PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT (FLOOR VERSION)

(PART-II)

CONTENTS

Observation by the Chair (page 1, pages 136 - 137 and pages 140 - 141)

Papers Laid on the Table (pages 1 - 23)

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice - Presented (page 23)

Report of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel - Laid on the Table (page 23)

Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs - Laid on the Table (pages 23 - 24)

[P.T.O.]

© RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance-
*Laid on the Table* (page 24)

Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways-
*Laid on the Table* (page 24)

Statements by Ministers-

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Three Hundred and Eighteenth Report of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture - *Laid on the Table* (pages 24)

Covid pandemic and steps taken by the Government of India (pages 105 - 109)

Regarding notices under Rule 267 (pages 24 - 30)

Matters raised with Permission-

Need to eradicate the practice of manual scavenging in the country (pages 30 - 32)

Need to conduct an investigation into the death of a tribal woman in Sahibganj district of Jharkhand (pages 32 - 34)

Need to withhold privatization of Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. (BEML) (pages 34 - 42)

Dilapidated state of roads in Chamba and Lahaul Spiti districts of Himachal Pradesh (pages 42 - 43)

Need to stop the practice of writing names of great personalities in short form in English at public places (pages 43 - 45)

Need to restore the pre-matric scholarship for students of class 1 to 8 belonging to SC, ST, OBC and minority communities (pages 45 - 46)

Need to pay homage to Sahibzadas on their martyrdom anniversary, on the 26th December, 2022 (pages 46 - 47)

Website: [http://rajyasabha.nic.in](http://rajyasabha.nic.in)  
[http://parliamentofindia.nic.in](http://parliamentofindia.nic.in)  
E-mail: rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in
Oral Answers to Questions (pages 47 - 97)

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

Government Bills - Passed

The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022 (pages 98 - 136)

The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 2022 (pages 137 - 159)

Special Mentions-

Need for expeditious completion of Sonamura -Daudkandi Inland waterways route (pages 159 - 160)

Need to reduce the GST on bricks (pages 160 -161)

Need for work on Pushkar-Merta rail line on priority basis (pages 161 - 162)

Need for fixing a timeline and ensuring timely completion of Transmission and Distribution Projects in the Power Sector in the UT of Jammu and Kashmir (pages 162 - 163)

Need for setting up a branch of MSME Development Institute at Kannur in Kerala (pages 163 - 164)

Need for financial assistance from the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana to complete partially-constructed houses under earlier Schemes of UP Government (pages 164 - 166)

Need for physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Departments with adequate manpower and necessary infrastructure for the benefit of differently-abled persons (pages 166 - 167)

Need for special package to protect coffee growers (pages 169 - 170)

Impending delay in the construction of new National Highway from Prayagraj (Uttar Pradesh) to Singrauli (Madhya Pradesh) via Mirzapur (pages 170 - 171)

Need for optimum utilisation of Hisar Airport (pages 171 - 172)
Selling of non-essential items with DAP Urea in some parts of the country (pages 172 - 173)

Need for sustainable land use planning in the hills and mountain areas (page 173)

Growing incidents of cardiovascular diseases among young people (pages 174 - 175)

Need for long term policy for traditional organic farming and establish a soil Health Laboratory in each development block (page 175)

Vacancies under SC, ST and OBC quota in Higher Educational Institutes (pages 176 - 177)

Need to establish Ayush University in Gumla District of Jharkhand (page 177)

Need for establishment of National Institute of Virology in Roorkee in Uttarakhand (page 178)

Recommendation of the Business Advisory Committee (page 167)

Messages from Lok Sabha- Reported
  The Jan-Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Bill, 2022 (pages 167 - 169)
RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 22nd December, 2022 / 1 Pausha, 1944 (Saka)

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

OBSERVATION BY THE CHAIR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I urge all the hon. Members to be extra cautious about the surging Covid cases in the world. It is our ardent duty to set example before our country. India had overcome the challenges of Covid in the past due to coordinated efforts of administration, doctors, healthcare professionals and sanitation workers. We had administered over two billion doses of free Covid vaccine in record time. This is unparalleled in the world. Not only that, we have digitally recorded and issued certificates to all those vaccinated, again, another unparalleled example in the world for its scale, size and speed. Hon. Members, currently, as the situation of Covid is getting alarming, we need to be vigilant and must take all precautionary steps including wearing masks, use of sanitizers and social distancing. I urge all of you to wear masks inside the House as well. We had made masks available to all of you. Once again, I request that we need to join hands and lead the nation by example. Now, Papers to be laid to the Table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Reports and Accounts of various Organizations, Councils, Centres and Institutes for various years and related papers


(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:-
(i) (a) Forty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Electronics Limited (CEL), 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. 8107/17/22]

(ii) (a) Thirty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Vaccines Corporation Limited (IVCOL), Gurugram, Haryana, 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8108/17/22]

(iii) (a) Tenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC), 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8073/17/22]

(iv) (a) Thirty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited (BIBCOL), Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh, 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8109/17/22]

