइड विरासत है और इस ग्लोबल वार्मिंग से कोई एक देश या कोई शहर प्रभावित नहीं होगा, बल्कि उसका खामियांजा सारी मानव जाति को उठाना होगा। ऐसे में हमें यह तय करना होगा कि हम अपने लिए कैसे भविष्य चुनते हैं।
DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): Sir, the topic is a very important one, touches everyone across the globe and, today we are taking up this topic at a time when we have made promises to the world about how we are going to curb the effects of global warming. The topic is: 'Serious effects of global warming and the need for remedial steps to tackle it.' Climate change has been varying across time scales for centuries. It has started from individual to a collective effort about the activity of the human beings. We talk about global warming and we talk about climate change. At national level or international level or in academic circles, they are used interchangeably. So, they can be used either global warming or climate change. But to understand what is global warming, it is a very basic thing, but I would still make a point that whatever comes from the sun by way of sunlight and touches the earth, 30 per cent of it goes back because it is sent back by clouds, by particles, by ground surfaces, whatever, and 70 per cent is retained by oceans, land and air. But, Sir, the 30 per cent that goes up in the space, not only does it come back a little slowly, but it stays there and it becomes in a concentrated form and that is causing global warming to the earth. This global warming was taken very seriously and we had United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change which sets rules. Then, thereafter, we had the Montreal Protocol and the Kyoto Protocol where all countries are parties. That is why, we have Conference of the Parties at various fora. We had it in Paris, that is, COP-26 and we had it in Egypt, that is, COP-27 where all the countries, the Conference of the Parties come and make their statements. The issue as to why this is grave, as a student of Science because the atmosphere cannot be claimed by any one country, the emissions which have been emitted, may be, from the United States or from Japan or from Singapore or from India, they travel anywhere. Whatever goes in the air doesn’t have a specific space and that is why, here we are negotiating all the climate change clauses at Conference of the Parties as to what a particular country should do and what a particular country should contribute in order to curb the effects of climate change or global warming. That is the crux of the whole thing. Due to global warming, India has faced several, several serious issues and problems. Larger ones are- one is the agriculture sector; 50 per cent of our people are working in agriculture. Second is the industrial sector. Third is the cattle that is associated with
agriculture sector. The belching by the cows, the methane that is produced by way of
decaying corpses of animals and thirdly, mainly, vehicular pollution. All these
pollutions are emitting certain kinds of methane, nitrous oxide and, especially,
Chlorofluorocarbons. Chlorofluorocarbons are by the industrial sector and the
refrigeration sector. These two sectors give out the most of these chlorofluorocarbons
which are known as greenhouse gases. These greenhouse gases have a greenhouse
gas effect which is causing global warming. We want to go back to that standard of
1.5 centigrade temperature and, that is why, we are rushing towards meeting our
targets. Global warming is an issue that has to be, now, taken very seriously. As my
earlier colleagues have pointed out that in daily life also, we can contribute. We can
also contribute at policy level. But, the most important is that to curb this, we will
have to come very drastic steps. India has committed to these steps internationally
on these COP-26 and COP-27 fora. What are these gases? What do they do? When
these refrigeration gases are manufactured, these are freon and refron. They also
spill over the land. In one of my matters, these gases had gone also to the land
surface and gone to the water level. The water contained fluorides. So, the water
would look very clear when you look at it but when you drink that water with that
fluoride content, it will cause problems to your body. You will age, the vegetation will
be destroyed and the cattle will have mottling of teeth, wobbling of limbs and all that.
These effects slowly come to the surface and that shows how these gases which are
manufactured or the raw material that is stored in open spaces cause this kind of
global warming problems. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़, आप लोग पीछे बैठकर बात न करें। यहां बहुत गम्भीर चर्चा हो रही है।

DR. AMEE YAJNIK: This is here to stay. But, to curb these problems of the industry,
there has to be monitoring. These are air pollution matters. It also came to my notice
and also came before the hon. court when this matter was taken up that the
equipments to measure these pollutants which go in the air are not very effective and
we need to be modernizing them. This is one aspect of greenhouse gases causing so
many problems. Sir, the cattle and the agriculture are also the main contributors.
And the third contributor is this. We need to go for change or transition in energy.
Transition in energy means we are talking about going from coal to renewable energy.
We are thinking of a new kind of energy which is got from solar power or what we are
getting from other renewables because we have to cut down our fossil fuels. Fossil
fuel is human mankind indulging into the use of oil and coal. Now this fossil fuel is the
main factor or the main argument when it is coming to negotiations internationally
because our country has been using fossil fuels for a very long time. We have committed to curbing down or bringing down our emissions by 2017 to net zero. India is committed at the international level. How can we do it when we are having 70 per cent of our power production based on thermal, on coal? Coal is the main thing where you get emissions and this is not going to be scaled down unless we have cut down on our thermal power stations. So these power stations are one of the main contributors. We do not have a roadway or a roadmap because despite committing that we will cut down on our thermal production based on coal, I think; our country has auctioned more than 100 coal mines. We have brought in private players. On the one hand, we are committing to net zero emissions, but on the other hand, we have committed to the private sector coal mining. So where are we cutting down on our coal? Along with the coal-based thermal power stations, we also need to look as to what happens to the ash that comes out, the ash that is transported. This is another corresponding thing along with the thermal power stations. We have not been able to cut that down.

Second thing is the crop pattern. You have to change the agriculture pattern in the country. Most of the time, when I talk about climate change and climate negotiations, I think about the women who contribute in the agriculture sector. The women adjust to these changes in the patterns as to how to bring their crop out, how to yield, to bring another crop, how to change the pattern, and these women are hardly given any lessons in global warming or climate change. Yet they adjust themselves, they adapt themselves to the changing pattern and that is where, I think, we should get some learning out of these women who manage most of the agriculture sector in the farmlands.

Other thing is the industrial pattern. Here, the third commitment comes from clean energy. The clean energy requires a lot of investment in the industrial sector. Is there a roadmap to see that we bring this investment in the industrial sector in order to see that we give them clean energy and stop giving them the energy that is got from these power stations? Look at the investments, the budget and, today, I am not talking on the finance part or the budget commitments by the Finance Ministry of the country. I am trying to see how we curb the serious effects of global warming. If that budget allocation is not increased for the clean energy to be given to this industrial sector which is increasing today--we talk about Make in India; we want to be a manufacturing hub, we want other countries to shift their production to our country--where is the budget to bring in this kind of a clean energy investment? That budget is declining. Sir, I do not want to give data today. Today, is not the occasion
to bring in all these kind of data, but we are failing there to attract investments in the clean energy sector.

Sir, the fourth point is the renewable energy sector. We are talking about the Sun, we are talking about renewable energy from other water sources, but we are unable to see that we have our own solar panel manufacturing. Sir, 80 per cent of our panels are coming from China. Where do we have our solar panel manufacturing where we can have solar panels on the roofs? India went for a solar rooftop policy. And, I find that that solar rooftop policy has failed somewhere in some places very miserably. The hon. Minister of Environment and Forests is here, and I would like to bring to his notice. Sir, there needs to be a relook into this solar rooftop policy and also see that unless and until we manufacture solar panels domestically, I think, this solar scheme will not be effective. Also, there is a need to look at the wind energy. Sir, when somebody is travelling along the coastline of either Gujarat or the South of India, you find a number of wind energy mills, power windmills. But, somewhere I think there are some electrical power grid issues; this is also another factor which is coming to my mind when I see all the statistical data. Unless and until these things are not improved, the shift to renewable energy, to solar power, despite making laudable ambitions or making certain targeted goals, we will not be able to achieve this net zero target.

Sir, the other important aspect is that when we talk about clean energy, renewable energy, we are also talking about green buildings. Green buildings are a new concept. The green buildings are totally energy efficient buildings. I would request the hon. Environment Minister that though green buildings is a very, very wonderful idea but he must see to it that do we have the select specific skilled architects, designers who would look into this novice concept of green buildings, energy efficient buildings. Do we have that kind of a education department where we can train them to see that we have these green buildings. Sir, it is very easy to speak about all these subjects. They look very good but unless and until we have the wherewithal, we cannot meet those targets. Sir, 2070 is a long time. We may reach there but, if we do not reach there, where we have failed is the question. So, finally coming to the point that when we talk about negotiations or we talk about COP26, COP27, then, we have another COP28, the industrialised world has emitted emissions for so many centuries now because they industrialised first; we came later on the industrial scene. So, do we pay right now or do we continue with fossil fuels by seeing that we phase them out? We should control the use of this fossil fuel. But, how do we do it is going to be the burning question. Let me talk about this. Sir, India has promised a few important points at COP27 about global warming and in the
negotiations that we will definitely go to net zero; will indulge into clean energy mechanism, we will switch to renewable energy by way of transition, and all these will require a lot of investments. Making promises is very easy but to fulfil them and to look at the budgets which have fallen from almost some half way mark, we would be unable to do that.

Sir, now the last point is that we need a forest cover. We have the National Forest Act. A couple of decades back, the target was to bring it to about 31 per cent. But, we have not even reached the halfway mark. I know the hon. Environment Minister will definitely not agree with me but the data that he has shown also covers tea gardens. When we show the forest cover, we show the trees on the road. That is not the forest cover. The forest cover has to be 31 per cent. You cannot allow deforestation and have construction sites. You cannot have construction and urbanisation at the cost of forest cover. So, Sir, these Acts need to be implemented very strictly. Now, if we put all these together, whether it is renewable energy, whether you take transition to pure energy or you take net zero or you take agriculture crop patterns as rice, paddy fields and other kind of crops, gives out methane, and you take the shift to renewable energy, all these require a holistic approach. You need to bring all these policies together. Unless and until we do not bring a coordinated effort to bring all these agencies together, to have an approach to see that we bring down to net zero, this will not fructify. And, the last and very important point, I have always been harping on, is the waste management. Sir, today we all are flying, all the time, by air. If anyone is looking at the tickets, they might see what carbon emissions are mentioned on them. The developed world has already gone on that level. The tickets there mention carbon emissions. That is where the world has reached. Here, we are unable to see that the waste management is done efficiently! By travelling on the road, on the one hand, you will see solar roofs everywhere. On the other hand, you will see heaps of garbage dung which are not cleared. They somehow, somewhere, contribute to bringing out these emissions which are not required.

Sir, these two aspects would be a nail, on the whole, on the reasons I have given. These reasons are needed to be taken together in order to see that we curb the global warming that is affecting all of us. It is the duty of all the countries. But, we have a little more duty because we have committed to certain things and we need to work towards them. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you Dr. Amee Yajnik. Now, Message from Lok Sabha, Secretary-General.
MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

Nomination of one Member to the Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes

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:-

“I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Thursday, the 15 December, 2022, adopted the following motion:-

‘That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to elect one member from amongst the members of the Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes for the un-expired portion of the term of the Committee vice Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad retired from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the member so elected to the Committee.’”

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION - Contd.

SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak. Through you, I thank the Minister for being present to listen to our woes. This is a subject that affects all of us, but where the State of West Bengal is concerned, there are many other issues also which we would like to raise; we have been raising them, like the federal structure, North-East including Meghalaya, unemployment, price rise, misuse of the Central agencies and the border issues with China. Since you have given me this chance of speaking on this... (Interruptions)...

The special issue of climate change affects the coastal States of India the most. As you know, the immediate effect is the rise in the sea-level. One of the most immediate effects is the rise in the sea-level that we have been hearing of projections of apocalypse for the last twenty-twenty five years. The way we are proceeding, much of it might come true. We see the effects of it in the Sunderbans. The Sunderban is a very special area which is, apart from being a world environmental site and a world heritage site, it is one of the great examples of how nature controls the sea. That Sunderban today is gravely threatened by dissipation of the ocean which is again caused by climate change.
At periodic intervals, the Bay of Bengal is subjected to cyclones of a type that only two other zones in the world receive—the Gulf of Mexico and the U.S. Coast, and the Philippines. We are ravaged and, that means, today, Tamil Nadu has been ravaged and tomorrow Andhra Pradesh will be ravaged, Odisha has been ravaged, and the Bay of Bengal—West Bengal and Bangladesh—is ravaged with full cyclones like a magnet. But, nevertheless, what stops the sea from invading West Bengal is the mangrove plantation that we have. On fresh mangrove plantations, we don’t find the seriousness that we require. Ten-eleven years ago, we had Alia, a super cyclone that left behind a lot of misery. And till today, we have not received the payments. We have pleaded again and again, throughout this year, that we need to replant mangrove plantation saplings and that we need to grow the mangrove plantations more. But, there is no reply. The Rural Development Scheme was the minimum that we expected, but did not come through.

After that, I would like to draw your attention to the deadly impact on crops. This one will be common to you, to me and to all of us. You know what happened with this super heat this year, from the middle of April. The wheat crop got parched, shriveled up and the procurement has been about five per cent less. Wheat was at five per cent less than last year. I think it was four and a half per cent less than last year and I raised this issue again and again and it is a very dangerous thing. After that, the heat wave was followed by delayed monsoons. West Bengal is a victim of this delayed monsoon like many other States. What happens in a delayed monsoon for the paddy crop is that you are unable to cultivate it at the time that nature has given and you are forced to contract your contract activation period from a good 120-day crop to an 85-day crop and productivity comes down. This is all an effect of climate change and we better realize that we are all contributing to it. That is the worst part of it. We can’t blame the elements of nature all the time.

I had mentioned to the hon. Food Minister about our food stock and he told very emphatically that it is very satisfactory. I have reasons to believe that it is not as satisfactory because the procurement of kharif and the yield of rabi is sensitive enough to worry. This is a national problem. So, we need not score points on each other.

One of the World Bank’s Reports that came out, -- the hon. Minister, I am sure knows about it, -- which says, "the Climate Investment Opportunities etc., paints a picture that is very, very dangerous." New Delhi had 47 degrees in April which was unprecedented. We have gone through extraordinary spikes in temperature, but the World Bank predicts that this is only child’s play. Through the G-20 Climate Risk Atlas, they have said that heat waves across India were likely to
last 25 times longer by 2036. Many of us hope to live till 2036. So, by 2036, -- not me, I am not talking about myself, I am talking about Shri Imran Pratapgarhi --- very likely to last 25 years and more.

I would beseech of the Minister that even if half the figure is true, if given by the JT Climate Report, what are we doing about it? Carbon emissions remain extremely high and the IPCC’s worst case emission scenario puts India at one of highest risk countries. We know everything about it. Up to 75 per cent of our workforce, which is 380 million people are exposed to what we call heat-exposed labour. Dr. Amee Yajnik just spoke about it. The point is, India has also the additional disadvantage, from this point of view, from generating one of the highest humidities in the world, being a tropical climate. So, it makes us worse than many others. The bottom line is that they say that about five per cent of India’s GDP is at risk. Will somebody please clarify; is five per cent of India's GDP at risk? We talk about six per cent and seven per cent and quarrel for seven months, whether it will be seven per cent or 7.1 per cent! अगर इस बीच में 5 परसेंट आ जाए, तो कहाँ रह गए? 2 परसेंट! इसके बारे में भी बात करनी चाहिए।

So, we need to understand that we have to go through certain cold chain facilities and the cold chain facilities hardly cover five per cent, but without this cold chain facilities, our pharmaceuticals and vaccines would be destroyed. Many of our high value crops would be destroyed and one disruption, thanks to our heat wave, means perishment. What are the figures? They said that in Covid-19, India lost approximately 20 per cent of temperature sensitive medical products and 25 per cent of vaccines were destroyed due to broken cold chains.

3.00 PM

So, I am putting forward this picture before the hon. Minister who is well aware of this, but the response is what we see. I am coming to that part of it. There are reports how this year’s heat wave was affected. Sir, only in the first nine months, we have lost 2,775 lives! We have affected 1.8 million hectares of crop area! More than 4 lakh houses have been affected! Sir, India recorded extreme weather events for 241 days out of 273 days this year! We are not talking about tomorrow or the day after; we are talking about this year! We have gone through the extreme weather events for 241 out of 273 days. Out of these, Madhya Pradesh went through the worst, followed by Himachal Pradesh and Assam. Sir, this is what we are going through.
But, more than this, the cause of alarm that we have on this side of the House is that there is dualism in the Government. ...(Interruptions)... I cannot use the word ‘hypocrisy.’ It may be a little too harsh. There is dualism in the Government policy. While there is energy for development, there are certain energies even for environment which I don’t deny. But, there are, at the same time, events like 130 sq. kms. of the most ecologically fragile region of the Great Nicobar Islands being put to slaughter, put to slaughter, and, Sir, no one is bothered about it! So, we have, what I call, these erratic movements. You are doing something about environment here. I must say that the hon. Minister has done an excellent job at Sharm El-Sheikh by getting the Western countries, at least, to agree to India’s proposal. I say it is good. But, at the same time, his Ministry is giving licences; his Ministry is permitting the slaughter of forest land! The most ecologically fragile Himalayas are being put in some sort of tourism! ...(Interruptions)... Sir, you cannot have dualism. You cannot use your left hand and right hand to negate each other. But, that is what is going on. If we make a list of number of deviations that this Ministry has made in the last 5-7 years on the issue of environment that would call for a special discussion and I would be happy to speak on that. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mr. Jawahar Sircar. Please conclude. I am moving to the next speaker. You have taken two minutes more. Please conclude.