(B) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 31 and sub-section (3) of Section 32 of the Regional Centre for Biotechnology Act, 2016:

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Regional Centre for Biotechnology (RCB), 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. 8074/17/22]
(C) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers under Section 14 of the Technology Development Board Act, 1995:

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Technology Development Board, 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 Board.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8070/17/22]

(D) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report of the Central Information Commission (CIC), New Delhi, for the year 2021-22, under sub-section (4) of Section 25 of the Right to Information Act, 2005.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8079/17/22]

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bose Institute, (BI), Kolkata, for 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. 8091/17/22]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeosciences, (BSIP), Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, 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. 8092/17/22]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, (IACS), 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 Association.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8093/17/22]

(iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, (IIA), Bengaluru, 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. 8094/17/22]

(v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Geomagnetism (IIG), Navi 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. 8095/17/22]

(vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Nano Science and Technology (INST), Mohali, 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. 8096/17/22]

(vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials (ARCI), Hyderabad, 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. 8097/17/22]

(viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research (JNCASR), Bengaluru, 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. 8098/17/22]

(ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Raman Research Institute (RRI), Bengaluru, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8099/17/22]

(x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North East Centre for Technology Application and Reach (NECTAR), Shillong, 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. 8100/17/22]
(xi)  (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Scientific Engineering Research Board (SERB), New Delhi, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working the above Board.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8101/17/22]

(xii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian National Science Academy (INSA), New Delhi, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working the above Academy.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8102/17/22]

(xiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Academy of Sciences, India (NASI), Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working the above Academy.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8103/17/22]

(xiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Vigyan Prasar, New Delhi, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working the above organization.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8104/17/22]

(xv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC), 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. 8105/17/22]

(xvi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Nano and Soft Matter Sciences (CeNS), Bengaluru, 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. 8106/17/22]

(xvii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), 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. 8084/17/22]
(xviii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), 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 Institute.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8083/17/22]

(xix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Centre for Earth Science Studies (NCESS), 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 Centre.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8086/17/22]

(xx)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad, Telangana, 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. 8087/17/22]

(xxii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Centre for Polar and Ocean Research (NCPOR), Goa, 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. 8088/17/22]

(xxii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics (SINP), 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 Institute.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8089/17/22]

(xxiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Grih Kalyan Kendra Board, New Delhi, for the year 2019-20, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

(xxiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Grih Kalyan Kendra 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. For (xxiii) and (xxiv) See No. L.T. 8076/17/22]

(xxv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Grih Kalyan Kendra Board, 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. 8077/17/22]

(xxvi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute for Plasma Research, (IPR), Gandhinagar, 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 Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8078/17/22]

(xxvii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), 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. 8090/17/22]

(xxviii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), Ahmedabad, Gujarat, 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. 8081/17/22]

(xxix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology (IIST), Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, 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. 8082/17/22]

( xxx) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Space Applications Centre (NE-SAC), Umiam, Meghalaya, 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. 8080/17/22]

(xxxi)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Harish-Chandra Research Institute (HRI), Prayagraj, 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. 8070/17/22]

(xxxii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Civil Services Cultural and Sports Board, 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. 8075/17/22]

(xxxiii) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Centre for Good Governance (NCGG), New Delhi, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditors Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8397/17/22]

(xxiv)(a) Sixty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

(b) Summary of the Annual Report of the above Institute for the year 2021-22.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8079/17/22]

(xxv)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Kendriya Bhandar, 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 Society.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8083/17/22]

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

II. Report and Accounts (2018-19 to 2020-21) of the National Biodiversity Authority, Chennai and related papers

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अश्विनी कुमार चौबे) :
I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, issued under sub-section (1) and clauses (v) and (xiv) of sub-section (2) and sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, along with Delay Statement:

(1) S.O. 1176 (E), dated the 13th April, 2017, notifying an area of the Mookambika Wildlife Sanctuary in the State of Karnataka as the Mookambika Wildlife Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.

(2) S.O. 1564 (E), dated the 15th May, 2017, notifying an area to an extent varying from 1 kilometer to 16 kilometers around the boundary of Talacauvery Wildlife Sanctuary in the State of Karnataka except along the side where it shares the border with the State of Kerala where it is zero km as the Talacauvery Wildlife Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.

(3) S.O. 1701 (E), dated the 26th May, 2017, notifying an area of Brahmagiri Wildlife Sanctuary in the State of Karnataka as the Brahmagiri Wildlife Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.

(4) S.O. 1815 (E), dated the 7th June, 2017, notifying an area varying from 1 kilometer to 1.90 kilometers from the boundary of Attiveri Bird Sanctuary in the State of Karnataka as the Attiveri Bird Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.

(5) S.O. 1811 (E), dated the 7th June, 2017, notifying an area to an extent varying from 0.95 to 4.50 kilometers from the boundary of Rangayyanadurga Four Horned Antelope Wildlife Sanctuary in the State of Karnataka as the Rangayyanadurga Four Horned Antelope Wildlife Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.

(6) S.O. 2029 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, notifying an area of Ghataprabha Bird Sanctuary in the State of Karnataka as the Ghataprabha Bird Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.

(7) S.O. 2028 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, notifying an area to an extent varying from 1 to 10 kilometers from the boundary of Pushpagiri Wildlife
Sanctuary in the State of Karnataka as the Pushpagiri Wildlife Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.

(8) S.O. 2147 (E), dated the 6th July, 2017, notifying an area to an extent varying from 100 meters to 4.60 kilometers around the boundary of Ranebennur Blackbuck Sanctuary in the State of Karnataka as the Ranebennur Blackbuck Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.

(9) S.O. 2148 (E), dated the 6th July, 2017, notifying an area to an extent varying from 1.0 kilometre to 3.2 kilometres around the boundary of Gudavi Bird Sanctuary in the State of Karnataka as the Gudavi Bird Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.

(10) S.O. 2145 (E), dated the 6th July, 2017, notifying an area with an extent varying from 1.0 Kilometer to 7.00 Kilometers all around the boundary of Gudekote Sloth Bear Sanctuary in the State of Karnataka as the Gudekote Sloth Bear Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.

(11) S.O. 2733 (E), dated the 22th August, 2017, notifying an area to an extent varying from 1.0 kilometer to 14.5 kilometers around the boundary of the Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary in the State of Karnataka as the Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.

(12) S.O. 3031 (E), dated the 14th September, 2017, notifying an area to an extent varying from 0.45 kilometer to 4.20 kilometers around the boundary of MalaiMahadeshwara Wildlife Sanctuary in the State of Karnataka as the MalaiMahadeshwara Wildlife Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.

(13) S.O. 3084 (E), dated the 21st September, 2017, notifying an area to an extent varying from 1.0 kilometer to 4.30 kilometers from the boundary of Melukote Wildlife Sanctuary in the State of Karnataka, as the Melukote Wildlife Sanctuary Eco-Sensitive Zone.

(14) S.O. 3132 (E), dated the 27th September, 2017, notifying an area to an extent of 0.32 kilometers to 7.80 kilometers from the boundary of Nugu Wildlife Sanctuary in the State of Karnataka, as the Nugu Wildlife Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.
(15) S.O. 3577 (E), dated the 10th November, 2017, notifying an area to an extent varying from 0.63 kilometers to 1.36 kilometers from the boundary of Devaraja islands of the Sanctuary; 0.50 kilometers to 2.35 kilometers from the boundary of Puttalihnakoppalu islands of the Sanctuary and 0.35 kilometers to 6.0 kilometers from the boundary of the Gendehosahally islands of the Sanctuary in the State of Karnataka, as the Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary Eco-Sensitive Zone.

(16) S.O. 2797 (E), dated the 5th August, 2019, notifying an area to an extent varying from one kilometre to 13.80 kilometres around the boundary of Sharavati Valley Wildlife Sanctuary, in Shivamogga district in the State of Karnataka as the Ecosensitive Zone.

(17) S.O. 2893 (E), dated the 9th August, 2019, notifying an area to an extent varying from zero kilometre (due to inter-State boundary) to 9.8 kilometres around the boundary of Chincholi Wildlife Sanctuary, in Kalaburagi District in the State of Karnataka as the Eco-sensitive Zone.

(18) S.O. 4152 (E), dated the 19th November, 2019, notifying an area to an extent varying from 0.50 kilometre to 6.00 kilometres around the boundary of Biligirirangaswamy Temple Tiger Reserve, in Chamrajanagar district in the State of Karnataka as the Biligirirangaswamy Temple Tiger Reserve Wildlife Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.

(19) S.O. 1036 (E), dated the 11th March, 2020, notifying an area to an extent varying from 100 meters to 1.0 kilometer around the boundary of Bannerghatta National Park, in Bengaluru and Ramanagara districts in the State of Karnataka as the Bannerghatta National Park Ecosensitive Zone.

(20) S.O. 2188 (E), dated the 2nd July, 2020, notifying an area to an extent varying from 0 (zero) to 9.60 kilometres around the boundary of Kudremukh National Park, in Chikkamagaluru, Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts in the State of Karnataka as the Kudremukh National Park Eco-sensitive Zone.

(21) S.O. 2942 (E), dated the 28th August, 2020, notifying an area to an extent varying from 0 (zero) to 7.80 kilometres around the boundary of
Someshwara Wildlife Sanctuary, in Udupi and Shivamogga districts in the State of Karnataka as the Someshwara Wildlife Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.

(22) S.O. 3497 (E), dated the 9th October, 2020, notifying an area to an extent varying from 1.00 kilometre to 2.20 kilometres around the boundary of Thimlapura Wildlife Sanctuary, in Tumakuru district in the State of Karnataka as the Thimlapura Wildlife Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.

(23) S.O. 787 (E), dated the 19th February, 2021, notifying an area to an extent varying from 100 meters to one kilometre around the boundary of Yadahalli Chinkara Wildlife Sanctuary, in Bagalkot District in the State of Karnataka as the Yadahalli Chinkara Wildlife Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.