SHRI JAWAR SIRCAR: Sir, the figures that I have mentioned are alarming and fossil fuels are the root cause of it. It is just about 170 years old. Much of the developed world used it 170 years ago, 150 years ago and we, in the under-developed part of the world, at that point of time, using it for the last 100 years. It is not the end of infinity. We are inviting the next ice age. The last Ice Age came about 11,700 years ago. And, we are hastening the process towards the next ice age that is the least I can say. But, I am glad that, at least, the Government at COP-27 in Sharm El-Sheikh could come to some common understanding.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sircar, I am calling the next speaker now. Please conclude.

SHRI JAWAR SIRCAR: I would submit, Sir, that special fiscal measures be introduced and special taxation measures needed if we want to build up the fund. Thank you.
संयोजक सिंह (राज्यसभा नेता) के सारे बातों के तहत व्यक्ति के लिए उनके दायित्व और सामाजिक अनुभव के लिए सही है। उन्होंने अपने सफलताओं के लिए उनको के लिए श्रेष्ठता है। विदेशों के अंतरंग और सुनिक्षम नेता ऑफिसर्स के नाम पर उसिने नेताओं के उद्धरण अाजका बहुत सारी प्राकृतिक आपदाओं का कारण बना है। इसका भुत्रान्योगी सिर्फ भारत देश ही नहीं है, बल्कि यूरोप के देश, अमेरिका और यूनियन के तामाम अपने आपको विकसित करते वाले देश भी इस ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के कारण पीड़ित हैं। वे नजरांदाज़ कर रहे हैं। इन समस्याओं के उपर भारत-बार समझौता करने के बावजूद वे उससे नहीं मान रहे हैं। पूरी यूनियन में न्रीन गेज उद्धरण के मामले में भारत की भागीदारी तो मात्र ३ प्रतिशत है, लेकिन अमेरिका जैसे देश, यूनियन के तथाकथित विकसित देश, वे इस पूरी यूनियन की ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के लिए, प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के लिए, प्रकृति के नियंत्रण को बिगाड़ने के लिए बड़े तीर पर जिम्मेदार हैं। इसको लेकर जेनेरा में एक समझौता हुआ, जिसका पालन खुद वे विकसित देश नहीं करते हैं। उस समझौते के मुताबिक उन्हें जो टेकरोजरी में समस्या पर उपलब्ध करानी चाहिए, वे हमें उपलब्ध नहीं करते, जिसके कारण हमने तामाम प्राकृतिक आपदाओं हेतु। प्राकृतिक संयंत्र बिगड़ने के कारण हम एक नहीं, बल्कि अनेक घटनाओं के कारण हम इसकी भूमिका नहीं, अंडर बिमारी और निदान के कारण हमने आपके असत्तर के देश, अर्थात् मान्यवर, आपकी घटनाओं के जीवन को बना देश आपके अनुसार की उपबन, हमने तामिलनाडु की सूक्ष्म देशी, हमने उत्तराखंड की आपदा देशी, हमने जम्मू-कश्मीर की आपदा देशी, हमने अन्तर्गत का ब्रिटिश देशी, हमने बाैंड देशी, हमने कई क्षेत्रों में चूकु खेती। वे उन प्राकृतिक आपदाओं प्राकृतिक

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता) पीठासीन होए]
चक्रवात, बाढ़, भूस्खलन की घटनाएं हुईं, उनके कारण 3.6 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र की फसलों का नुकसान हुआ; जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण 20 साल में प्राकृतिक आपदाओं में 79.5 अरब डॉलर का आर्थिक नुकसान हुआ। क्वाइट्रेंट इंडिया, 2022 की एक रिपोर्ट है, जिसमें कहा गया है कि भारत ने वर्ष 2022 में पहले 11 महीनों में 273 दिनों में से 241 दिनों में देश के अन्दर नक्सली आतंकवादी हमलों के खिलाफ चार्ज फूटाने की हस्तक्षेपण की। इसमें 88 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई; इससे 18 लाख हेक्टेयर का क्षेत्र नुकसान दर्ज किया गया है, बरबाद हुआ है। भारत, ये कुछ और आंकड़े हैं। पूरे देश के अंतर 2022 में जो घटनाएं हुईं, इसमें उनका उल्लेख किया गया है। 1956 के वाद अक्टूबर, 2022 में भारत में सबसे अधिक वर्षा हुई; 1901 के वाद भारत का 8वीं सबसे गर्म सितंबर 2022 का रहा, 11वीं सबसे गर्म अगस्त 2022 का रहा; 1972 के वाद सबसे गर्म जुलाई 2022 का रहा; तीसरा सबसे गर्म अप्रैल 2022 का रहा और अब तक का सबसे गर्म मार्च हम लोगों ने देखा।

भारत, एक रिपोर्ट लोक सभा में प्रस्तुत की गई, जिसमें यह बताया गया कि 2018 से 2020 के बीच, तीन सालों में बाढ़ के कारण देश को 59,000 करोड़ रुपये की सम्पूर्ण नुकसान प्राप्त हुआ। तमाम फसलों, घरों और सार्वजनिक समस्याओं की ज्यादा पहुंच, उन सबका आकलन करके ये आंकड़े बताए गए हैं। उसी रिपोर्ट में यह बताया गया है कि भारत को 59,000 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान झेलना पड़ा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता) : आप एक-दो मिनट और बोल लीजिए।

श्री संजय सिंह : आज तो तमाम बातें ऐसी हैं, जिनके ऊपर हम सुझाव देना चाहते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता) : आप बोलिए।

श्री संजय सिंह : मान्यता, इस यात्रा अनुसंधान के कुल 35 जिलों में से 32 जिले बाढ़ की चपेट में रहे हैं। बिहार की 76 प्रतिशत सबसे बड़े क्षेत्र का सम्मानित खतरे में रहते हैं। देश के कुल बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्र का 16.5 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र बिहार में है। वहाँ हर साल लगभग 19 जिलों में बाढ़ आती है। मराठवाड़ा के इलाकों में भूस्खलन की घटनाएं हुईं, जिसके कारण फसलों को भारी नुकसान हुआ और फसलें खराब होने का कारण वहाँ 83 लोगों ने आत्महत्या की। राजस्थान में पिछले 70 वर्षों में सबसे अधिक वर्षा तथा नुकसान हुई। 2022 के मानसून की बारिश के कारण गुजरात के 14 जिलों में 8 लाख किसानों को फसलों के नुकसान के रूप में 630 करोड़ रुपये का मुआवजा देना पड़ा।

सर, बंगालुरु, जो समुद्रतल से 900 मीटर की ऊंचाई पर स्थित है, उस शहर को भी हम लोगों ने विकल्प दिखाया है उस शहर को भी हम लोगों ने विकल्प दिखाया है। अब मुख्यमंत्री भूपेश बघेड़े ने नए आचरण को निर्देशना की। इस तमाम रिपोर्ट के जरिए मैंने कुछ आंकड़े आपके सामने रखे हैं, जो बताते हैं कि भारत सरकार को हर साल कितना नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है।

मंत्री जी, 2020 में केंद्र सरकार ने राज्य आयादा राहत कोष से केंद्र के हिस्से के रूप में बाढ़ राहत के लिए रायों को कुल 8,068 करोड़ रुपये दिये थे। लेकिन 2021-22 में केंद्र सरकार
ने राज्यों को आपदा राहत कोष में 17,747 करोड़ रुपये दिए। इस तरह राहत आपदा कोष के नाम
पर आपको तमाम बड़े-बड़े पैकेज और हजारों करोड़ रुपये समय-समय पर राज्य सरकारों को
देने पड़ते हैं।

महोदय, जैसा मैं आपको पहले भी बताया, इसका स्थायी समाधान निकालने का प्रयास
डा। लोहिया के समन्वय में थार और अठार जी ने उस पर पहल की थी। उन्होंने कहा था कि देश भर
की नदियों को जोड़ो, जिससे सुखे और बाढ़ की समस्याओं का स्थायी समाधान निकल सके।

उपसंहार्य (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता) : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री संजय सिंह : सर, आपने सबको तो 10-10, 12-12 मिनट दिए हैं। मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा
हूँ।

सर, पराली की समस्या का जिक्र बार-बार होता रहा है। माननीय मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं। हर
साल एक महीने तक दीवी चैनल पर, सदन के अंदर, बाहर और हर जगह एक ही चर्चा होती है
कि किसानों की पराली के कारण प्रदूषण हो रहा है, पर्यावरण खराब हो रहा है। मान्यता, सच्चाई
यह नहीं है। एक रिपोर्ट आई है कि पराली जलने के कारण मात्र 6 प्रतिशत पर्यावरण प्रदूषित होता
है, 94 प्रतिशत पर्यावरण प्रदूषण अन्य सौंदर्य और कारणों से होता है। फ़्लाज़... मैं इस अपनी
बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ। 94 प्रतिशत प्रदूषण दूसरे सौंदर्य से होता है। किसानों को दंडित करना
इसका समाधान नहीं है।

महोदय, हमारे पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री, श्री भगवंत मान जी ने माननीय मंत्री जी को एक पत्र
लिखा था कि अगर हम किसानों को प्रति-एकड़ घाट हजार रुपये की सहायता राशि देने की
योजना बनाएं, जिसमें 500 रुपये पंजाब सरकार दे, 500 रुपये दिल्ली सरकार दे और 1,500 रुपये
की सहायता राशि केन्द्र सरकार दे, तो सहायता यह नहीं जलाएगे। उसका कोई दूसरा
समाधान निकाला जा सकता है। हर साल हमें जो पराली जलाने की समस्या जैसी पड़ती है, तो
हम लोग इस तरह उसका समाधान पा सकेंगे।

उपसंहार्य (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता) : आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री संजय सिंह : मान्यवर, अंत में मैं इन चंद लाइनों के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ:--

"नमस्ते फाइलों में गांव का मौसम गुलाबी है,
मगर ये आंकड़े झूठे हैं, यह दावा किताबी है।"

हमारी सरकार को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। मान्यवर, 'नमस्ते गंगे योजना' पर जिस
प्रकार से इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट ने टिप्पणी की है, वह बहुत वित्तानजक है। उन्होंने कहा है कि
'नमस्ते गंगे योजना' पर खर्च की जाने वाली रकम आंख में धूल झोंकने के बराबर है। इसकी ओर
भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए, ध्यानवाद।
DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, the gravity of the topic is evident from the concern expressed by the previous speakers, but history itself is replete with incidents where climate change and global warming have completely finished civilisations. History is a spectator to the fact that the entire Mayan Civilisation died because of the depletion of the aquifer which was sustaining that particular civilisation. So, there is no denying the fact that global warming, arising out of climate change, has impacts on civilisations at a civilisational level, not just at the city level or at a country level. We have seen the picture of the Aral Sea which completely got desertified. You would have seen it on television. There is the picture of a ship which was there, but no human beings were there. Now, if you really allow the climate change to affect our lives unhindered, we will have the entire world houses where no human beings would be there. That is the impact of a global warming scenario all over the world.

There are instances which people have mentioned of how it affects agriculture, irrigation, industry, health, education, skill, etc. I don’t want to talk about this because this has been dealt with at length. I may not have the time, but what I want to say is that even development economists who believe in economic growth alone, like Stiglitz -- I have spoken about him in this Parliament -- have said that currently, three existential crises in this world are: inequality, climate change, and the form of democracy, democracy in the form of institutions of freedom of expression and many other things. But, climate change has been specified by him as one of the most important factors of existential crises simply because of the fact that economists don’t account for it. Economic model and factors of production do not take into account the climate-related impact. Therefore, even economists have expressed concern now that the economic growth model has to change. I do not want to get into more theory, but what I want to say is the fact that extreme weather events leading to global warming and many such things have resulted in a very important comment from the Climate Investment Opportunities in India’s cooling sector.

I must make one very important comment. Despite all the action that we take in India towards changing or towards having a green pathway to growth, the climate change impact world-over will continue to impact India, and, therefore, India is destined to become a heat trap. So, the biggest problem that would come before the countries which will be affected by climate change, and which is least discussed, is human migration. As the hon. Minister is here, I really want to harp on this issue. The modelling done by the IPCC, modelling done by the University of Chicago and even the modelling done domestically have proved that India’s heat trap will make it unbearable for the people to go to the labour market, to go for factors of production, or to go for agriculture. When the labour market itself gets vitiated, it impacts poverty,
it impacts agriculture and it impacts every other sector. The impact of this particular change, that is, human migration, would be affecting not just people within the country; it will impact countries around India also. You may see people from Bangladesh coming into India because the sea level over there has risen. You may see people from one State coming to another State. The climate modelling has also revealed that the global north will become warmer, and the global south like India will become extremely hot and so unbearable that the report says that India will possibly become one of the first countries to experience heat waves with temperatures exceeding human survival limit. They won’t be able to survive in those temperatures. So, they will have to migrate, and if they do migrate, you imagine the situation of food security in that country, or, food security in the new region and energy security in the new region. Humongous calamity of catastrophic proportions will hit that particular area. It will impact not just India; it will happen all over the world. We are giving a direction and we are taking the leadership for a green new pathway. It is all very good, but we have to be prepared to face the consequences of others not doing it. We have also to face the consequences of others having committed historical negligence in allowing emission to rise and rise in their quest for economic development, and, therefore, I thought, I will take this opportunity -- since very few minutes are left -- to not talk about the impact really but to talk about what are the pathways and suggest what are the things that probably we should still be doing which we are not doing keeping in view that we will still face the trauma even if we are doing everything well. So, the first thing is that we have to move from security to resilience. Food security, energy security and health security would be important but we have to think about resilience of that system. You may have all the security but it may not be resilient. When the impact of heat wave comes, the entire security collapses. So, resilience will be the new buzz word.

Secondly, we have to move from mitigation to adaptability. To face these consequences, how do we have to change our lives? I will come to it later. It is about lifestyle changes. But even at the national level, we have to think about changes. We have to move from relief to preparedness. We have to move from local thinking to global thinking, which we are currently doing. We have to look for green pathways not only inside our country but we have to help countries around us also to have a green pathway. These may be SAARC countries or South Asian countries. We should take leadership in that, and, G-20 provides us that particular platform. We have to move from Government to private sector and citizens. Life is one such pronouncement which makes it important for all citizens to change their lifestyles to be adaptable, to be resilient, to face the challenge when it comes over them.
Sir, the hon. Minister is sitting here. I think, we have to make a suggestion regarding the private sector. I am making a very concrete suggestion that the Companies Law should be amended to change the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) provision to ESG (Environment, Social and Governance) provision. Corporate Social Responsibility currently includes everything. The private sector needs to have a responsibility in this because everyone is affected. Their own value chains, their own productivity will be affected. We also have to think about modelling and research. *(Time-bell rings.)*

Sir, I will take two minutes more. We have to improve our modelling and research. Take for example the Odisha’s ability to handle the disasters. One of the factors responsible for it has been better modelling of the movement of air. The climate modelling impact, the scenarios have to be worked out. I will come to some of the remedial measures.

Sir, the most important thing which we have to do is to have a re-look at the Disaster Management Act. The Disaster Management Act, 2005 has not been revisited. When the pandemic came, we looked around. We looked at the Disaster Management Act and we looked at the Epidemic Diseases Act, which was very old. We reviewed it and we brought a new Act. This will be required in every sector be it agriculture, industry, health or education, and, therefore, I think, the Disaster Management Act -- since it deals with all other departments including the States -- needs to be revisited. Please factor in all other requirements of other departments to build this resilience, not the security, and, we must also realize that many of these climate changes are irreversible disasters. They are not cyclones that will go away. They are not floods that will go away. They are irreversible. Therefore, the Disaster Management Act has to be looked at because that provides guidance.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BUBANESWAR KALITA):** Please conclude now.

**DR. AMAR PATNAIK:** I am concluding, Sir. This is the last point. Currently, every country has a Scenario Planning Cell at the level of the Prime Minister’s Office. What would happen in different scenarios? What would happen if human migration takes place? What would happen if two million people start coming to West Bengal or three million people come from Pakistan to Haryana or Rajasthan? So, there has to be a top level commitment to this scenario planning. So, in my view, the Prime Minister’s Office should have a Scenario Planning Cell. It is there in UK, USA, Singapore and everywhere. I have been a student in those universities and I know that it exists. We should have the same thing at the State level at the Chief Minister’s Office level.
Lastly, what Odisha has done under Chief Minister, Naveen Patnaik’s leadership is a small step but, I think it, is a giant signal, that is, you need to have climate budget for every State. Then only you will be prepared to face the disaster in all the departments that will face it. The last point...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you, Mr. Amar Patnaik. Your time is over.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Sir, the last point is, in all these matters, in climate impact, you would realize that the poor are disproportionately affected and disproportionately impacted. So, inequity keeps on increasing and that is the first existential crisis that Prof. Stiglitz was speaking about. Climate change will lead to inequity. So, two existential crises will automatically come in. So, we have to address all these things during this discussion on global warming. Thank you so much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Amar Patnaik. Hon. Members, I have received a request from Dr. Sudhanshu Trivedi. He has an emergency and he has to go. So, if you agree, I can call Dr. Sudhanshu Trivedi.
हुआ, अभी हाल के वर्षों में ग्लासमॉगो में कॉप-26 हुआ और अभी पिछले महीने ही, कुछ दिन पूर्व ही माननीय मंत्री मोदी की भर्ती इन शेख में जो कार्य करके आए हैं, यह दशा रहा है कि पूरी दुनिया और भारत इस विषय को लेकर कितनी गंभीरता के साथ सजग है। जब हम विचार करते हैं कि समस्या इतनी बड़ी है, तो उस पर विचार भी उतना गहन होना चाहिए।

मोदी, मैं स्मरण दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब परिस में जलवायु समस्या हो रहा था, तब पूरी दुनिया के खिलाफ प्रथागत मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने दृष्टि से रिंड लिया था, हमारे ऊपर तमाम आक्षण लगे थे कि हम अलग-थलग पढ़ सकते हैं, परंतु पृथ्वीकरण संतुलन के लिए विकसित देशों के ऊपर एक प्रभावी दबाव बनाने का कार्य भारत सरकार ने किया था और मैं उसी नवंबर, 2015 के मोदी जी के एक वक्तव्य को उबरत करना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा था, 'People and planet are inseparable and human well being and the nature are indivisible', यानी हम अपने के नेचर से अलग रख कर नहीं देख सकते और अप सोचिए, आज विज्ञान ने भी यह बात मानी।

अगर आप सिर्फ 60-70 साल पहले किसी से कहते थे कि दिल्ली में फैक्ट्री चल रही है और कनाडा में बर्फ पिघल रही है, तो वही कहता कि विकल्प अनसाइटिफिक हो, कितनी बेकार का बात कर रहे हो, हीट कंडीशन के रूप में जाना जाता, कुछ मीटर हीट नहीं जा सकती, तो हजारों किलोमीटर और सोलर प्ल्यूम में बर्फ भी पिघल सकती है, because entire earth is a single cosmic unit. यह बात है जो में की ने कही कि नेचर और ज्युमन वेल-बीइंग अलग नहीं हो सकते।

अगर आप ऐसा बताएँगे कि जब से हमारी सरकार आई, तो इस दिशा में छोटे स्टेप्स से लेकर काम: उत्तरोतर बड़े स्टेप्स तक किस प्रकार का कार्य हुआ। 15 अगस्त, 2014 का दिन याद कीजिए, जब सबसे पहले प्रधान मंत्री ने उद्घोषण दिया था, तो 'स्वच्छ भारत अभियान' की बात कही। यह शुरुआत थी। याद कीजिए, 'नो सिग्नल युज प्लास्टिक' - यह अगला स्टेप था। 'नमामि गंगे'- जब 'नमामि गंगे' की बात हुई, तो गंगा का पूरे तरीके से क्लीन करना, यह अलग स्टेप की तरफ था। इतना ही नहीं, हमने 2015 में जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये थे, उनके लिए हम भारत सरकार ने 'ग्रीन स्किल डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम' बनाया, जिससे वन क्षेत्र में नपेटे लोगों को स्किल्ड किया जा सके कि वे किस प्रकार से अपनी वन संपदा का वातावरण संरक्षण कर सकते हैं और हमने परिस में जो नेशनल टितिंडन्ड डंट्रीशुलण तथा किया था, हम उस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर सके। इसके साथ ही, अगला लक्ष्य था सस्तनीबल डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम, अर्थात विकास का एक ऐसा मोडल, जिसमें हम प्रकृति के साथ तारतम्य बनाकर विकास कर सकें और इसी के लिए नेशनल बायोडायवर्सिटी टालेंगे। तभी किया गया, यानी एक सुहायमी योजना के साथ इस क्लाइमेंट चेंज का इंकोलॉजिकल इम्प्लेक्स को ट्रीट करने के लिए आगे बढ़े।

मोदी, अगर हम भारत को विकसित देश बनाना चाहते हैं, तो ऊर्जा की आवश्कता भी होगी। अगर हम फोसिल फ्यूल या कोल से ही ऊर्जा की आवश्कता पूर्ण कर सकते हैं, हम हैं करते हैं, तो कैसी समस्याएं आ सकतीं। याद करें कि, एलईडी बल्क या इस विषय हटू रोड से लिया गया और अब तक भारत सरकार 37 करोड़ एलईडी बल्क का वितरण कर चुकी है, जो अमेरिका की कुल आबादी से भी ज्यादा है।

उपर्युक्त महादेश, ऐसे बहुत से कार्य होते हैं, जिनके बारे में पूर्ववर्ती सरकार ने भी चोचा होगा, लेकिन नहीं कर पाए होंगे। जैसे, सोलर एनर्जी में हमने जितनी लंबी छलांग ली, यह
उन्होंने भी सोचा होगा, लेकिन उतनी लंबी छालांग ये नहीं मार पाए, परंतु कुछ बातें ऐसी होती हैं, जो शायद उन्होंने सोची भी नहीं होंगी। वह यह थी कि एक इंटरनेशनल सोलर अलाइंस बनेगा और उसका केन्द्र भारत में बनेगा, यह विचार शायद उन्होंने नहीं किया होगा। मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में यह हुआ और आज इंटरनेशनल सोलर अलाइंस का केन्द्र गुजरात में है। इसमें हमने अच्छी यह किया है कि इन वर्षों में हम सोलर सेल की कैपेसिटी में तीसरे नंबर के देश हो गए हैं और सौर ऊर्जा के द्वारा वॉटर हीटिंग के प्रोसेस में दूसरे नंबर के देश हो गए हैं। इतना ही नहीं, भारत ने दुनिया का ऐसा पहला गाँव बनाया है, जो पूर्णतः सौर ऊर्जा पर चलता है, जहाँ का एक-एक घर सौर ऊर्जा पर चल रहा है - वह है गुजरात का मोदेरा गाँव। इतना ही नहीं, वहाँ पर भवानी सूर्य का एक मंदिर भी है, तो वह भावी विकसित भारत का भी प्रतीक है और गौरवशाली भारत का भी प्रतीक है।

महाद्योग, अर्नब फरोस्तेशन के लिए नागपुर, राँची और पणजी में फरोस्तेशन किया गया और रेलवे में ब्रॉड रेक्स के लगभग 52,000 किलोमीटर के इंट्ररिक्षेण का 80 परसेंट तक काम पूरा कर लिया गया, क्योंकि यह इस क्लाइमेंट रेक्स में एक बहुत बड़ा कंट्रीब्यूटर था। जो हमारी पूर्ववर्ती वक्तना ने भी बताया, उसके विवाद में नहीं जाना चाहता कि कॉप-26, ग्लास्मों में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 'पंचामृत' की बात कही थी - 2020 तक 500 गीगावॉट नॉन फोसिल एन्जीय, 50 परसेंट रिन्युएबल एन्जीय, कार्बन एमिशन एक ध्वनियन से कम करना, कार्बन इन्टेर्सिटी को 45 परसेंट धाॅजन करना और नेट जीजेर बाय 2070, परंतु उपसमाजक महाद्योग, महत्त्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि जो कहा जाए, वह किया भी जाए। हमने 2015 में लक्ष्यतय किया था कि 2030 तक हमारी नॉन फोसिल एन्जीय की इस्टर्ड्ल केपेसिटी 40 परसेंट हो जाना चाहिए और मुझे यह कहते हुए हर्ष हो रहा है कि 2022 आते-आते यह 39.91 प्रतिशत हो गई है, अर्थात् हमने इस टार्गेट को आठ वर्ष पूर्व ही अचूक कर लिया है। यदि आप ध्यान करें, जिसका अभी उल्लेख भी किया गया कि कॉप-26, ग्लास्मों में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक कॉम्पेटिट दिया - लाइफ फॉर एनवायर्मेंट फ्रेंडली लाइफस्टाइल, वारी एक ऐसी जीवनशैली, जो कि एनवायर्मेंट के अनुसार हो। में आपके माध्यम से सदन का ध्यान मूलमूत्र विषय की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। यह नेचर की समस्या क्यों आती है? हम सब में से शायद कुछ ने जरूर पढ़ा होगा कि वेस्टर्न थियोलॉजी में नेचर का नाम की किताब है, इt is written by Aristotle, जिसमें वे लिखते हैं - "All the elements of nature are for the service of mankind", सारी प्रकृति हमारी सेवा के लिए है। यही नहीं, उस किताब में यह भी लिखा गया - "Man should become the possessor and master of nature." चाहे वह Francis Bacon, Rene Descartes लिखते हों। इतना ही नहीं, यह भी लिखा गया कि Man should be able to subdue nature." इस विचार के प्रकृति के दौरान को हम सीमा तक पहुंचें। यह हम लोगों के जन्म से बहुत पहले की बात है, मगर हमने किताबों में पढ़ा है। जब यूरी गागारिन स्पेस में गए, तब किताबों में क्या लिखा था? "Man has conquered space" as if space is an enemy needed to be conquered. इस विचार के प्रकृति के दौरान को हम सीमा तक पहुंचें है, जिसका आग्रह प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी किया था कि हमें नेचर के अनुरूप जीवन जीना होगा, तो में समर्थ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हम भारतीय परिपत्र में गांवों में जो जीवन जीते हैं, उसका नेचर के साथ कैसा तादात्म्य है। यदि हम वह समझ ले, तो शायद हमें बहुत-कुछ सीखने की जगहत्त नहीं होगी। गेहूं की बाली उगती है, तो उसके नीचे का हिस्सा किसको जाता है - वह पहले पशुओं को
जाता है। जो बाली निकाली जाती है, तो पहला दाना फिकसको जाता है - पक्षियों को जाता है। जब दाने से आटा बनता है, तो पहला आटा फिकसको जाता है? वह चीतियों को जाता है। फिर जब रोटी बनाने के लिए आटा गूँथा जाता है, तो वह मसूमी को जाता है। पहली रोटी गाय को जाती है और अंतिम रोटी कुर्से को जाती है। क्या इससे ज्यादा प्रकृति के साथ रहने का तरीका किसी को सीखने की जरूरत है? लेकिन दुःख की बात यह थी थी कि जब हमारे किसान भाई भी आड़ोलें में बैठे थे तो विदेश की कोई लड़की उनको बता रही थी कि एन्वायर्मेंट के साथ कैसे जीना चाहिए, जबकि वह तो हम हजारो सालों से किस तरीके से जीते आ रहे हैं, वह हमें समझ में आना चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं एक क्रोध करना चाहता हूँ, जिससे पता चलेगा कि इन सारी समस्याओं का मूलभूत कारण कहाँ से आता है। विलियम वड्सवर्थ अंग्रेजी के एक बहुत बड़े कवि हुए, जिन्होंने एक फ्रेज यूज किया था- The child is father of the man. उसका मीनिंग क्या था? कहा गया कि बच्चा प्रकृति के अंतिक नज़रदार होता है और वह हमारा फोरफादर है, तो इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि अगर हम अपने अंदर के बाइल्ड को देखे, तो हमारे पूर्वजों, यानी फोरफादर्स ने क्या कहा था, वह हमें समझ में आना शुरु होता है। मान्यवर, हमारी सभ्यता तो वह है, जहाँ पर प्रारंभिक भी यह की जाती है।

"ऊँ दोः तानितारंकियं शान्ति:।
पृथ्वी तानिताय: शान्तिरोधय: शान्तिः।"

यानी वनस्पति, औषधि, फूल, पत्ते, अन्तरिक्ष, सभी का कल्याण हो। परन्तु अफसोस की बात यह है कि जब हम इस प्रकार के विचार के साथ आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, तो उस टकराहट के कारण वह समस्या हो रही है।

इसलिए मैं अधिक समय न लेते हुए सिर्फ यह कहना चाहूँगा कि मोदी जी ने जो कहा कि लाइफस्टाइल एच्यूर्यमेंट के अनुरूप होना चाहिए, आज यदि यह सीख कहीं से आ सकती है, तो यह भारत से ही आ सकती हैं, भारत की परम्परा से आ सकती है। आज हम दुनिया में कितनी भी ऊँचाई पर पहुँच गए हों, पर क्या हमने धर्मी और धर्मी की बदना को देखा? मैं यहाँ पर एक पंक्ति कहना चाहूँगा:

"आकाश नापने वालो तुम सब-सब कह दो,
क्या नाप सके हो तुम धर्मी की मौन ब्यथा?
जो दोहन की प्यास से दुःखी प्रकृति की करण कथा,
ओ अन्तरिक्ष की सुनदरता पर मुग्ध वसुध..."

'वसुध' मतलब वसुधा का पुन, यानी मनुष्य।

"ओ अन्तरिक्ष की सुनदरता पर मुग्ध वसुध,
पैरों के नीचे सिंक रही रस्मवती धरा।"

जब तक हम इसको नहीं समझें, तब तक हमारे अंदर परिवर्तन नहीं आएगा, इसलिए मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ, we are the only country in the world and we are the only
SHRI S NIRANJAN REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would start my speech by expressing my gratitude to the Chair for allowing a Short Duration Discussion on such an important topic. I would also like to compliment Mr. Tiruchi Siva for provoking this particular discussion. Mr. Siva is one of the Elders in what informally is referred to as the House of Elders. So, he is showing us some guidance. I thank him. I also compliment our Minister, Mr. Bhupender Yadav, who is here, showing the seriousness that he bestows on this particular topic. It is also greatly comforting that we have such an efficient Minister who is shepherding India through this difficult time taking care of our environmental interests. I am also satisfied that the Winter Session of this House started with discussion on two important environmental Bills -- the Wild Life Protection Act and the Energy Conservation Act. Maybe, the winter chill and the bad air that comes with it are possibly setting the stage for us to discuss these environmental issues.

Sir, I represent the State of Andhra Pradesh which is particularly vulnerable. India as a country itself is more vulnerable to global warming. Andhra Pradesh State has 975 kilometres of coastline, which is the second largest; and it is on the Eastern Coast, which is now believed to be at greater risk of global warming than the West Coast. We also have three major cities -- Visakhapatnam, Kakinada and Machilipatnam -- which have been found to be the first of the cities that may be affected by global warming. It is also a largely farming State and one of the perils of global warming has been the alteration in food crop patterns, the reduction in the crop growth output. So, these are matters of great concern for the State as it is for the country. I would also like to bring to your notice and to the House’s notice -- my friend Shri Amar Patnaik has already mentioned -- there was a recent report which mentioned that India is particularly susceptible to any increase in temperature because the temperatures may cross the human tolerance level and the poorer sections are the ones who are going to be most affected by it. The agricultural biodiversity is also going to be affected and there is a possibility of a large-scale food crisis that may stare at India after 20 or 30 years because of the reduction of the food output. Having mentioned the problems, which have already been spoken to by the
other Members of the House, a few of the remedial steps that I wanted to suggest was that, possibly, the Government could look at having a disaster resilient infrastructure. My friend, Shri Patnaik, had spoken about moving to a resilience strategy and an adoption strategy. One of the suggestions I had for the Government was to have a disaster resilient infrastructure with special emphasis on global warming and abrupt flooding because we have seen this as the immediate consequences of global warming. We could also look at an advance warning mechanism which would help people. We could look at a disaster responsiveness programme that is prepared for some time to come in the future. There are also certain micro steps that could be looked at. While there are macro measures that need to be taken, there possibly would be a few micro steps that may need to be considered. Greece, as a country, has designated an officer known as a Heat Officer. The Officer only looks at the aspects of global warming, advises the Government on what steps need to be taken during the summer months when a lot of poor people would be subjected to the heat waves. We could look at having heat shelters like we have some shelters during cyclones. When we see summer months that are approaching and we see that it is the poorer sections that are going to be most affected, a heat shelter that is prepared well in advance, which could deal with a few heat days in particular regions when the heat waves cross, could be one of the suggestions I have.