(24) S.O. 5251 (E), dated the 17th December, 2021, notifying an area to an extent varying from 575 meters to 1.00 kilometre around the boundary of Jogimatti Wildlife Sanctuary, in Chitradurga district in the State of Karnataka as the Jogimatti Wildlife Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.

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

(1) S.O. 1857 (E), dated the 8th June, 2017, notifying an area to an extent varying from 1.0 kilometer to 3.25 kilometers from the boundary of Arabithittu Wildlife Sanctuary in the State of Karnataka, as the Arabithittu Wildlife Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.

(2) S.O. 2993 (E), dated the 12th September, 2017, notifying an area to an extent varying from 130 meters to 1.80 kilometers from the boundary of Ramadevarabetta Vulture Sanctuary in the State of Karnataka, as the Ramadevarabetta Vulture Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.

[Placed in Library. For (i) (1) to (24) and (ii) (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 7926/17/22]

II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 30 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002:-
(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Biodiversity Authority, Chennai, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

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

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Biodiversity Authority, Chennai, for the year 2019-20, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

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

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Biodiversity Authority, Chennai, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. For (i) and (ii) See No. L.T. 8398/17/22]

I. Report (2021-22) of IFSCA

II. Statement (2022-23) on Half Yearly Review in relation to the Budget and related papers

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

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report of International Financial Services Centres Authority (IFSCA) for the year 2021-22, under sub-section (3) of Section 19 of the International Financial Services Centres Authority Act, 2019.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8898/17/22]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement on Half Yearly Review of the trends in receipts and expenditure in relation to the Budget, at the end of the first half of the Financial year 2022-23 and Statement explaining deviations in meeting the obligations of the Government, under sub-section (1) and (3) (b) of Section 7 of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7951/17/22]
Reports and accounts (2021-2022) of NALSA, New Delhi; ILI, New Delhi and related papers

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :—

(i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (5) of Section 18 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA), New Delhi, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

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

(a) Sixty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Law Institute (ILI), 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 Institute.

[Placed in Library. For (i) and (ii) See No. L.T. 8398/17/22]

Report and Accounts (2021-2022) of the India Centre for Migration, New Delhi and related papers

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

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the India Centre for Migration, 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 Centre.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8399/17/22]

Report and Accounts (2021-2022) of ICCR, New Delhi and related papers

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

(a) Annual Report of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR), New Delhi, for the year 2021-22.
(b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR), New Delhi, for the year 2021-22, and the Audit Report thereon.
(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8400/17/22]

Reports and Accounts (2021-2022) of various IHMs; NCHMCT, Noida; ICI, Tirupati and Noida; IITTM, Gwalior and related papers

पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजय भट्ट) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

(a) (i) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, (IHM), Bengaluru, Karnataka for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8401/17/22]


[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8402/17/22]

(iii) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8403/17/22]

(iv) Thirty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Dr. Ambedkar Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, Chandigarh, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8404/17/22]


[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8405/17/22]
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8406/17/22]

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8407/17/22]

(viii) Twenty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition (Society), Gurdaspur, Punjab, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8408/17/22]

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8409/17/22]

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8410/17/22]

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8411/17/22]

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8412/17/22]

(xiii) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering
Technology and Applied Nutrition, Jaipur, Rajasthan, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8413/17/22]

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8414/17/22]

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8415/17/22]

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8416/17/22]

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8417/17/22]

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8418/17/22]

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8419/17/22]

(xx) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, Pusa, New Delhi, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8420/17/22]
(xxi) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8421/17/22]

(xxii) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology (NCHMCT), NOIDA (U.P), for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8422/17/22]

(xxiii) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Culinary Institute Tirupati and Noida, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8423/17/22]

(xxiv) Fortieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (IITTM), Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8424/17/22]

(b) Review of Performance by the Government on the working of Institutes at (a)(i) to (xxiv) above.

Reports and Accounts (2021-2022) of NCDC, New Delhi; NEHHDC, Guwahati and related papers

उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी. एल. वर्मा) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

(i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 14 and sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962:—

(a) Annual Report of the National Cooperative Development Corporation
(NCDC), New Delhi, for the year 2021-22.

(b) Annual Accounts of the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), New Delhi, for the year 2021-22, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8251/17/22]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

(a) Forty-Fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Limited (NEHHDC), Guwahati, 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. 7977/17/22]

I. Reports and Accounts (2021-2022) of Nalanda University, Rajgir, Bihar and related papers

II. Reports and Accounts (2021-2022) of ICWA, New Delhi; RIS, New Delhi; South Asian University, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (DR. RAJKUMAR RANJAN SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (4) of Section 32 of the Nalanda University Act, 2010:—

(a) Annual Report of the Nalanda University, Rajgir, Bihar, for the year 2021-22.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Nalanda University, Rajgir, Bihar, for the year 2021-22, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8425/17/22]

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

(i) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA), New Delhi,
for the year 2021-22.
(b) Annual Accounts of the India Council of World Affairs (ICWA), New Delhi, for the year 2021-22, and the Audit Report thereon.
(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8426/17/22]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), 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 Organization.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8427/17/22]