Sir, I have another suggestion. The world is moving towards a climate fund where the countries that are more advanced contribute more for economic pollution, pay towards this climate finance and climate fund which is then used for mitigating or for improving situation in the lesser polluting countries. India, as a country, is equally diverse. Some States are much more developed. They have much more higher levels of industrialization. They have much more levels of revenue collection, tax collection. They are, therefore, much more richer so to say and they are also contributing more to the economic pollution and the warming within India. One of the Ministers in the last speech, when we spoke on Energy Conservation Bill, hearteningly told us that per capita contribution of India is only one-third while it is salutary and India would try to maintain that. I am only saying that if there has to be a climate fund or a climate amount that may have to be collected by the Government for addressing these issues, possibly, we could look at the world situation where the more polluting and the richer States contribute a little more so that the money could be then used for offsetting these effects in the other places. I would like to conclude by referring to one old native proverb which says that we do not inherit our earth from our ancestors, we only borrow it from our children. We have only one planet, as one of the hon. Minister said and I would think that the Government is moving in the right direction but this is
an impending crisis that may need to be addressed a little more seriously and a little more urgently. Thank you, Sir.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Telangana): Sir, we are discussing this subject at a very appropriate time because the Budget is right before you coming within two months. So, whatever we are trying to tell you, is useful. These have been very strategic and very valuable suggestions; but they would take time to implement. Dealing with your own Budget, asking for more money, is something which is easier. So, I would rather welcome this discussion on the eve of our Budget. Whatever it is, the climate is changing. I am saying this because we are not indulging in any politics now. If there are some shortcomings, and I raise a finger, do not take it amiss. It is true that the Government of India has a big list of relief measures and the things that you intend to take up including the new fund that you wanted to create for that. I would say that Dr. Patnaik has very rightly said it after the scholastic speech of Ameeji about the scientific things about climate change and Mr. Patnaik warning us about this climate change or what you call global warming. It is something which is not only threatening our lives today but the existence of our very civilization. I was going through a book yesterday that talked about how human race was 2 million years ago, how the dinosaurs settlement came down in numbers and went into extinction because of climate change. Now, that is the threat that Mr. Patnaik has detailed. I would say that there are two things here-- rather than saying what would be the impact and what exactly they mean -- which is known to all of us -- I would say that it is no more going to impact a particular age, a particular period or a particular section but the entire civilization as a whole. I would say as to what exactly we need to do. Shri Siva was telling me that "instead of saying as to what exactly are the statistics, please try to give measures or some suggestions that are going to help us out". Patnaikji has talked about three threats, three things that are going to challenge us and that are scaring us. He says that in place of security you must have resilience, in place of mitigation you have adaptability, in place of relief you must have preparedness and in place of building pathways, lifestyle must be changed. This, I would endorse and say that this should be our guideline. The IPCC Report says that unless we radically change our course now, we will be leading towards worst end. India is ranked fourth among the list of countries that are most affected by climate change in 2015. That is notwithstanding the fact that today two-thirds of the emissions are caused by ten top countries. We are somewhere at three per cent as per this emission and yet we take the blame. What exactly the West should give-- the technologies that we expect from the developed countries, which is not forthcoming. That apart, we are not coming
out with our own technologies. As Shri S Niranjan Reddy has rightly pointed out that we must now think of the resilient development schemes and we must go to stand by them. Now, we have 1.2 degree centigrade and within another twenty years, we will be reaching 1.5 although we promise to fight it. Notwithstanding the 1.5 threat, today, if you allow the things to go on, sixty per cent of our population is going to be affected by the increase which may not reach 1.5, but reach some disastrous level. At the same time, we must also think as to where from this emission comes from. Seven per cent of emissions is from the Indian side. This has to go down. As Ameeji said, wastages or your own fossil energy resources or let me say, what you call, the coal that you are using, the burning stubble residue in Punjab, these things do add to the emission levels. These things are within your own control and that you can do. But in case you allow things to go unchecked, if you allow things to come to a head, like, when the Himalayan glaciers are at threat, if not today, tomorrow, the main rivers like Ganga, Indus, and Brahmaputra, which mostly depend on snow water, glacial water will make them vulnerable to global warming. *(Time-bell rings.)* Sir, I will take only one minute. In fact, I am not doing well. Recently, we have seen floods in Chennai and Kerala. This is again the effect of global warming. To mitigate this, what we need is the laws and strict enforcement of laws. Take, for example, Uttarakhand. We could not allow the water to flow down because of the illegal constructions in between. These things may look impedements on the day when the disaster takes place, but before that, we are never mindful futuristic. We need to bring that kind of a lifestyle in us so that we become futuristic and understand why the Government is trying to take these kinds of stringent actions. Another thing is, we have the CSR today, the Corporate Social Responsibility. This must change into a regular law or regular funding source. The corporates must take up these schemes by themselves and do the job. Coming nearer to Telangana, I can tell you that like any other State, we are also an agriculture State. Naturally, this global warming is going to affect us, going to affect our economy. We, on our part, have taken the scheme or programme like within another five years, 50 per cent of our power will be solar, renewable energy and not thermal. This is a big step that we are taking. Like this, every State must take responsibility to take up the programmes which are going to help the nation, going to help the humanity and our own selves. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): The next speaker is Shri A.D. Singh.
SHRI A.D. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on this matter. As this is a menace which is going to harm every living creature on the earth, I would not dwell on the disasters or ill-effects which have taken place. But this is one area where every Indian has to participate and give his contribution in his own way and new innovative ideas have to be spelled out to the people. The other day, I was in Mumbai. I went to Mazagon Dock Shipyard and I found that they have made a boat which can carry 25 people in the inland waterways running on Hydrogen and the same boat can be used for transportation also. Such small things will, definitely, help in its own way to bring down the CO2 level. I have only a few suggestions because most of my colleagues have already spoken. So I will not dwell on many things. We have to try to reduce CO2 emission by 45 per cent annually below 2005 level; try to have 50 per cent of power generation capacity in the country on non-fossil fuels; raise additional carbon sink which means increasing green cover and forest cover; improve waste water and municipal waste management, this will reduce Methane emission, which is ten times worse than CO2 and blending of Ethanol. We should give incentive to the sugar industries that they should produce large quantities which can be mixed in petrol. Simple things like road management; the way all over India, every road is blocked for half the day! So, that is also contributing to emissions, and we have to incentivise private sector. Today, plantation in degraded land, tidal energy, wind farms, geo-thermal energy farms; all these should be taken care of. Solar energy panels should be put on the households of every individual wherever it is possible. So, there are small measures, which we take, I think, will definitely help in its own little way in contributing to our efforts towards de-loading of Co2. And, as we go back several decades in the rural areas, there were so many water bodies, and the need of the nation was much less than today. We have covered all the water bodies and made them land. Those water bodies also have to be revived so that the underground water level is at certain level. And, we would need less of pumps and other things to extract water for the agriculture. Thank you very much, Sir.

DR. JOHN BRITTAS (Kerala): Sir, I am glad that the House is debating on a very important aspect, and this should be a non-partisan issue. It should even be beyond the scope of the nation or a State, and we should not be setting the agenda by saying that we have a solution for everything. Actually, the moment we say that we have wisdom to deal with any crisis the world is facing, we are trying to confuse. As Niranjanji said, and I appreciate the quote which he said, we have merely borrowed this earth from our children. But, some of us believe that we have inherited it and we
have the right to do anything with this earth. That is the issue. Tiruchi Sivaji I am very glad that, a very senior Member of this House, talked about the example, of the sky, \textit{(Interruptions)}... of course, at 35,000 feet. Now, I know that. See, when we go for Committee meetings, Sivaji also says that he doesn’t want flowers. When the bureaucrats come to receive him with flowers, he says, ‘no, I don’t want any flower, it is a sheer wastage.’ So, if we all of us can emulate something, from somebody that should be the best way of sending a message. Priyankaji, you can also do that. Don’t think that you are insulated from that.

Sir, let us be realistic about the current situation. We should not be leaving this issue to the scientists or experts or to the Government. Mr. Bhupender Yadav is a very studious, learned Minister. All of us support that. Though he has some linear politics sometimes, but still, there is multi-linearity; we need to bear with that. Sir, as a nation, we should be very clear of that. We are paying the price for the greed, the greed of human beings; essentially, the greed of the developed nations and capitalists. There comes the relevance of the ideology which Mr. Binoy and myself profess; yes, Manoj Jha also. Sir, the capitalist competition, these developed countries which plundered Asia and Africa, they became industrialised nations at the cost of Asia and Africa. And, they still rule the roost at the cost of developing world. Now, there is an issue of a double-edged weapon. \textit{(Time-bell rings.)} Sir, it is a very important matter.

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: Sir, I never heard your ringing bell when the others were speaking.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): The time allotted for your Party is over and also you have one other speaker left to speak. Will you speak?

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: Sir, I have only started.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): But, one should not deviate.

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: Sir, it is a double-edged weapon.

4.00PM
One thing is that only now the developing countries have started the process for industrialisation. Now, they want to thrust upon us certain standards! Fine, perfect; I have no issues about that. At the same time, they are not prepared to shoulder their responsibility. They have a cumulative guilt. They have to compensate for it. For so many years, they have been shirking their responsibility. Sir, 100 corporations of the world are responsible for 71 per cent of the emissions. That is a fact. I am skipping so many points because of time constraint. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): There is one more speaker from your party. If you consume all the time, he will be left with no time.

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: Sir, my friends are ready to give me their time because this is a non-partisan issue. Even the Minister may set apart some of his time to Members! Sir, you need to have collective inputs. It is not that something will come by having a unilateral discourse.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): You may negotiate it later. Now, please conclude.

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: Sir, let us be very clear about our policies. It is a fact that this does not rest on the shoulders of Shri Bhupender Yadav alone. There are many Ministries involved in it. Unless there are coordinated efforts and the States are brought in, unless the civil society is also brought in, we can’t find a solution to this.

Sir, the State of Kerala has decided that it will become net carbon neutral by 2050. I know, Dr. Thambidurai also would agree.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude, Mr. Brittas.

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: Sir, let us talk about our policies. We have been focusing on the policy of promoting electric vehicles. What is an electric vehicle? We are using 70 per cent of the fossil fuel generated energy only. Just by converting our vehicles into electric vehicles is not going to solve the problem. There are other issues attached to it. Even the FAME India Scheme is in its Phase-2 which has made provisions only for increased demands in terms of two-wheelers.

My request to Shri Bhupender Yadav is that you should give some incentives to the States. Those States which are sincerely making efforts to deal with this problem
SHRI ANEEL PRASAD HEGDE (Bihar): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me the time to speak. First of all, I would like to congratulate Shri Tiruchi Siva for selecting this subject. I would congratulate him also for his expression of concerns on the 10,000 species that are going to be extinct. He spoke of organic farming. He also said that we can’t think of a solution after having met with an accident! अभी यहाँ पर एक बहिन, जिनकी मैदन स्पीच हो रही थी, उन्होंने जरी-जरी के बारे में थी जिक्र किया। सबसे पहले तो मैं आपको बताए देना चाहता हूँ कि आपके मंत्रालय में जो नेशनल बायोडिवर्सिटी अथॉरिटी है, वह अच्छा काम करती आई है। जब तक एनबीए और पीपीवीएफआरए अर्थात, प्रोटेक्शन ऑफ ज्वार्ट्स वेराइट्ज एंड फार्म्स राइट अथॉरिटीज हैं, ये ऐसी संस्थाएं हैं, जो अभी तक सभी लोगों का ज्ञान रखती आई है और आगे भी ज्ञान रखती। मैं नेशनल बायोडिवर्सिटी अथॉरिटी के बारे में एक और बात पर आपको बताए देना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ साल पहले हमारी कुछ यूनिवर्सिटीज के साइंटिस्ट्स इन्फ्लूसिंग बाइास वाणिज्य, जब अमरीका की मॉनोक्रोस एनानरी के साथ कोई समझौता करने के लिए गए, तो आपकी यूनिवर्सिटी, आपकी नेशनल बायोडिवर्सिटी अथॉरिटी ने उन पर मुकदमा चलाया। तो आपकी यूनिवर्सिटी ने, आपकी नेशनल बॉयोडिवर्सिटी अथॉरिटी ने उन पर मुकदमा चलाया। जो चीज आपके हाथ में है, वह चीज आपके हाथ में है। अभी यह इंस्टेन्स के लिए हमें यहाँ ताईब्रेरी में जो मेटारियल मिला है, इसमें जो 'How can India cope with the climate change effects? इसके बारे में जो यह कह रहे हैं कि an adaptation approach is the way to go. For this, a big push must be given to the interlinking of rivers and the use of GM crops. इंटरलिकिंग ऑफ रिवर्स के बारे में भाई संजय सिंह जो अभी बोले हैं। व्हाइटेट्ज बांज को रोकने के लिए रेजिलियंस बाइयोलोजिक बिकल्प को बढ़ाता है। जी.एम. क्रॉस्जेस्र जमीन की सहलने की शक्ति को बढ़ाती हैं, जी.एम.एच.टी. क्रॉस्जेस्र विविधता को कम करती हैं और मोनोक्लर को बढ़ाती हैं। जी.एम. क्रॉस्जेस्र एक्वाईटी स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है, इसलिए व्हाइटेट्ज बांज पर इसके बुरे असर को देखते हुए मेरे पार्टी के नेता, विहार के मुख्य मंत्री नीतीश कुमार जी ने इसके विरोध में पहले की सू.पी.ए. की सरकार के समय भी विधि सिखी थी और इस सरकार को भी विधि सिखी है।

दूसरी बात, दुनिया में जहाँ-जहाँ जेटिटिकल विह्न्डाइड मस्टर्ड है, यह ज्यादा यील्ड देती है, लेकिन उन देशों में कहीं भी जी.एम. मस्टर्ड नहीं है। जी.एम. सीड्स की कम्पनी को यील्ड के बारे में तो जरूर व्हाइटेट्ज किया, लेकिन उससे कीटनाशक कस्ट को अलग करना जरूरी नहीं है। इस बात पर कई सरकारों को गुमाया किया गया है और यदि एक इन्फ्रा व्हाइटेट्ज की होती है तो MT Cotton व्हाइटेट्ज की होती है। वह एक ऐसी नई जीवन प्रदायक जो दक्षिण आसियाई देशों में खेती को अलग करना उत्पन्न करता है कि तकनीक एक्सटेंशन सेंट्रल और उसके बाद देश के बससे बड़े पद पर आकर जो रितापर्स हुए हैं, उन्होंने इस बात को कहा है और इस चीज में हार्बीसाइड को अलग करना पड़ता है। उसके बाद अमेरिका में सबसे ज्यादा मुकदमे हार्बीसाइड डिफेंट ऑफेज्ज के नाम से
SHRI BIREN德拉 PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Short Duration Discussion. Today, the world is facing the most serious problem due to climate change and global warming. It looks like a war between Russia and Ukraine. Russia-Ukraine war is related to the two nations, but this war is against the entire world. India always played a very constructive and a positive role in global warming and climate change. When most leading countries of the world, developed countries of the world work against the spirit of other nations, at that time, India played a very significant role against climate change and global warming. For example, in COP24 at Copenhagen, organized by the United Nations, India’s role was very positive. Sir, the United Nations organized COP-26 at Glasgow, Scotland. At Glasgow, India had played a very important role. The Indian Declaration at the Glasgow Summit is very clear — zero carbon emissions, clear energy and efficient use of energy. This is the commitment of India at the Glasgow Summit.

At the Paris Summit, India declared low carbon development strategies towards zero emissions by 2070 in accordance with the principle of equity and common but differentiated responsibility. In the Glasgow Convention also, India declared that by 2070 it will be zero carbon emitting country. This is a wonderful step and initiative of the Government of India. India, at the Glasgow Summit itself, had declared its ambitious plan that by 2070 it is going to produce 300 GW of energy through renewable sources. This is a welcome move. By 2070 India is going to produce nearly 300 GW of energy through renewable sources. So, the Government of India is giving a lot of emphasis to renewable energy.

Along with this, I would like to request the hon. Minister, and through him, the hon. Petroleum Minister, to try to give more importance to ethanol. Sir, ethanol plays an important role in energy production and production of energy through bamboo is also important. Numaligarh Refinery of Assam started producing energy from bamboo. So, I would like to request the hon. Minister to discuss this issue and see
that more budgetary support is made for renewable energy, ethanol production and also for production of energy from bamboo.

Sir, one of the most important parts of this discussion is that climate change and global warming not only affecting one State, but it is also affecting the entire world, including my State Assam. So, my suggestion to the Government is that it should go in for more and more plantation. The Government should encourage more and more plantation. The Government should allow MPs to use their MPLAD Fund for plantation. This should be encouraged.

Due to global warming, we are facing a lot of problems. We are facing a lot of problems in Assam, because Assam is already having huge problem due to floods. In addition to this, China is constructing a big dam in China. Due to this, Assam is the worst affected State. So, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to look into the issue of China constructing the dam.

Sir, my last point is very important. Every year, floods are creating havoc for us. And, due to floods and erosion, much of the forest land of our country is destroyed, including Manas Abhyaranya and Kaziranga National Park in Assam. To protect the Kaziranga National Park, to protect Manas Abhayaranya and to protect Dibru Saikhowa National Park, the Government should provide more funds. The Government should also provide more funds to protect forest which will be helpful for green energy. It will definitely be helpful to fight against global warming, because it is all due to climate change.

Due to global warming, we are facing a lot of problems. We are facing a lot of problems in Assam, because Assam is already having huge problem due to floods. In addition to this, China is constructing a big dam in China. Due to this, Assam is the worst affected State. So, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to look into the issue of China constructing the dam.

With these words, I thank you once again for having given me this opportunity and also thank Mr. Siva for his initial remarks on the subject. Thank you.
मान्यवर, हमें इसके कारण और निवारण पर ध्यान देना होगा। इसके बहुत सारे कारण हैं।
अभी फॉरिस्ट प्लांट को लेकर बहुत लंबी चर्चा की गई। कुछ दिन पहले माननीय मंत्री जी एनजी
कंजर्वेशन (संशोधन) विभाग भी लाए थे, जिसमें बहुत सारी बातें कही गई थीं। सरकार एनजी
कंजर्वेशन के साथ सिर्फ़एकल एनजी पर भी ध्यान देती है।

मान्यवर, इसके साथ कई अन्य कारण हैं, जिन पर हमें ध्यान देना होगा, जैसे डीफोरिस्ट्रेशन। इसके अतिरिक्त अपने
वेंड लाइफस्टाइल पर भी हमें ध्यान देना होगा। आज अपने
वेंड लाइफस्टाइल के बदले हम अपने फॉरिस्ट को काटते जा रहे हैं, जैसे मिनरल्स को
निकालने के लिए, कोल को निकालने के लिए फॉरिस्ट काटे जा रहे हैं, हाईवेज बनाने के लिए
भी हम फॉरिस्ट काट रहे हैं। हमें इन सब बातों पर ध्यान देना होगा। हमें यह भी समझना होगा कि
पृथ्वी पर 27 प्रतिशत ऑक्सीजन हमें पेड़ों से ही मिलती है और 70 प्रतिशत ऑक्सीजन मिनरल
प्लांट्स से मिलती है। इस 27 प्रतिशत ऑक्सीजन को बनाने का हमारे पास यहीं उपाय है कि हम
जिन प्लांट्स को भी काट कर हाईवेज बनाते हैं, उनका री-प्लांटेशन किया जाए। एक पेड़ प्रति
वर्ष हमें 118 किलोग्राम ऑक्सीजन देता है और अपने पूरे जीवन में एक पेड़ 1 टन कार्बन
डाईऑक्साइड को एखाँबॉर्न करता है। इसका मतलब यह है कि हमारी लाइफ में पेड़ों की इमोट्रॉज
सबसे ज्यादा है, इसलिए पेड़ों को बनाने के लिए हमें आगे बढ़ना चाहिए।

महदय, अगर हम दस-बीस साल पीछे जाएं, तो हमारे देश में करीब 25 प्रतिशत फॉरिस्ट
था, लेकिन आज इसका रक्षा घट कर 21.71 प्रतिशत रह गया है, इसलिए हमें इसकी चिंता भी
करनी चाहिए कि अपने फॉरिस्ट परियों को हमें कैसे बढ़ाना है। इसको लेकर हमें गम्भीर रहना
पड़ेगा।

मान्यवर, कुछ उद्योगों को लेकर भी हमें गम्भीर होना होगा, जो रात-दिन हमारे सामने ही
कार्बन डाईऑक्साइड निकाल रहे हैं, मिथ्यन निकालने के लिए बहुत नहीं
कर रहे हैं। उदाहरण के लिए हमारे यहां एक छोटा सा उद्योग है, जो पूरे देश में फैला हुआ है।
वह उद्योग मुगल काल से चला आ रहा है और वह हमें इंटेंट बनाने का उद्योग। आज भी इंटेंट
पुराने तरीके से लकड़ी या कोयले को जला कर बनाई जाती है। हमारे देश के अंदर 14 लाख
ईंडों के भद्रे हैं और इन इंडों के मेथन को रात-दिन कार्बन डाईऑक्साइड निकालने है, मिथ्यन
निकलने रही है।

इसको लेकर हमें सदन में चर्चा हो और इसकी जांच के लिए भी आरएंडी टीम को लगाया जाए,
साइटिफिक टीम को लगाया जाए, जो यह देख सके कि इंडों के मेथन को कैसे लगाया और लकड़ी
जलाने से कैसे मुक्त किया जाए। इंटेंट बनाने के लिए उनको अन्य कौन सी एनजी दी जाए, कौन
सा इंयुन दिया जाए, इसको लेकर सदन में चर्चा बनी चाहिए।

महदय, हमें रीसाइक्लिङ पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए कि कौन-कौन से रीसाइकल्ड
प्रोडक्ट्स हम उज्ज जरूर चाहिए हैं। इसके लिए अध्ययन कम्पनी चलाने के लिए हमें सज्जन रहना
चाहिए, हमारे अंदर यह अध्ययन होनी चाहिए कि हमें पेड़ों से क्या-क्या बनायें। इसके
अतिरिक्त तमाम अन्य चीजों पर भी हमें ध्यान देना होगा, जैसे साधारण बल्क जलाने से फिस्टी
कार्बन डाईऑक्साइड निकालती है और एलईडी लगाने से कैसे इससे बच्चा जा सकता है।
महदय,
इन सब मामलों के केम्पिंग करने की जरूरत है। जब लोगों में स्वयं अध्ययन आएगी, तो लोग
अपने भविष्य को लेकर रात-प्रतिशत चिंता करेंगे। माननीय मंत्री जी से यहीं चन्द बातें कह कर में
अपनी बात समाप्त कर दें, घनघोर।
SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, at the outset, let me thank the Chair and also hon. Member, Shri Tiruchi Siva, for having taken up this topic for discussion. I think climate change is something that challenges the very existence of human kind.

Sir, whenever we talked about climate change, say around the 2000s, we thought something was happening at the North Pole and South Pole. The polar bears and penguins there were getting displaced. We didn’t ever feel that it was going to reach our country, our cities and our doorstep. Today, each one of us realizes that it is not just our country and our States, but also our cities and our homes that are seeing the impacts of climate change. When the North Pole and the South Pole glaciers were melting, actually it was a red alert for all of us. We didn’t realise that when the glaciers melt, the water comes into the seas and the sea level rises. India is a peninsula. We have several little islands around our country. When we look back in history, we didn’t even realise that people, who are fishermen, a vulnerable community, were moving inside the mainland. In fact, when we saw Animal Planet, Discovery Channel or National Geographical Channel, we saw several people or fishermen who said, ‘It was there where our village was and now it is under the sea.’ We didn’t realise that. In 2008, we lost an island called Lohachara. There were about 6,000 people staying on that island. I don’t know whether we really bothered as to what happened to those inhabitants. Secondly, there was an island called Moore Island. At every bilateral talk between India and Bangladesh, there were issues of ownership; who owns it -- India or Bangladesh! But it was ultimately nature which took the decision, and Moore Island is not there anymore. The IPCC, in a very, very recent report based on NASA’s statistics, says that twelve cities of India along the coastline are going to be submerged in water by the end of this century. This is serious. We all see that storms have increased. On the eastern coast, there used to be several storms hitting Odisha and Andhra Pradesh. But, on the western coast, we had never heard of storms. In the recent past, for four or five years, we see strong storms hitting the western coast also, so also torrential rains and cloud bursts. We have never heard it before. Standing crops get devastated. Not just this, we have seen the cities have been flooded. So many cities have been flooded. I don’t want to list them, but all of us have borne the brunt. Heat waves, 49 degree Centigrade temperature in Delhi! I have never heard of this. Diseases like dengue and chikungunya are on the rise. Sir, don't look at the watch constantly, I get very pressurised.
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHubANESWAR KALITA): Your allotted time is about to be over.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Over! I don’t believe this.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHubANESWAR KALITA): Don’t waste your time. You have three minutes.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Sir, please don’t look at it. As I said, on the right-hand side, there is China. We know that Yangtze was completely dry. On the left-hand side, there is Pakistan. Two-thirds of Pakistan was under water. Look at Europe, even today, due to heat waves, 16,000 people have died in Europe. This pattern can change anyhow and we could also bear the brunt. In fact, we are bearing the brunt, maybe not to such an extent. A lot of people have said about extinction of species. I just want to give one example. In my college days, I had taken Zoology as one of my topics. We had to dissect a cockroach and dissect a frog. Whenever our cut went wrong, we would go to our professor and say, "Sir, the cut has gone wrong. Can you give me another frog?" He would happily give it. This frog is extinct now. There are so many such species which are extinct. At the global level, we have the UNFCC. It was formed in the year 1992. When the Rio Conference took place, it was mooted then. At regular intervals, we have COP meetings. I am very happy that after the Paris Agreement, there is a meeting every year and every country has to give updates. In India also in 2008, we had NAPCC, which was mooted by Dr. Manmohan Singhji, as the Prime Minister. Now, of course, we have given very ambitious commitments there and as far as renewable energy is concerned, we have excelled our commitment. I would like to congratulate the Government for this. Sir, you are looking there; so I am going to stop. At the global level, we are doing a wonderful job; at the national level, we are doing a wonderful job. But the main thing, which the Rio Conference talked about, was Agenda 21, which says, 'Think globally, but act locally.' If we have to really make a difference and address climate change, the action has to be at the local level. Unfortunately, none of the local-self Governments are equipped enough and sensitised enough that there lies a solution. Every project of development must be seen from the lens of sustainability. A few months back, the city which I come from ... (Time-bell rings)... Give me two minutes. This is important.
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): I wish I could give you some more time. Your allotted time is over. There are other speakers also.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Sir, this is very important, and, I think, all Parliamentarians need to do this. I had a talk with the topmost engineers of the Municipal Corporation, but, unfortunately, none of them was sensitized on what is climate change and how they need to deal with this. As Dr. Brittas has also said, this is not the work of only one Ministry; it is the work which has to be done by several Ministries.

Then, my last point is that we also owe our responsibility. I am a part of the team of former Vice-President of America, Al Gore. It is called 'The Climate Reality'. During his sessions, we have been mandated that every day, we should talk to, at least, ten people on climate change and sensitise them in some way or the other over tea or coffee. I think, all of us, as Parliamentarians, need to do that. Sir, you are constantly looking at the time. So, I am getting very distracted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): You had three minutes. You have spoken for six minutes. I wish I could have given you more time because I love listening to you. ...(Interruptions)... Please conclude now. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Sir, this is very important. We have to discuss what we should do. Finally, I would like to make an appeal to all my colleagues here that we must all see the film of Greta Thunberg. In 2018, this girl was 15-year old. She used to sit outside Swedish Parliament every Friday and she made her Parliamentarians think about how we need to address climate change. She was not put in the jail for doing this, but she was called by the United Nations to address all the leaders of the world. She makes an appeal to all of us, who are in decision-making positions, and asks as to why we are snatching her future. Please, do watch this film on YouTube. I am sure it will inspire each one of us that we owe our responsibility to the future generation because we have leased out their future. Thank you, Sir.

महोदय, हमेशा से ही समुद्र का जो पानी है, उसका जो वाशीकरण होता है, उससे पृथ्वी गर्म रहती है और जितना आवश्यक है, उत्तम गर्म रहती थी। ग्रीनहाउस गैसेज के एमिशन से, अत्यधिक इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन से और हमारे यहां खास तौर से जो डीकोक्साइड हुआ है, जो जंगलों की कटाई हुई है, इन सबसे और बड़े पैमाने पर डीजल, पेट्रोल के ज्वलन से यह हो रहा है। आज से 20 साल पहले जिला हेडकाउटर पर भी मैंने अपने इटावा में किसी के रहने उसी नहीं देखा था, कहीं भी नहीं देखा था। एकाध गाड़ी हुआ करती थी। अगर कोई एक्सीडेंट हो जाए और किसी पेटर्सेट को ग्वालियर ले जाना पड़े, तो एक ठाकुर साहब थे, उनकी गाड़ी माँग कर ले जाया करते थे। आज वहाँ 20,000 गाड़ियाँ हैं। ये जो गाड़ियाँ हैं, ये सब क्या कर रही हैं - सब कार्बन डायऑक्साइड का एमिशन कर रही हैं। हालाँकि ग्रीनहाउस गैसेज भी जरूरी हैं। वे कुछ गर्मी को दूसरे रोकने के लिए औरजो ज्यादा है, उसको वातावरण से बाहर जाने पड़े। क्योंकि अगर सभी रोक दिया जाएगा, तब तो पृथ्वी बहुत गर्म हो जाएगी और कोई जिन्दा नहीं रह पाएगा तथा अगर सारी हीट बाहर चली जाएगी, तो पृथ्वी वर्क का गोला बन जाएगी, तब भी कोई जिन्दा नहीं रह सकता है। तो कुछ ने यह जो संतुलन बनाकर रखा था, उसे हम लोगों ने, खुद व्यक्तियों ने, सारी उन्नयन ने, डेवलपमेंट कंट्रीज़ ने सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान पहुँचवाया। हिन्दुस्तान पर आरोप लगाया कि धार की फसल कम करो, क्योंकि इसमें भिड़ने का बहुत एमिशन होता है, जो वातावरण को ख़राब कर रहा है। आप जानते हैं? अमेरिका हिन्दुस्तान से कहता था कि धार की फसल उगाना बन्द कर। उनकी इंडस्ट्रीज़ में सबसे ज्यादा यह निकल रही है, इसका एमिशन हो रहा है और दुनिया को नुकसान हो रहा है, लेकिन हम हमसे नहीं जाना चाहते। जितनी कमेटीज़ की मिट्टिस हो रही हैं, ताही सिर्फ़ की मिट्टिस हो रही हैं, ये कुछ नहीं कर सकती हैं। क्योंकि भी सम्राट कंट्री पर ऐसा कोई भी प्रतिबन्ध ज्यादा नापूर्ण नहीं हो सकता है। तमम ट्रीटी हुई है। हिस्सा हिस्सा को लेकर गॉन-प्रोफिसरों, ट्रीटी हुई, उसके बाद बम विस्फोट हुआ, एम बम का एक्स्पोज़न हुआ। इसके बाद सीटीबीटी हुआ, हम तो लोगों ने भी किया। वह ये राष्ट्रिय हैं या नहीं हैं? ये राष्ट्रिय हैं, लेकिन हमें संबंधित नहीं हैं, हम तेरह धाराएं असर हैं। व्हायरस निकालने लगे हैं, गोरंगों में निदर्शियों में पानी नहीं आएगा, सिवाई के लिए उनसे जो नहीं निकलती है, उनपर पानी नहीं होगा, तो फसलें नहीं हो पाएँगी। लोग कहते हैं कि 20 साल बाद दिल्ली में मुमुना नदी सूख जाएगी और यह दिल्ली के घरों का जो पानी निकलता है, उसका नाला बन कर रह जाएँगी। यह स्थिति है। इस सबकी वजह से नए किस्म के तमम रोग हो रहे हैं, जिनका नाम पहले किसी ने नहीं सुना था। जो पुरानी बीमारियाँ थीं, उन सबका इलाज था, सबकी दवाइयाँ थीं। उन सब बीमारियों की दवा की खोज कर ली गई थी। बाद नए किस्म के रोग आ रहे हैं, जैसे कोरोना आया। कोरोना आने के बाद उसके लिए वैक्सीन को डेवलप करने में इतना टाइम लगा कि तब तक बहुत सारे लोग मर गए, लेकिन we did it very efficiently.

महोदय, प्रसन यह है कि ये सारी जो दिसकर पैदा होने वाली हैं, उनकी तो हमें ही रोकना होगा। माननीय मंत्री जी, एक तो आप यह भी कह सकते कि जो जंगल कट रहे हैं, उस पर सख्ती से रोक लगाने की कोशिश कीजिए। लकड़ी काटने वाले इतने बड़े माफ़ किया हो गए हैं कि आज से 20 साल पहले उलटाखड़ में जहाँ गए, वहाँ पर इतने बड़े पैमाने पर टीके के ढेंग तथा अन्य ढेंग खड़े रहते थे, अब वे सब खत्म हो गए, धीरे-धीरे सब कट गए। ये एक बार गुजरात में गया, आपको
हमारे कहे उपसभाध्यक्ष मालूम कर मंत्रालय लगाने हैं। गो पर से यहाँ नहीं किमटी?
एक ले पेड़ थे। आप वे ये सकता होते हैं, नए पेड़ लग नहीं रहे हैं। नया पेड़ लगाने का जो तरीका है - मैं उसके बारे में बता रहा हूँ। महोदय, मैं एक-दो मिनट ज्यादा ले लूँगा, आप घंटी मत बजाएगा। अगर आप घंटी बजाएगा, तो मैं ऐसे ही बैठ जाऊँगा।

उपसमावेश्य (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता) : मैंने आपको ऑलरेडी दो मिनट ज्यादा दे दिए हैं, इसलिए अब आप समाप्त कीजिए। मैं घंटी नहीं बजाएगा, लेकिन अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : महोदय, मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ कि पेड़ लगाने का सिस्टम कितना अच्छा है। अब मिनिस्टर इसने अच्छे हैं, इसलिए उच्च देखना पड़ेगा। मैं एक बार एनवायर्मेंट एंड फार्मेस वेबसाइट में था, मुरली मनोहर जोशी जी उसके अध्यक्ष थे। यह तिथियों जैसा था तथा बहुत पेड़ डूबे थे। उस समय यह कहा गया कि जितने पेड़ डूबे हैं, आपको उतने पेड़ आस-पास दूसरी जगह लगाने पड़े। मैं एक बार झांसी की तरफ गया, तो बताया गया कि यह प्लांटेशन टिथियों की जगह यहाँ पर हो रहा है। मैंने उस कोटारी में पूछा, जोशी जी, मुरली यह पता चला है, तो जोशी जी ने इस मंत्रालय के सेक्रेटरी से पूछा कि क्या यह सही है, तो सेक्रेटरी ने कहा कि यह सही है। इस पर वे बोले कि पेड़ टिथियों के बदले झांसी में लगाएँगे, यह ताजे हैं। एनवायर्मेंट में क्या असर दिखा सकता है?

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : अब मैं आपका प्रश्न जवाब देने के लिए तैयार हूँ। मैंने यह समझा कि इसे कुछ लोग दोषी हैं, जब हम साँस लेते हैं। अब भी कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड निकलती है। यह ताजा है, यह आवश्यक नहीं रहा है। अब कोई कहे कि इसमें कुछ लॉग दोषी हैं, जब हम साँस लेते हैं?