(iii) (a) Annual Accounts of the Campus Development Project, South Asian University, New Delhi, for the year 2021, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8428/17/22]

Reports and Accounts of various Boards, Authorities, Institutes for various years and related papers

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, on behalf of Shri Bishweswar Tudu, I lay on the Table—

(A) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (1) of Section 15 of the Betwa River Board Act, 1976:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Betwa River Board (BRB), Jhansi, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Board.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8256/17/22]

(B) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 21 of the Brahmaputra Board Act, 1980:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Brahmaputra Board, Guwahati, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8257/17/22]
(C) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

(i) (a) Forty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Narmada Control Authority (NCA), Indore, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Authority.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8260/17/22]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Water Development Agency, 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 Agency.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8261/17/22]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee, 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. 8255/17/22]

(iv) (a) Annual Report of the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), New Delhi, for the year 2021-22.
(b) Annual Accounts of the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), New Delhi, for the year 2021-22, and the Audit Report thereon.
(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Mission.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8262/17/22]

(v) (a) Annual Report of the Polavaram Project Authority, Hyderabad, for the year 2020-21.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8258/17/22]

(vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Regional Institute of Water and Land Management (NERIWALM), Tezpur, Assam, 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.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8429/17/22]
Reports and Accounts (2021-2022) of CFSI, Mumbai 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: —

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Children’s Film Society, India (CFSI), Mumbai, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8059/17/22]

Report and Accounts (2021-2022) of NDTL, New Delhi and related papers

युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नितिन प्रामाणिक) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी) समा पत्र कर रखता हूं:-

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Dope Testing Laboratory (NDTL), 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 Laboratory.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8060/17/22]

Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामेश्वर तेली) : महोदय, मैं नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक (कर्त्य, शक्तियाँ तथा सेवा की शर्तें) अधिनियम, 1971 की धारा 19के खंड (2) के अधीन तेल विपणन कंपनियों में एमएस, एचएसडी और एलपीजी के आपूर्ति लॉजिस्टिक संचालन—संघ सरकार-पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय-2022 का प्रतिवेदन संख्या 13 (निष्पादन लेखापरीक्षा) के संबंध में भारत के नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक के प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) समा पत्र कर रखता हूं।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8430/17/22]

Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कोशल किशोर) : महोदय, मैं नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक (कर्त्य, शक्तियाँ तथा सेवा की शर्तें) अधिनियम, 1971 की धारा 19के खंड (2) के अधीन महाराष्ट्र मेट्रो रेल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा नागपुर मेट्रो रेल परियोजना का
REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I present a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice:-

(i) 124th Report on action taken by Government on 114th Report of the Committee on Demand for Grants (2022-23) of the Legislative Department; and

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL, MINES AND STEEL

श्री दीपक प्रकाश (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं कोयला मंत्रालय से संबंधित"कोयले का आयात-आत्मनिर्भरता की प्रगति और मुद्दे" विषय के संबंध में विभाग-संबंधित कोयला, खान और इस्पात संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के संतीसवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूं।

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

DR. ASHOK KUMAR MITTAL (Punjab): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Nineteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on action taken by the

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Fifty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance on “Anti Competitive practices by Big Tech Companies”.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS

श्री नरहरी अमीन (गुजरात): महोदय, में रेल मंत्रालय की 'अनुदान मांग (2022-23)' पर समिति के ग्यारहवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट समुक्तियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में विभाग-संबंधित रेल संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2022-23) के तेरहवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूं।

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Three Hundred and Eighteenth Report of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री, तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजय भट्ट): महोदय, में पर्यटन मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांग (2022-23) पर विभाग संबंधित परिवहन, पर्यटन और संस्कृति संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के तीन सौ अठारहवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