सरकार की अदालत का अनुरोध रहा है, तो यह समझने का प्रयास है। अगर हम कहें कि साँस सतीश थे, तो कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड निकलती है। यह ताजा है, यह आवश्यक नहीं रहा है। अगर हम कहें कि साँस सतीश थे, तो कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड निकलती है। यह ताजा है, यह आवश्यक नहीं रहा है।
प्रौ. राम गोपाल यादव: आप प्लांटेशन कीजिए और डीफोरेस्टेशन को रोकिए। यह संभव तो नहीं है, लेकिन अब हर आदमी की जिमींदारी तो बनाए है। कोई घर से सो मीटर दूर भी जाएगा, तो बिना गाड़ी में बैठे नहीं जा सकता, इस स्थिति हो गई है। एक-एक घर में डस-डस गाड़ियाँ खड़ी हुई हैं। किसी-न-किसी दिन, किसी-न-किसी गवर्नमेंट को यह पाबंदी लगानी ही पड़ेगी कि आपको एक दिन के लिए इससे ज्यादा पेट्रोल नहीं मिल सकता है, चाहे आप अपने पास सो गाड़ियाँ रखिए। You have to make rationing for it, क्योंकि इस पेट्रोल और डीजल की वजह से हमारी सारी इकोनॉमी खतम हुए जा रही है, इम्पोर्ट करने-करते बहुत बड़े खैमाने पर पैसा विदेशों में जा रहा है और यह अनावश्यक रूप से खर्च हो रहा है, लगभग में खर्च हो रहा है। अगर हमें सर्फाइं हल नहीं, तो ये सारी कोशियों करनी पड़ेगी, प्रयास करना पड़ेगा और यह जानते हुए भी कि चुनाव में इसका नुकसान हो सकता है, किसी-न-किसी को देश हित में इस तरह के कदम उठाने ही पड़ेगे, वरना बहुत खराब स्थिति आने वाली है। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

उपसमाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): श्रीमती रंजित रंजन जी, आपके लिए सिफर दो मिनट ही बचे हैं।...(व्यवधान).... आपकी पार्टी के दो मिनट बचे हैं।...(व्यवधान).... ठीक है, आप एक-दो मिनट ज्यादा बोल लीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती रंजित रंजन (छत्तीसगढ़): सर, फिर मैं नहीं बोलती हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसमाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आपके और भी स्पीकर्स हैं।...(व्यवधान).... यह यथावत में रखिए।...(व्यवधान).... ऐसे नहीं होता है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती रंजित रंजन: सर, मैं ही हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसमाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा भाषण ही रोक दिया। मुझे एक उक्ति याद आ रही है, एक गाना याद आ रहा है -

"अरे रुक जा रे बंदे, अरे थम जा रे बंदे कि कुदरत हंस पड़ेगी हो।"

महोदय, मुझे आज ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के डिस्क्लार पर पार्टिस्पेक्ट करने का मौका मिला है। में मंत्री जी का धन्यवाद करती हूँ कि आप एंड तक बैठे द्वारे हैं। मुझे कोरोना याद आ गया कि जब कोरोना की पहली लहर श्री, तब हम सब घर में बैठे हुए थे। उस समय अचानक बहुत लोगों ने लिखा शुरु कर दिया, मैंने भी लिखा शुरु किया। मैं आपको वह बताना चाहूंगी कि उस तरह कैसा महसूस हुआ। जहाँ तक डेटा की बात है, तो वहे पास पुरा डेटा पड़ा हुआ है। आपका परिस्थितियों एंड मैं, 2050, 2050 से 2070, आपका पंचायत मिशन, सब-कुछ सबसे भी है। यह लिखा हुआ तो बहुत अच्छा लगता है, लेकिन यह कोई राजनीतिकरण का मुद्दा नहीं है। यह ग्लोबल वार्मिंग का मुद्दा है और पुरा विश्व इसमें इन्फ्लॉड है, मरंगे तो हम सब मरंगे। मुझे लगता है कि हम लोग नहीं, लेकिन जो हमारे पूर्ववर्ती हैं, जो हमारे बच्चे हैं, हम उनके लिए जो छोड़कर जा रहे हैं, वह हम सबके लिए बहुत शर्म की बात है। हम लोगों ने कोरोना में देखा कि जिस कृपित दिल्ली को सबसे पॉल्यूटेड सिटी कहा जाता है, कोई कह रहा है कि
अनाथराइज्ड फेक्ट्रीज का धुआं है, दिल्ली के चारों तरफ पहाड़ हैं, लेकिन प्रकृति ने क्या किया - हम सब चुपचाप घर बैठे और दस दिन में एक्स्क्यूआई 350 से सीधा 49 पर आ गया। हम और आप, सब दूर-दूर तक देख रहे थे, चंडीगढ़ से पहाड़ दिख रहे थे। आगर आप यहाँ से दूर-दूर तक देख रहे थे, तो आपको कई-कई किलोमीटर तक सीन नजर आ रहे थे। प्रकृति ने हम लोगों को बहत अच्छा, सीधा और सिम्पल में जाती है। एक आप हम चुपचाप घर में बैठा गया, तो प्रकृति को अपने आपको ठीक करना आता है, वह सक्षम है। दोस्ती कौन है - हम सब दोस्त हैं, हमारी फेक्ट्रीज दोस्ती है, हमारी गाॅड्यां दोस्ती है, हमारे लोग दोस्त हैं, हमारा अल्पकालिक अल्पकालिक नहीं दोस्ती है, कंक्रीट की बिल्डिंग खड़ी करना दोस्ती है, पेड़ को काटना दोस्ती है? मैं बिंडिया से पूछा कि बेटा, ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के लिए क्या करना चाहिए, क्या समाधान है? उसने कहा कि मम्मा, पेड़ मथ काटे, गाड़ी में कम चलो, गाड़ी कम यूज करो, इंकोफ्युंडली मनन बनाओ, पानी कम यूज करो, सिम्पल लाइफ जिओं। हमारे बच्चे सिम्पल तरीके से सिम्पल बातें कह रहे हैं। मुझे लगता है कि बहुत टेक्निकल जाने की जरूरत नहीं है। क्या हम यह काम कर रहे हैं? अभी बात हो रही थी कि पॉलीथिन बंद हो गया है, लेकिन बंद नहीं हुआ है। यह मैं आपकी जानकारी में दे रही हूँ। सब्जी बाले, ठेले बाले और छोटी-छोटी दुकान बाले कहते हैं कि मैंड, पहले सरकार को बोलते कि इसके बदले कुछ ऑथराइज्ड लेकर आए, तब पॉलीथिन बंद होगा। मार्केट में पॉलीथिन बंद नहीं है। 2020 में 2021 में 31 लाख पेड़ बनाए, आपने ही क्यूरेशन अंडर में यह आनुष्ठानिक किया। क्या उसके बदले में पेड़ लगे, एक पेड़ को लाना में, पौधे से पेड़ बनने में कितने साल लग जाते हैं? आप देवदार दुरु सूरत करें तो उसमें 50 साल, 100 साल लगते हैं। अगर हम आग के पेड़ के दूर में सूरत करें तो उसको भी बड़े होकर फल देने में चार साल लग जाते हैं। अभी हमारे भाई साहब, राम गोपाल जी बिन्कुर सही कह रहे थे।...(समय की घंटी).... अब नहीं बोलती हूँ। मैंने अभी स्टार्ट ही किया है।...(व्यवधान)...

सर, मुझे पहाड़ों से बहुत प्यार है और मैंने उन्हें बहुत बारीकी से देखा है। चाहे उत्तराखंड की बात हो, हिमालय प्रदेश की बात हो या अरुणाचल प्रदेश की बात हो, वहाँ पर जाकर दिल रोता है। चाहे किसी की भी सरकार हो, हम लोगों ने डेवलपमेंट के नाम पर, अगर फल जगह हमारा मंड़ी या सीमा गया, तो कहा कि यह सड़क बना दो, तो बना दी, यह सड़क बना दो, तो बना दी। हम एनवायर्मेंट के लिए, ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के लिए कभी भी डेवलपमेंट से कॉमर्शियल नहीं कर रहे हैं, यह सच्चाई है। आप कहने के कि पहाड़ी इलाकों में कानून पड़ गया है। कभी भी बहरी आबादी आकर वहाँ पर जमीन नहीं ले सकता। आपको भी पता है और हम सबको पता है कि इंडिया में, हमारे भारत में जुगाड़ टेक्नोलोजी है। चाहे हिमालय प्रदेश हो, उत्तराखंड हो या अरुणाचल प्रदेश हो, वहाँ आज जुगाड़ टेक्नोलोजी से लोग मरे पड़े हैं। सर, आप आप पूछतांगा तो मैं आपको एक पहाड़ का नाम बताऊँगी। दिल्ली वालों ने पूरा-पूरा एक पहाड़ खरीदा लिया है और धीरे-धीरे उस पहाड़ में पेड़ नहीं, सिर्फ मकान और कंक्रीट नजर आते हैं। आप चंडीगढ़ से शिमला जाने के लिए पहाड़ पर चढ़ाई स्टैचर कीजिए, तो पाएंगे कि वहाँ आज भी सिम्पल लाइफ ही है। हम लोगों ने वहाँ डबल लाइफ तो कर दी, चाहे वह आपने की या हमने की, हमने शिलान्यास किया, आपने उदारत किया, लेकिन मुझे यह है कि वहाँ आज भी सिम्पल लाइफ ही चलती है। वहाँ आज चाहे डबल लाइफ नहीं चल पाई। जब आपकी गाड़ी वहाँ चलती है तो आपको डर लगता
है कि जब बारिश होगी और लैंड स्लाइड होगा, तो फिर क्या होगा? अखिल हम लोगों ने ये सड़कें किसीतर बनाई? आप फहरां को सिर्फ खोखला करने का काम कर रहे हैं?

हिमालय राज्य में हाईड्रो पावर प्लांट हैं। हम लोगों ने वहाँ जिस तरह से हाईड्रो पावर प्लांट बनाए हैं, उनको देखकर मेरा दिल दुख रहा था। हम में से बहुत से लोग सोलन गए होंगे, जो मनाती से सात किलोमीटर की दूरी पर हैं। यह ठीक है कि लाहौल-स्पीति और लदाख के लिए हमने कई किलोमीटर का फासला शॉट कर लिया, लेकिन उसके बदले में हमने क्या-क्या दिया?

सर, हम पेड़ों की जो बात कह रहे थे, यह सच्चाई है और सरकार इसमें क्या एक्शन लेती है?

सर, मैं कुछ पाइंट्स बताना चाहती हूँ। मैं आपसे सिर्फ यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि हम लोग बहुत सारे एक्शंस की बात कर रहे हैं। प्रधान मंत्री साहब ने वर्ष 2050 से 2070 तक का टार्गेट लिया। जो परिस ने एग्रीमेंट हुआ, वहाँ उन्होंने 'पंचायत' की बात की, पर उससे क्या होगा,सर?

सर, मैं आपसे कुछ पाइंट्स पर बात करना चाहती हूँ। प्रकृति ने हमें कोरोना के दौरान विदिन 10 डेज यह बता दिया कि बहुत छोटी-छोटी बातों से हम अपनी ग्लोबल वार्मिंग को कंट्रोल कर सकते हैं। मुझे उस वक्त आश्चर्य हो रहा था। जब परिस एग्रीमेंट ही हुआ, तो आप सोचिए कि एक-एक मीटिंग में कितने करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए होंगे? आज तक कितने खर्च रुपए खर्च हो चुके हैं?

उपसभापत्र (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता) : रंजीत रंजन जी, अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्रीमती रंजीत रंजन : प्लीज़, दो-तीन मिनट और दे दीजिए।

उपसभापत्र (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता) : आप ऑरेंजी दो-तीन मिनट ज्यादा बोल गई हैं।

श्रीमती रंजीत रंजन : सर, प्लीज़।

उपसभापत्र (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता) : अभी समाप्त कीजिए, आप बाद में बोल लीजिएगा। मुझे नेक्स्ट स्पीकर को बुलाना है।
श्रीमती रंजीत रंजन : सर, प्लीज़।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुबनेश्वर कालिता): आपको डबल टाइम मिल गया। आपकी पार्टी का इतना टाइम नहीं है, लेकिन आपको डबल टाइम भी दे दिया, अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्रीमती रंजीत रंजन : सर, यह डबल टाइम की बात है या एन्वायर्नमेंट की बात है?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुबनेश्वर कालिता): अब आप समाप्त कीजिए, यह समय की ही बात है।

श्रीमती रंजीत रंजन: सर, मैं आपसे पूछना चाहती हूं कि 'नमामि गंगे' की बात हुई। 20 हज़ार करोड़ रुपये का टारगेट बना, उसके बाद 30 हज़ार करोड़ रुपये का टारगेट बना, क्या गंगा साफ हो गई? क्या हमारी जमुना साफ हो गई? हम 'स्वच्छ भारत' की बात करते हैं।...(व्यवहार)... मैं पोलिटिक्स नहीं कर रही हूं।...(व्यवहार)... दिल्ली के बारों तरफ कूड़ा है।...(व्यवहार)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुबनेश्वर कालिता): आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए। मैं दूसरे स्पीकर को बुलाना रहा हूं।...(व्यवहार)...

श्रीमती रंजीत रंजन : मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे कह रही हूं कि आप एक्स्पर्ट्स से राय लीजिए, लेकिन यह टॉम एंड जैरी का गेम खेलकर हम लोगों को बच्चों का भविष्य बरबाद नहीं करना चाहिए।...(व्यवहार)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWR KALITA): Please conclude.

श्रीमती रंजीत रंजन : प्लीज़ सर, दो मिनट का समय और दे दीजिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWR KALITA): How much can I extend? I have already extended enough time for you. I am calling the next speaker.

श्रीमती रंजीत रंजन : मेरा सिरफ कहने का उदेश्य यह है ...(व्यवहार)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWR KALITA): I am calling the next speaker. आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्रीमती रंजीत रंजन : ग्लोबल वार्मिंग सिरफ भाषण का मुद्दा नहीं है। यह बहुत गम्भीर मुद्दा है। आज दिल्ली के बारों तरफ से कूड़े से घिरी हुई है।
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWR KALITA): Thank you, Ranjeet Ranjanji. आपकी बात हो गई है।

श्रीमती रंजीत रंजन: आज जिस तरह का इल्लामेंटेशन चाहिए, एक्शन प्लान चाहिए, वह सिर्फ कागजों से पूरा नहीं होगा। क्या आप एक्शन लेने को तैयार हैं, क्या आप माइनिंग को बंद करने को तैयार हैं?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुबनेश्वर कालिता): धन्यवाद, I am calling the next speaker. Please stop now.

श्रीमती रंजीत रंजन: सर, छत्तीसगढ़ में जो परसा कोल है, सर, सिर्फ दो मिनट का समय और दे दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुबनेश्वर कालिता): ऐसे नहीं होता है।

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN: Sir, give me only two minutes. I am concluding.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWR KALITA): I am calling the next speaker. आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्रीमती रंजीत रंजन: सर, परसा कोल -- जिसमें 8 लाख पेड़ कटेंगे, क्या आप एन्वायरनमेंट के लिए उसको बंद करेंगे?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWR KALITA): Thank you. Now, the next speaker is Shri Surendra Singh Nagar. एक्शन बोलें, Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Surendra Singh Nagar.

श्रीमती रंजीत रंजन: *

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुबनेश्वर कालिता): आप क्यों बोल रही हैं, Nothing will go on record. आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है। मैंने दूसरे स्पीकर को परमिशन दी है, वे ही बोलेंगे। Only the speech of Shri Surendra Singh Nagar will go on record.