REGARDING NOTICES UNDER RULE 267

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have received 12 notices on different issues under Rule 267 seeking suspension of listed Business. The notices have been carefully
considered by me. I have gone through each of the notices. In some of the notices, the procedural mistakes are outrageous. One was given yesterday at 3.10 p.m. This had happened earlier by the same hon. Member. I have urged the hon. Members, I am pleading with you again, this House has to set an example by observing meticulous, scrupulous adherence to the regime which we all have indicated for ourselves. If we depart from that rule, I am sure, that will not send a good signal. I spent full time on the notice. The notice is required to be in line with my ruling and my ruling was on two-fold premise. One, the hon. Member is required, by mandate of the rule, to spell out as to which rule, the hon. Member seeks, to be suspended and, having done that, the hon. Member is further obligated to indicate what is reflected in the proviso, that there is no other rule under which the hon. Member can raise the issue. Since all the notices are short of the requirement, I am constrained not to allow the notices. ...(Interruptions)...
MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Manoj Jha, please take your seat. You are professor. A professor has to exemplify conduct. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tiwari, please settle down. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: बिहार का अपमान हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)... देश का अपमान हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All of you please settle down. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: समापति महोदय,...(व्यवधान).... हमें आपका संरक्षण चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान).... बिहार का अपमान पूरे देश का अपमान है। ...(व्यवधान).... बिहार का अपमान करने वाले ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thakur Sahab, please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Settle down. ...(Interruptions).... I am on my legs. ...(Interruptions).... Have I to remind the hon. Members if the Chair is on its legs.... ...(Interruptions).... I am on my legs. ...(Interruptions).... I am on my legs. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (Rajasthan): Sir, it is a sensitive issue. ...(Interruptions).... If not in Parliament, where can we raise? ...(Interruptions)....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. K.C. Venugopal, I am on my legs. ...(Interruptions).... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions).... Take your seat.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: No, Sir. ...(Interruptions)....No, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions).... Take your seat. ...(Interruptions).... All of you take your seat first. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती रंजीत रंजन (छट्टीसगढ़): सर, यह सदन की परंपरा रही है।...(व्यवधान)... वाजपेयी जी ने डिमांड की थी और जवाहरलाल जी ने डिस्कशन करवाया था।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Ranjan, take your seat. ...(Interruptions).... Hon. Members, in this House where I allow every Member, and I can tell you I neither look
at this side nor at that side, and all are equal before me. ...(Interruptions)... Would you listen to me? ...(Interruptions)... Why are you impatient? ...(Interruptions)... Why are you impatient and aggressive? ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members, you take recourse to the legal regime to which we all are subject. I am bound by it. I am to protect it. Avail of a mechanism. Think for yourself today. In the last twenty years, Rule 267 has been used hardly in double digit! And, everyday, Members give more than a dozen notices! Don’t we realize the importance of the suspension of the Business of the House? ...(Interruptions)... This will not be there. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members, I appeal to you, and I appeal to you in the name of our Constitution, this is not a platform to settle issues in the manner you seek to settle. ...(Interruptions)... This is a solemn platform. ...(Interruptions)... This is a platform that can be used only in accordance with the rules. I will not countenance any disregard of rules. ...(Interruptions)... Only hon. Leader of the Opposition. Kahrgeji, confine to the issue I have addressed. Help me in running the House in accordance with the legal regime ...(Interruptions)... THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI MALLIKHARJUN KHARGE): Sir, I only wish to submit that we have been insisting, since beginning, for discussion on Chinese issue. They are already constructing bridges, roads and everything on the border.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Make your point.

SHRI MALLIKHARJUN KHARGE: We want to discuss this. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, one minute. We want to discuss that issue, so that we would know where actually bridges are constructed, houses are constructed or other things happening.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your point is noted.

SHRI MALLIKHARJUN KHARGE: Sir, we have got satellite pictures. We will show them.


SHRI MALLIKHARJUN KHARGE: And, Sir, the Leader of the House insulted the people of Bihar! He should apologize to the people of Bihar. ...(Interruptions)...
THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Hon. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, let me specify... *(Interruptions)*... Hon. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, let me clarify that there is absolutely no intention of insulting either Bihar or the people of Bihar and if it at all that has hurt anybody I immediately withdraw that statement. *(Interruptions)*... It was not made with any malice towards anybody at all. *(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go to your seats. *(Interruptions)*... Please take your seats. *(Interruptions)*... From where have you brought this culture? *(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat first. *(Interruptions)*... You speak from your seat. *(Interruptions)*... Go to your seat. *(Interruptions)*... Please go to your seat. *(Interruptions)*... Please, go to your seat. *(Interruptions)*... Go to your seat first. *(Interruptions)*... What are we doing? *(Interruptions)*... Please go to your seat first. *(Interruptions)*... From where have you got this culture? *(Interruptions)*... I request the Leader of the Opposition to control his team and see that they are on their seats. Please go and take your seats first. Take your seat. *(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat first. *(Interruptions)*... Take your seat. *(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat first. *(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat. *(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: No, Sir. *(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, what an outrageous scene! *(Interruptions)*... A Member is saying that he will do it. *(Interruptions)*... Mr. K.C. Venugopal, *(Interruptions)*... Mr. K.C. Venugopal, you are bound by the rules. *(Interruptions)*... The Chairman is on his legs. *(Interruptions)*... Every Member has to take his or her seat. *(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat. *(Interruptions)*... I urge the hon. Members with folded hands to please take their respective seats. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: We are also folding our hands. *(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, you are not doing it. *(Interruptions)*... You are not doing it. *(Interruptions)*... Please take your seats. Take your respective seats first. *(Interruptions)*... No; no, I cannot allow this platform to be misused. *(Interruptions)*... Take your respective seats first. *(Interruptions)*... Take your seats. *(Interruptions)*... Madam, please go to your seat. *(Interruptions)*... Please take your seats. *(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members,
please take your respective seats. ...(Interruptions)...Okay ...(Interruptions)... Okay ...(Interruptions)... Now, please take your respective seats. ...(Interruptions)... Let me tell you ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, this is the last day of the Session. ...(Interruptions)... From day one, we have been demanding for discussion. ...(Interruptions)... Actually this is the last day of the Session. ...(Interruptions)... 