* Not recorded.
महत्वपूणर्देना ने उन की मंत्री – दीनदयाल उपजय से शुभेच्छा देखा।

सुरेन्द्र सुरेन्द्र की माननीय गया।

नरेन्द्र के अभी धुआं के लिए ने कहा।

अभी बैठे हैं।

नरेन्द्र का उद्भव ने किया।

मंत्री की पूवर्ण पर बैठे है।

सुरील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): हमने आने के बाद पंजाब सुधार दिया।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): मानवीय उपस्थाप्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम जलवायु परिवर्तन के दुष्प्रभावों की चर्चा कर रहे हैं। आज मुझसे पहले हमारे वक्ताओं ने और अलग-अलग दल के साथियों ने इस विषय पर अपने विचार रखे।

मानवीय उपस्थाप्यक्ष महोदय, जलवायु परिवर्तन को लेकर आज जहाँ इसके दुष्प्रभावों की चर्चा हुई, वहीं दूसरी ओर जलवायु परिवर्तन के इस दिक्षेत्र में सुखद प्रभाव भी कुछ सांसद मित्रों की तरफ से देखने और सुनने को मिले। हमारे मित्र संजय सिंह जी -- एक वर्ष पहले तक जब-जब दिल्ली में प्रदूषण की बात होती थी, तो हमेशा पंजाब के किसानों के ऊपर दोष दिया जाता था कि पराली के कारण पंजाब से जो धुआं आ रहा है, उससे दिल्ली का प्रदूषण बढ़ रहा है। मैं धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूं।

(व्यवहार)

मानवीय उपस्थाप्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा देश क्रिप्त्र ध्रुवन्द्र देश है, इसलिए क्रिप्त्र के क्षेत्र में दुष्प्रभावों को लेकर सबसे ज्यादा शक्ति व्यक्त की गई। यहाँ सबसे बड़ा चर्चा हुई। हमारा जो समुद्र के पानी का तेल बढ़ रहा है, उसकी भी चर्चा हुई और बहुत सी बातें आज इस चर्चा में हुईं, लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज इस देश का नेतृत्व मजबूत हाथों में सुरक्षित है। हमारे कुछ सांसद साथियों ने आने वाले भविष्य की भी चिंता की। मैं उससे भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज पूरी दुनिया ग्लोबल वार्मिंग की इस चुनौती में यदि किसी देश की तरफ देख रही है और किसी नेता की तरफ देख रही है, तो उस देश का नाम भारत है और उस नेता का नाम श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी है। मैं इसका उद्धारण देना चाहूँगा। अभी यू.एन.ओ. के जनरल सेक्रेटरी आए थे। इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने वैश्विक समुदाय को 'LIFE' स्लोगन दिया। अभी अक्टूबर में जब संयुक्त राष्ट्र के महासचिव आए, तो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी के इस मंत्र के लिए कहा कि अगर दुनिया में क्लाइमेट चेंज से लड़ना है, तो प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने जो मंत्र दिया है - 'LIFE', वह महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएगा। संयुक्त राष्ट्र के महासचिव ने अक्टूबर में यह वक्तव्य दिया।

मानवीय उपस्थाप्यक्ष जी, पूरी दुनिया जलवायु के परिवर्तन, जो क्लाइमेट चेंज है, उससे प्रभावित है। इसको लेकर लगभग सात वर्ष पूर्व पेरिस में एक समझौता हुआ और उस समझौते को लगभग आज सात वर्ष पूरे होने जा रहे हैं। इस समझौते को दुनिया में एक आखिरी उम्मीद के रूप में देखा गया है। इस समझौते में यह तय किया गया है कि ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के स्तर को हरम 2 डिग्री सेल्सियस से नीचे रखना है। इसमें 1.5 डिग्री सेल्सियस का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया कि इससे कम रखा जाए। रिचर्ड देश, जिन्होंने इसमें भाग लिया, उन्होंने इस समझौते में अपनी प्रतिबद्धता की आवश्यकता को निमाने का काम किया। पूरी दुनिया के जो साइंटिस्ट्स हैं, मैं बहुत लंबा विषय
पड़ी वन से करा किया और आशंका है कि यह 2 डिग्री सेल्सियस तक पहुंचेगा और इसमें सबसे ज्या द विकासशील देश प्रभावित होगे। जिस तरीके से कोविड पंडेमिक आया था, उस समय पूरी दुनिया के लोग कहते थे कि भारत सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित देश होगा। रोबोल वारिंग में भारत को सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित देश बताया गया है। अगर विकासशील देशों की तुलना में हमारा कंट्रीब्यूशन दरें, तो हमारा योगदान बहुत ज्यादा नहीं है, यह आज की स्थिति है।

उपसमाध्यक महादेव, भारत सबसे बड़ा लोकतांत्रिक देश है। जलवायु परिवर्तन को लेकर भी सबसे प्रभावित देश हम बताया जाता है। किर भी इन चुनौतियों के बीच आज भारत की जो अर्थव्यवस्था है, वह बहुत तेजी से आगे बढ़ रही है। जहां पूरी दुनिया मंदी, ऊर्जा की कीमतों, कोविड महामारी के प्रभावों की चुनौतियों को झेल रही हैं, ऐसे समय में भारत ने अपनी आधिक प्रगति के साथ-साथ जलवायु परिवर्तन पर जो वैश्विक, सामूहिक चुनौती है, उसमें अपनी प्रतिबद्धता, कमिटमेंट को पूरा करने का काम इन चुनौतियों के बीच दुनिया में आप किसी ने किया है, तो देश के प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में भारतवर्ष ने किया है। महादेव, पेरिस समझौते में जो हमारी प्रतिबद्धता है, हमारी जो नीतियां हैं, हमारे जो कार्यक्रम हैं, उनमें हमने उनको शामिल करने का भी काम किया है। इसके अलावा अगर में रिन्युएबल एनजी की बात करूं, जो लक्ष्य भारत ने निर्धारित किए हैं, उन लक्ष्यों को अगर आप देखें, तो आज पूरी दुनिया भारत को रिन्युएबल एनजी के हब के रूप में देख रही है। इसके साथ-साथ अगर आप नई तकनीकों की बात करें, उनमें भारत आगे काम कर रहा है। इसके अलावा अगर में रिन्युएबल एनजी की बात करूं, हमारी जो पॉलिसियों, उनकी बात करूं और आज इसी की बात हुई, उसमें अगर हमारी पॉलिसियों की बात करते, तो इन सब में भारत आगे बढ़ रहा है और जो पेरिस कमिटमेंट है, उस पर आगे बढ़ने का काम कर रहा है। में अपने पर्यावरण मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि अगर जो समझौता है। उसमें भारत ने उनके नेतृत्व में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा की है।

दुनिया के हर विकासशील देश हैं, उनको जो फंड चाहिए था, पैसा चाहिए था, जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था - 100 विलियन डॉलर, उसको जुटाने के लिए भारत ने हमारे पर्यावरण मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में पूरी दुनिया के विकासशील देशों की लड़ाई को लड़ने का काम किया, उसके लिए में अपने पर्यावरण मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं।

इसके अलावा, में बहुत टेमिकल चीजों पर नहीं जाना चाहूंगा। यहां बात है कि हमारा वन क्षेत्र कम हो गया है, लेकिन अगर आप 2021 से अब तक देखें और अगर हम वन क्षेत्र की बात करें, तो उसका आकार 24.62 प्रतिशत हो गया, वह बढ़ गया है। इसके अलावा हमारी जो बेसन लैंड पड़ी है, जो खराब भूमि पड़ी है, उसको भी सही करने का काम किया है। कार्बन कम करने के जो हमारे लक्ष्य हैं, उन पर प्रतिबद्धता दिखाने का काम भी हमारी सरकार से सुझाव न देकर है। इसके अलावा भारत सांसदों की चर्चा की और विचार व्यक्त करूं कि पेड़ नहीं कटने नहीं चाहिए।

इसके अंतर्गत रहे पहाड़ों की चर्चा है, अन्य चर्चाएं हैं, अन्य सुझाव दिए गए और बहुत अच्छे-अच्छे सुझाव दिए गए। में उन सुझावों का स्वागत करता हूं, लेकिन एक अनुरोध भी करना चाहता
हूं कि सुझाव तो हमने दिए और हमारी सरकार अपना काम कर रही है, लेकिन आज से हमारी भागीदारी भी शुरु होनी चाहिए। यह संकल्प भी हमें आज लेना चाहिए। केवल भाषण देने से काम नहीं चलेगा। हमारा भी संकल्प होना चाहिए, उसमें हमारा भी योगदान होना चाहिए। क्लाइमेट चेंज की यह चुनौती एक जन आंदोलन बने, इसमें पब्लिक पार्टिसिपेशन हो और इसमें इस तरह का एक महोत्सव बनाना चाहिए कि कम से कम हम जो सांसद हैं, उनको इसमें भागीदार होना चाहिए, जिससे इस देश और दुनिया को इस क्लाइमेट चेंज की चुनौती से बचाने में, उसके दुःखमायी से बचाने में, हम अपना भी सहयोग कर सकें। महोदय, देश के प्रधान मंत्री और पर्यावरण मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में जो काम चल रहे हैं, मैं निश्चित रूप से कह सकता हूं कि आने वाली पीढ़िया का भविष्य, जिसके बारे में चिता की गई है, वह निश्चित रूप से सुरक्षित है। इसमें भारत एक लीडर के रूप में उभरेगा। मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Now, the discussion on this Bill will remain inconclusive, यह अभी समाप्त नहीं हुआ है। यह सोमवार को फिर लिया जाएगा। Now, Special Mentions.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, will it resume on Monday?

5.00 PM

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): You will get the list. ...(Interruptions)...
The hon. Minister will reply on Wednesday. Now, Special Mentions. Shri R. Girirajan.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Need to take steps to control the leakage of obnoxious gases from factories/plants in North Chennai

SHRI R. GIRIRAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to raise an important issue which affects the life of the people of Chennai. People living in Thiruvottiyur, Manali, Ernavur, Madhavaram areas of north Chennai are spending sleepless nights due to obnoxious gas stench and air pollution caused by both public and private companies.

For the past few years, the pungent odour has been emanating from various companies. Due to this, people suffer from problems like sneezing, shortness of breath and eye irritation. They are unable to sleep at night and bad odour persists
throughout. Stench of ammonia gas is coming out from the Union Government-owned MFL fertilizer factory in Manali and the privately-owned fertilizer factory in Ennore. There are CPCL, DPL and private companies that manufacture pharmaceutical ingredients. People are not able to breathe properly due to smell of gas. People of this area fear getting dreaded diseases like Cancer and lifelong skin disorders. Time and again, it was found that such foul odors are emitted from these factories. The Central Pollution Control Board has to investigate thoroughly and need to pinpoint from which factory the obnoxious gas is coming out. Since the companies are Union Government PSUs, it is the prime responsibility of Union Government to stop the obnoxious gas emission from the PSUs and find an appropriate solution to this grave issue. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to take appropriate action on a war-footing to control the obnoxious gas leakage from these companies at the earliest.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRIMATI JEBI MATHER HISHAM (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

Need for installation of Information Boards containing detailed history of temples at prominent places in their premises

SHRI DHANANJAY BHIMRAO MAHADIK (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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


New National Pension Scheme

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, the National Pension Scheme is a tragedy for retiring personnel. The pension under the current plan is just 15 per cent of the pension under the previous one. Asserting that the National Pension Scheme (NPS)
is a catastrophe for retiring employees in their old age, multiple employees have also written to the Cabinet Secretary pleading for the restoration of the Old Pension Scheme (OPS). For instance, a Defence establishment official who recently retired after more than 13 years of service, according to the federation, would only receive 15 per cent of the assured pension he would have normally gotten under the OPS. After more than 15 years of service, another official with a base wage of Rs.34,300 received Rs.2,506 as a monthly pension, although under the OPS, he would have been entitled to Rs.17,150. The NPS personnel are worse off than OPS employees despite paying a monthly contribution of 10 per cent of their income throughout their whole employment. The NPS pension is static, and unlike the OPS, there is no Dearness Relief to offset inflation or price increases. There is an urgent need to address the employees' concerns and take necessary steps to include Dearness Relief as a part of the pension scheme and restore the old one. I, therefore, urge the Government to take steps to address these concerns. Already, most of the profitable Central Government concerns are going to be disinvested. So, closure of Central Government service and reduced pension both have put employees in deep distress and are affecting them badly.

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

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

SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR (West Bengal): 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. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.
SHRIMATI MAHUA MAJI (Jharkhand): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR P (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI JEBI MATHER HISHAM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA- Contd.

The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second 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 the 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 (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th December, 2022."

I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

SPECIAL MENTIONS - Contd.

Need to set up an expert Committee for revival of Darjeeling tea industry

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to draw the kind attention of this august House that in spite of the fact that Tea is one of the most popular and low cost beverages in the world, owing to its increasing demand, tea is
considered to be one of the major components of world beverage market. Above all, Indian tea is among the finest in the world owing to strong geographical indications. Yet, Tea gardens in Darjeeling Hills are suffering as never before. I humbly urge the august House to draw the kind attention of the Prime Minister to urgently provide financial help and set up an expert Committee to find a solution to the greatest Indian Industry’s revival.

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

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

SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR P (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर): डा. सस्मित पात्रा जी, आप अपना स्पेशल मेंशन पढ़िए।

Need for passage of the Women Reservation Bill in Parliament

डा. सस्मित पात्रा (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं सरकार से दरख्वास्त करता हूँ कि महिला आरक्षण विधेयक को भारतीय संसद में जल्द से जल्द पारित किया जाए। महिला आरक्षण विधेयक का पारित होना देश की 66 करोड़ महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण की दिशा में एक ऐतिहासिक कदम होगा। वह भी तब, जब भारत अपनी आजादी के 75 साल और आजादी का अमृत महोत्सव मना रहा है तथा साथ ही अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर जी-20 की अध्यक्षता भी कर रहा है। महिला आरक्षण विधेयक को पारित कर भारत विश्व के सामने एक नया कीर्तिमान स्थापित कर सकता है। लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं में महिलाओं के लिए 33 प्रतिशत आरक्षण उन्हें नेतृत्व के नए अवसर देगा और भारत का विश्व का सर्वश्रेष्ठ राष्ट्र बनाने में कारगर सिद्ध होगा।
महोदय, मेरे नेता माननीय मुख्य मंत्री श्री नवीन पटनायक और मेरी पार्टी बीजू जनता दल महिला आरक्षण विधेयक को संसद में पारित कराने की कई सालों से मांग कर रही है। 2018 में श्री नवीन पटनायक जी ने 22 राजनैतिक दलों के पास बीजू जनता दल के प्रतिनिधि मंडल भेजे और इस विधेयक को संसद में पारित कराने के लिए समर्थन मांगा। कई राजनैतिक दलों ने इस मुहिम को समर्थन भी दिया। 2019 लोक सभा चुनाव में श्री नवीन पटनाक जी ने 33 प्रतिशत लोक सभा सीटों पर महिला प्रत्याशियों को टिकट दिया और उनमें से कई आज लोक सभा की सदस्य हैं।

महोदय, मैं विनम्रता के साथ फिर से अपनी मांग को दोहराता हूँ कि महिला आरक्षण विधेयक को भारतीय संसद में जल्द से जल्द लाया जाये।

SHRI M. MOHAMED ABDULLA (Tamil Nadu): 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.

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

SHRIMATI JEBI MATHER HISHAM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRI MAHARAJA SANAJAOBA LEISHEMBA (Manipur): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI PABITRA MARGHERITA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

श्रीमती महुआ माजी (झारखंड): महोदय, में भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

Deaths on duty of Railway Trackmen due to lack of safety devices

SHRI A.A. RAHIM (Kerala): Sir, the Railway trackmen and keymen are essential workers in the railways who carry out the track patrolling and ensure that the rails are safe to ply on and, hence, ensure the smooth functioning of the railways. Theirs is a high risk job as they have to work on the tracks while trains are still running. Every day, these workers are putting their lives on the line for the railways and, hence, for our country. In the Thiruvananthapuram Division of Southern Railway, thirteen keymen met with a fatal accident while on duty in a short period. There is already a device called the Rakshak or train-passing indicator which is a hand-held device, which can alert the workers of the incoming trains. However, these have not been provided in the Thiruvananthapuram Division. They should also be provided with walkie-talkie devices while working in single line sections. The keymen also have to work alone without any supporting staff and this is also a risk to their safety. There is also the centuries-old practice of manual monsoon patrolling which is completely avoidable if mechanised patrolling is introduced. A special risk allowance also must be instituted for the employees working as keymen. The Ministry should urgently take up these measures to ensure that the brave workers working as keymen are not prone to fatal accidents while on duty due to such completely avoidable circumstances. Thank you, Sir.

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

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

SHRIMATI JEBI MATHER HISHAM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

**Need to open the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Grameen App for the registration of poor people of Muzaffarpur**

श्री विवेक ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना (ग्रामीण) भारत सरकार की एक महत्वपूर्ण योजना है, जिसने करोड़ों लाख दो परिवारों को आवास उपलब्ध कराया है, परंतु बिहार राज्य के मुजफ्फरपुर जिले में प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना (ग्रामीण) के अंतर्गत प्रतिष्ठापन सूची में छूटे हुए पात्र पत्रिकाओं का नाम सम्बन्धित करने हेतु आवास प्लास्टिक योजना (ग्रामीण विकास विभाग) बिहार पटना के नवरात्र के पत्रांक 370600 दिनांक 23.05.2018 द्वारा खोला गया था। प्रखंडों से प्राप्त आवेदन के अनुसार 2,27,676 आवेदन प्राप्त हुए थे, जिनमें से आवास प्लास्टिक पर मात्र 10,106 लानुकों की ही एंट्री की जा सकी थी। ग्रामीण आवासकर्मियों की हड़ताल के कारण जांच उपयोगिता शैल लानुकों की एंट्री नहीं की जा सकी।

अतः गरीब लाभाधिकारियों के हित को देखते हुए सरकार द्वारा पुनः आवास प्लास्टिक ऐप को खोलना आवश्यक है, जिससे मुजफ्फरपुर जिले के गरीब पात्र पत्रिकाओं को आवास योजना का लाभ प्राप्त हो सके। प्रशासन की हड़ताल का नुकसान गरीब जनता को न भुगतना पड़े, इसलिए सरकार द्वारा पुनः आवास प्लास्टिक ऐप को खोलना नितांत आवश्यक है।

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

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

**Need to upgrade Healthcare facilities in rural areas**

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): Sir, despite increasing infrastructure for healthcare, hospitals and other medical facilities are still out of reach for a large and vulnerable section of our country especially in rural areas. For a simple ambulance-care service, many people, who do not have access to facilities and are economically unable to afford, slip into debt. Large section of rural population who needs these facilities due to non-availability has to be left to fend for their health themselves. The pandemic and its aftermath have exposed the weakness of the public healthcare system. The 2017 national Health Profile data showed that there is only one Government doctor for every 10,189 people and one Government hospital for every 90,343 people. The number of hospital beds per 10,000 population decreased from nine to five between 2010 and 2020. Currently, India ranks 155<sup>th</sup> among 167 countries in terms of bed availability and has five beds and 8.6 doctors per 10,000 population. The major problems are acute shortage of skilled personnel, gaps in healthcare infrastructure, non-availability of medicines, lack of advanced laboratory facilities and equipment and a severely constrained healthcare workforce. The infrastructure of primary, secondary and tertiary health services in major rural areas has not improved satisfactorily. Keeping priorities of healthcare to be made available to marginalized people, weaker sections of our society and in far off rural areas, I urge the Government to come up with a comprehensive long term and short term plan of action to strengthen and change the way the health services are organized and funded at the national and sub-national levels.