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Can we have a discussion when Members are on their seats? ...(Interruptions)... 

SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN (Karnataka): What is this that the Government hiding on this issue? ...(Interruptions)... 

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would you please take your seat first? ...(Interruptions)... What kind of example are we setting? ...(Interruptions)... The whole world is watching us. ...(Interruptions)... We are getting into ...(Interruptions)... Take your seats please. ...(Interruptions)... I request the Leader of the Opposition to ...(Interruptions)... I urge the Leader of the Opposition to persuade his Members to take their seats and not to exhibit a conduct which is not consistent with parliamentary practice. ...(Interruptions)... Let them go to their seats. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Kharge, take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Let your Members first go to their seats. ...(Interruptions)... I will allow you once they go to their seats. ...(Interruptions)... Let each of your Members first go to their seats. ...(Interruptions)... Let each of your Members first go to their seats. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members, I will make one request to you. You carefully see the video today and share it with your family Members and friends the kind of conduct you have exhibited. ...(Interruptions)... Madam, please ...(Interruptions)... I get input from everyone. ...(Interruptions)... 

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. K.C. Venugopal, you are such a senior man. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. K.C. Venugopal, you are such a senior man and your voice matters hugely. If you get into aggression, and not persuasion, it loses steam. ...(Interruptions)... Your greatest power is persuasion. ...(Interruptions)... I have

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.
enormous respect for every Member of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... One second, gentleman. ...(*Interruptions*)... One second. ...(*Interruptions*)... Hon. Members, I am happy to share with you one thing. ...(*Interruptions*)... One second. ...(*Interruptions*)... The credentials of the Members ...(*Interruptions*)... One second. ...(*Interruptions*)... The credentials of the Members, their experience, their background are unmatched. You will not find in any theatre that kind of richness, that kind of depth, that kind of parliamentary experience. ...(*Interruptions*)... What bothers me is, collectively, we fail so miserably. I am here to make available platform for expression of thoughts, but that expression of thought can’t be by making the same mistake every day. Rule 267. ...(*Interruptions*)... One second. I would urge the Leader of the Opposition to examine all the notices at his own level and he will conclude unhesitatingly that my ruling of 8th December has been thoroughly disregarded in compliance on everything. We are required to do our homework. We are parliamentarians. If we raise an issue, we can raise issue in accordance ...(*Interruptions*)... I urge the Leader of the Opposition to prevail upon his Members to maintain decorum and discipline in the House, so that we send a good, wholesome message. Now, I will take up Matters Raised with Permission of the Chair. Shri G.K. Vasan. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, you promised to allow me to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Need to eradicate the practice of manual scavenging in the country

SHRI G.K. VASAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I thank you for having given me this opportunity to raise an important matter. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri G.K. Vasan. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): Sir, this is not fair. ...(*Interruptions*)... What is this? ...(*Interruptions*)... We only want a discussion on Chinese ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI G.K. VASAN: It is with a heavy heart that I am drawing the attention of this august House to the socially undesirable and life-threatening practice of manual
scavenging. ...(Interruptions).. The fact that this practice is prevalent indicates that we have failed as a society to create awareness among the general public. ...(Interruptions)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go to your seats. ...(Interruptions)..

SHRI G.K. VASAN: As parliamentarians, we have to ensure that the laws governing manual scavenging passed by Parliament are implemented on the ground. ...(Interruptions)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go to your seats.

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Scavenging of sewers, gutters and drains manually goes against the principle of human dignity. As persons belonging to only a particular section of the society are engaged in manual scavenging, they are socially stigmatized and discriminated against. ...(Interruptions)..

In addition to dehumanizing conditions, manual scavengers also face the threat of life-threatening disease since they are not provided proper safety gear. ...(Interruptions)..

They are subjected to poisonous gases and other hazards. I would say, it is time for us to realize our duty towards these sections of our population to put an end to this undesirable practice, to give them the benefits of health care, education and employment and to ensure that they get to enjoy their rightful share of progress and development achieved in the modern India. ...(Interruptions)..

To conclude, I appeal to the Government to enforce law strictly or bring in a new law, a powerful law, so that we put an end to this shameful practice once and for all. Thank you.

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

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

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

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

SHRIMATI SULATA DEO (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR (West Bengal): 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 KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Samir Oraon. …(Interruptions)...

Need to conduct an investigation into the death of a tribal woman in Sahibganj district of Jharkhand

श्री समीर उरांव (झारखंड): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से झारखंड में घटी एक गंभीर घटना का जिक्र इस सदन में करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।...(व्यक्ति)...