SHIRMATI MAHUA MAJI (Jharkhand): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

SHRIMATI JEBI MATHER HISHAM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.
DR. JOHN BRITTAS (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

Need for coverage of needy beneficiaries under National Food Security Act in Andhra Pradesh and distribution of unutilized grain to them

SHRI RYAGA KRISHNAIAH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the National Food Security Act was implemented to help needy beneficiaries but 1.56 crore people in my State are being denied coverage under NFSA. In Andhra Pradesh, the number of persons covered under NFSA is 2.68 crores, amounting to 60.96 per cent of the rural population and 41.14 per cent of the urban population. The Act itself stipulates that the coverage extends up to 75 per cent of rural population and 50 per cent of urban population. NITI Aayog has already recommended revising coverage to Andhra Pradesh and providing our State all the unutilized grain from other States under NFSA. The overall unutilized quantity of rice under NFSA is three lakh tons per month and our State’s requirement is only 77,000 tonnes per month. Therefore, the unmet demand of Andhra Pradesh can be met from this unutilized quantity with no additional burden on the Central Government. Considering the gravity of the matter at hand, I
request the Government to take cognizance of the same at the earliest and authorize the distribution of unutilized grain in Andhra Pradesh.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Need to impart skill development to transgender community for their socio-economic upliftment and respectable livelihood

श्री रामचंद्र जांगड़ा (हिरयाणा): मान्यवर, मैं किन्नर समाज द्वारा बढ़ती हुई भिक्षावृत्ति के चिंतापूर्ण विषय को सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। किन्नर समाज भी हमारे समाज का ही एक अंग है तथा भारत का नागरिक है, जिसे उचित समान दिया जाना चाहिए। बहुत जगह शहरी निकायों में चयनित किन्नर वर्ग के जनप्रतिनिधि बहुत ही अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं और सम्मानजनक जीवन जी रहे हैं, लेकिन आजकल इस समाज में बेहूदा तरीके की भिक्षावृत्ति का प्रचलन बढ़ रहा है। राष्ट्रीय राजधानी के हर प्रमुख चौराहे पर लाल बीज के दर्जनों की संख्या में किन्नर गाड़ियाँ के शीशे थपथपाने लगते हैं। उनका व्यवहार इतना शमिंदा करने वाला होता है कि परिवार के साथ गाड़ी में बैठे व्यक्ति को दो मिनट की लाल बूटी का समय पहाड़ के समान लगाने लगता है।

मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह है कि सामाजिक शर्म के इस अपराध को रोकने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाए जाएं तथा किन्नर वर्ग को कौशल रोजगार जैसे व्यवहारिक व सम्मानजनक कार्यों से जोड़ कर सम्मानित जीवन जीने के लिए आगे बढ़ाया जाए।
SHRI PABITRA MARGHERITA (Assam): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI RAMBHAI HARJIBHAI MOKARIYA (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI DINESHCHANDRA JEMALBHAI ANAVADIYA (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI DHANANJAY BHIMRAO MAHADIK (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

Fiscal problems faced by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University due to bifurcation of the State of Andhra Pradesh

SHRI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE PILLI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, A.P. University was renamed as Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in the year 1991. Establishment of this university was the first open university of its kind in our Country.

After bifurcation of the State, there are 76 Study Centres in A.P. where currently 26 regular employees, 13 pensioners and 436 part-time employees are working and the student strength for the year 2019-20 was 35,354.
As the bifurcation of the university has not been completed, the fee collected from the 1st, 2nd and 3rd year graduate students, PG students and diploma students comes to Rs. 11 crores per annum and is paid from all the Study Centres to university in Hyderabad.

In addition, the GPF and other contribution of the staff which comes to around Rs. 36 lakhs per annum is also going to the same university. But, the Government of Andhra Pradesh is paying the salaries, pension and cash benefits of retired employees, remuneration and honorarium to part-time employees till date.

In case of Telugu Academy, the hon. Supreme Court had ordered to divide the assets, liabilities and funds as per G.O. Rt. No. 243 and distribution of funds between A.P. and Telangana States was agreed to be at 58 per cent and 42 per cent respectively.

I request the Government to intervene in this regard and solve this problem as soon as possible.

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

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

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

Need to develop the area around statue erected in memory of Jatra Tana Bhagat as a monument

श्री समीर उरांव (झारखंड): महोदय, झारखंड के गुमला जिले में चिंगरी नवाटोली गांव के एक आदिवासी परिवार में वर्ष 1888 में जन्मे जतरा ताना भगत की भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रही है। 1912-14 में ब्रिटिश राज के खिलाफ अहिंसक असहयोग आन्दोलन चला कर उन्होंने लगाना, सरकारी टैक्स भरने तथा कुली के रूप में मज़दूरी करने से मना कर दिया था। इसी वर्ष में उन्होंने औपनिवेशिक भारत में सामंत विरोध, धार्मिक, सुधारवादी आन्दोलन किए थे। इन आन्दोलनकारियों का एक बड़ा हिस्सा 1940 के दशक में गांधी जी के सत्यग्रह से जुड़कर राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन में भी शामिल हुआ। अपने समय में झारखंड का यह ताना भगत आन्दोलन, अहिंसक सत्यग्रह की व्यावहारिक समझ के एक आशर्यजनक मिसाल है।
DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I associate with the submission made by the hon. Member.

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

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

**Need for long-term policy to promote use of Hindi and other regional languages in Government offices**

**Shri Haranath Singh Yadav (Uttar Pradesh):** Mahodaya, hindi sadhita desh ki samasat maatubhashaay vaktiyon ke keshal bhaiov ko vyakta karen ka maadhyam nahi hai, baljik ye bharatvi samskriti, samyuta, ashmita, ekata, avvadanta, prem, rasheh, bhakti aur bharatvi jnanmantra tatha ashmita ko abhijvik karen ki bhashaay hai. vibhavon ka janta aur vibhas maatubhasha kii goaam mein hii hota hai. bharat ki samii bhashaay ativik samoudharsati hai, parantu vibhesi bhasha angrejii kii uttasak hai. bhasha kii rup me angrejii tatha vibhav kii kirisii bhasha kii zaan bura nahi hai.

Poojya mahamaya gandhi ji ne kaha tha ki "angrejii ne hindussatii rajjiniitiizh tatha nukrashoos kii man men phar kara liya hai. mein usse apnene desh aur maanushylt kii liye apraadh manata hoon!"

Angrejii bhasha kii varttatt sthayipt karo rajbhasha hindi tatha desh kii anvik maatubhasha-bhashiyon aur angrejii jaanaanavalo kii madhy vartt bhed aur vamansyya pada hii reha hai. kast to tak hota hai jab hindii tatha desh kii anvik maatubhashaay kii prakasht vibhavan bhe angrejii bhasha bole kari me apne koo gauravvaniit mahosuns karen kare. mei aati vinamra shaavos mei samii se niyedan karaa hoo ki aaj hindii tatha apnii anvik bhashaay kii prati hinanta kii nahi, baljik shreejata kii bhash prakat karen kii aavashyakta hai.

Mei sandan aur sarvar karee rajbhasha hindii kii kaadhaa sae palan karen aur desh kii samasat keshtriy maatubhashaay kii adhikarkiik praman karen kii liye dhaarikaalik neeti nirikshita karen kii maanga karta hoo, dhanyavad.

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

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

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

Need to accommodate medical students from Ukraine in Indian Government or Private Medical Colleges

SHRI M. MOHAMED ABDULLA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thalapathy M.K. Stalin, had written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister, requesting him to take necessary steps to secure the future of those medical students who returned from Ukraine due to the ongoing Russia-Ukraine War. Since the beginning of the conflict, around 2,000 medical students from Ukraine have returned to Tamil Nadu, the largest number among all the States in our country.

Given the current situation in Ukraine, it may not be practically possible for these medical students to immediately return to their colleges in Ukraine and the uncertainty is likely to prevail even after the cessation of hostilities. Considering this, the Government of Tamil Nadu has been repeatedly urging the Union Government to take necessary steps to accommodate these students in India or in suitable universities abroad.

Sir, these students can be accommodated in either Government or private colleges by creating additional seats as a one-time measure. Since these students sought education in Ukraine due to their inability to pay higher fees in private medical colleges in India, a special dispensation may be considered in the form of a comparable fee structure in private medical colleges in India similar to the fees paid by the students abroad.

Hence, I call upon the Union Government to direct the NMC to initiate steps to bring in necessary amendments in the relevant Central Acts, to enable these students to continue their studies in medical colleges in India and save their education.

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

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

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

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

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

SHRIMATI JEBI MATHER HISHAM (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर) : श्री लहर सिंह सिरोया जी, आप दो मिनट में अपनी बात कहियेगा, क्योंकि श्रीमती सीमा द्विवेदी जी का सब्जेक्ट भी सेम है, तो उनको एसोसिएट करना है।

Need to evolve new tactical tools to combat online drug smuggling especially through dark web

SHRI LAHAR SINGH SIROYA (Karnataka): Sir, this is to request the Union Government to immediately take more strict action against the use of technology apps and the dark web to combat online drug smuggling.

Sir, I wish to draw the Government’s attention to the drug racket that is being operated through social media and instant messaging apps. I urge the Government to take immediate and stringent steps to combat the menace of online drug smuggling. Last week, it was reported that the Bengaluru Narcotics Control Bureau arrested 27 people across India, including a foreign national, artists, techies and students from two Bengaluru colleges for smuggling and selling contraband drugs. Those arrested were said to be part of a larger drug racket that operated through social media and instant messaging apps.
In 2021-22 alone the enforcement agency made a record seizure of contraband, including drugs, valued at Rs. 20,000 crore. Recently the hon. Supreme Court too observed that drugs are a problem that adversely affects the health of the people, especially the youth. The 'Smuggling in India Report 2021-22', which was recently released by the hon. Finance Minister, states that new tactical tools for drug law enforcement are necessitated by the use of the dark web, crypto currency and social media platforms to solicit customers and sell drugs.

Considering these new and technology-based methods to smuggle drugs, there is an urgent need to continuously evolve to develop new tactical tools to check the sale of drugs online, especially through the dark web, and ensure timely and effective action against the drug menace to combat online drug smuggling.

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

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

SHRI DHANANJAY BHIMRAO MAHADIK (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI MAHUA MAJI (Jharkhand): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.
**Need to re-open border Haat at Tripura-Bangladesh border**

**Shri Vinod Kumar Deb (Tripura):** Mohoday, maam, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

Mohoday, dushanva othe berthaka ke siha asar samaj ke saath-saat desh ke hone wali tarakki par bhi padhta hain, kyohon ki jah-o-jah desh ke yuwa sahi raston par chahta hai, tab-tab desh ke kramnikar pariyaTan aaya hai. Aaj ke parivesh ke nash ko rokne ke liye kya kadam utthaye ja sakhtay hain, is par ham sabko vitnata karona abyan radhakar hain. Desh ke nash ke karan kram samay men hie jeevan ko khetra badhata hai. Kisi tarah apne jeevika chalan wala parivah apni yuwa piti ke nashakari karne wale bache ke karan samata hote hain.

Mohoday, meri niwadon ki kah sahkara in visay per gomhieratpurvka visar karke kuchh abhram karyon, takki vyakti, parivah ke samaj ka utthan hona sake.

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

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

Need to provide benefits of Ayushman Bharat Scheme to those working in stone cutting industry and mines

SHRI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

**Need to expedite the construction of four-lane road on NH-75 between Bengaluru and Mangaluru**

SHRI JAGGESH (Karnataka): Sir, ongoing work of construction of four-lane road on NH-75 between the capital city of Bengaluru and Mangaluru is relatively slow as compared to other road works in Karnataka. The stretch between Sakaleshpur to Maranahalli is totally destroyed and traversing on this stretch will be a nightmare for the people. Slow progress has caused inconvenience to the industry and trade, as it takes longer to reach the capital city. Around 16 kilometre of stretch from Donigal to Maranahalli from Shiradi on NH-75 is totally destroyed. Works on B.C. Road to Gundya and between Sakaleshpur and Hassan is also going on. Works on many stretches are going on slower than expected and due to one way and diversions, vehicles have to move very slowly. Karnataka State-run bases operating on this stretch are also incurring huge loss due to increased travel time and long diversion routes. Especially during the monsoon season, traversing on these stretches will pose danger even to the lives of passengers and drivers.

The commercial activities of Bengaluru are dependent on the only major-port city of the State, Mangaluru, and large-scale industries like Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL), New Mangalore Port Trust (NMPT) and Mangalore Special Economic Zone (MSEZ) are in the coastal district. Present road condition is causing enormous loss to their business and also affecting daily use items like vegetables, fruits and grocery reaching Bengaluru through this stretch. Therefore, I urge the Government to expedite the work in these stretches on priority basis and complete the work without further delay.

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

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

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

Need to change the name of Bakhtiyarpur Railway Station located in Patna district of Bihar

Shri Shankar Patel (Bihar): Mahoday, in the context of the present demand, I would like to make a special mention that Bakhtiyarpur Railway Station, which is located in Patna district of Bihar, is named after Bakhtiyar Khilji, who was a nobleman of the 12th and 13th centuries. Bakhtiyar Khilji was a prominent nobleman of the time who played a significant role in the historical development of the region. His contributions to the betterment of education and the arts are remembered with great respect. Therefore, it is fitting to change the name of Bakhtiyarpur Railway Station to honour the memory of Bakhtiyar Khilji.

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

SHRI. MADHUKAR PATEL (Haryana): Mahoday, in the context of the present demand, I would like to make a special mention that Bakhtiyarpur Railway Station, which is located in Patna district of Bihar, is named after Bakhtiyar Khilji, who was a nobleman of the 12th and 13th centuries. Bakhtiyar Khilji was a prominent nobleman of the time who played a significant role in the historical development of the region. His contributions to the betterment of education and the arts are remembered with great respect. Therefore, it is fitting to change the name of Bakhtiyarpur Railway Station to honour the memory of Bakhtiyar Khilji.

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Dr. Amar Patnaik (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

Dr. Sasmit Patra (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

Shri Ramchandra Jangda (Haryana): Mahoday, in the context of the present demand, I would like to make a special mention that Bakhtiyarpur Railway Station, which is located in Patna district of Bihar, is named after Bakhtiyar Khilji, who was a nobleman of the 12th and 13th centuries. Bakhtiyar Khilji was a prominent nobleman of the time who played a significant role in the historical development of the region. His contributions to the betterment of education and the arts are remembered with great respect. Therefore, it is fitting to change the name of Bakhtiyarpur Railway Station to honour the memory of Bakhtiyar Khilji.

Shri Sankaldeep Rajmohar (Uttar Pradesh): Mahoday, in the context of the present demand, I would like to make a special mention that Bakhtiyarpur Railway Station, which is located in Patna district of Bihar, is named after Bakhtiyar Khilji, who was a nobleman of the 12th and 13th centuries. Bakhtiyar Khilji was a prominent nobleman of the time who played a significant role in the historical development of the region. His contributions to the betterment of education and the arts are remembered with great respect. Therefore, it is fitting to change the name of Bakhtiyarpur Railway Station to honour the memory of Bakhtiyar Khilji.

Shri Brijnath (Uttar Pradesh): Mahoday, in the context of the present demand, I would like to make a special mention that Bakhtiyarpur Railway Station, which is located in Patna district of Bihar, is named after Bakhtiyar Khilji, who was a nobleman of the 12th and 13th centuries. Bakhtiyar Khilji was a prominent nobleman of the time who played a significant role in the historical development of the region. His contributions to the betterment of education and the arts are remembered with great respect. Therefore, it is fitting to change the name of Bakhtiyarpur Railway Station to honour the memory of Bakhtiyar Khilji.
SHRI NARESH BANSAL (Uttarakhand): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

Need to set up green crematorium in every village of country to avoid pollution and reduce deforestation

SHRI KARTIKEYA SHARMA (Haryana): Sir, cremation was practiced largely in India and Nepal initially but now it has become popular amongst other communities due to scarcity of land to bury. India has only 28 trees per person compared to China and United States of America, which have 102 and 716 trees, respectively. On an average, for cremation, a body needs two trees (400 to 600 kilograms). There are about 110 lakh deaths annually in India, of which 70 per cent are cremated, which need wood. Sir, this consumes around 260 crore kilograms or 50 million trees. While burning the wood, there is also emission of millions of tonnes of carbon dioxide and ashes, which is obviously not good for the environment. The main drawback of the traditional method of open pyre cremation are air pollution, high ash and methane emission due to wood and finally deforestation.

Studies reveal that a normal cremation needs 500 to 600 kilograms of firewood, litres of ghee, 300 to 400 cowdung cakes, the total cost of which may go over Rs. 10,000/-. I would request the Government to encourage green crematoriums, which use only cowdung, which can save our environment and ecology. Experts say that only Rs. 3 lakhs is enough to set up a Green Crematorium.

I urge upon the Central Government to take necessary steps to arrange funds from various sources like CSR or CAMPA (Compensatory Afforestation) for concerned Panchayats / Municipalities / Corporations to set up green crematorium in each and every village of the country to avoid pollution, reduce deforestation and protect the environment.

SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR P (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI JEBI MATHER HISHAM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.
SHRI DHANANJAY BHIMRAO MAHADIK (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRIMATI MAHUA MAJI (Jharkhand): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRRA SINGH NAGAR): The House stands adjourned to meet at 1100 hours on Friday, the 16th December, 2022.

The House then adjourned at forty-four minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 16th December, 2022.