सभापति महोदय, झारखंड के सहिबगंज जिले के बोरियो ग्राम क्षेत्र के गंगा पहाड़ की रहने वाली एक आदिम जनजाति युवती, रूबिका पहाड़िया के साथ एक बहुत ही दर्दनाक घटना
लगातार रहे उस धर्म।

...(व्यवधान)... महोदय, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ दिलदार अंसारी नामक एक युवक 10 दिन पहले उससे शादी रचाता है और धर्म परिवर्तन करने के लिए उस पर दबाव देता है।

...(व्यवधान)... जब वह धर्म परिवर्तन करने को अस्वीकार कर देता है तो फिर उस युवक के पूरे परिवार के लोगों द्वारा उस युवती की दुकड़े-दुकड़े काटकर हत्या कर दी जाती है।

...(व्यवधान)... उसकी हत्या 35 दुकड़े में काटकर कर दी जाती है।

...(व्यवधान)... वह युवक इतना शांति है कि इस हत्या की घटना को अंजाम देने के बाद वह पुलिस के पास उस युवती की गुमशूदगी की शिकायत दर्ज कराना जाता है।

...(व्यवधान)... उस लड़की को बंद करने में दुकड़े-दुकड़े करके बोरे में बंध कर फेका जाता है, जब दो-तीन दिन के बाद कुत्ते उसे नौचने लगते हैं, तब लोगों को पता चलता है,

...(व्यवधान)... फिर पुलिस को खबर की जाती है, तब शादी के बारे में पता चलता है कि वहाँ पर हत्या करके फेक दिया गया है।

...(व्यवधान)... महोदय, उन क्षेत्रों में बंगालदेशी घुसपैठियों का वर्षा है।

...(व्यवधान)... वहाँ पीएफआई जैसे उग्रवादी संगठन एक समुदाय विशेष के लोगों को प्रतासिहत करते हैं और ऐसी घटनाओं को अंजाम देने का काम कर रहे हैं।

...(व्यवधान)... महोदय, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि कहीं न कहीं वहाँ की सरकारें ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने में विफल रही है।

...(व्यवधान)... वहाँ इस तरह से शादी करके आदिवासी जमीन को भी अपने कब्रों में लेकर उस जमीन को लूटने का काम किया जाता है।

...(व्यवधान)... महोदय, मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि वहां की सरकार ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने में विफल रही है,

...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए केंद्र सरकार ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए ठोस कदम उठाए।

...(व्यवधान)... दो पीएफआई और बंगालदेशी घुसपैठियों निरंतर ऐसी घटनाएं कर रहे हैं।

...(व्यवधान)... महोदय, यह केवल एक घटना नहीं है, बल्कि पूरे झारखंड में ऐसी घटनाएं होती रहती हैं,

...(व्यवधान)... वहाँ दुमका की अंकिता पर पेट्रोल छिड़क कर उसकी हत्या कर दी जाती है,

...(व्यवधान)... वहीं रांची के नरंगाँ, चान्हों में ऐसी कई घटनाएं घटी हैं,

...(व्यवधान)... इसी तरह सिमडेगा के कोलेबिया में एक मौलाना द्वारा तालीम देने के नाम पर एक बच्ची के साथ लगातार दुष्कर्म किया जाता है।

श्री दीपक प्रकाश (झारखंड) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सवार को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.
DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jayant Chowdhury. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Sir, I would like to express solidarity with our jawans battling the excursion; and we want to discuss China. ...(Interruptions)... Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri V. Sivadasan. ...(Interruptions)...

Need to withhold privatization of Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. (BEML)

DR. V. SIVADASAN (Kerala): Sir, here, I am mentioning the issue of BEML. ...(Interruptions)... In BEML, for 750 days, the workers of BEML are struggling. ...(Interruptions)... The people are struggling in this House also, the representatives of the people. ...(Interruptions)... They are struggling here. ...(Interruptions)... So, this struggle, the border issue, should be discussed here. ...(Interruptions)... The entire issues of the people, the common people, should be discussed here, including the BEML. ...(Interruptions)... Their struggle is going on. ...(Interruptions)... The Government should protect them; and also the border issues and everything else should be discussed here. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, that is a very important matter. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Nasir, take your seat. ...(Interruptions).... Take your seat. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. SIVADASAN: So, I am requesting, Sir, the border issues, and all other issues should be discussed here. ...(Interruptions)....
MR. CHAIRMAN: I direct every Member in the Well to resume his or her seat, and this may be done. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. SIVADASAN: The Government is hiding some issues from the people. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I request the hon. Leader of the Opposition to prevail upon his Member to take their seats. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. SIVADASAN: So, Sir, a fulfledged discussion inside the House is necessary. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. SIVADASAN: The Government should open the things in front of the people. ...(Interruptions)...

Mr. Nasir, please take your seat ...(Interruptions)...

I will hear you when your Members take their seats. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. SIVADASAN: So, we are requesting you to please protect the interest of the representatives of the people. ....(Interruptions)... It should be allowed. ....(Interruptions)... The Executive should be accountable to the Parliament. ....(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... No. ...(Interruptions)... I gave floor to three Members to make their declared observations. Each of them departed, which means the hon. Members have no respect for law. You have given to me that you wish to speak. ...(Interruptions)... One second. ...(Interruptions)... Will you .... ...(Interruptions)...

AN HON. MEMBER: The House is not in order, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

[ 22 December, 2022 ]
MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is not in order because you are in disorder. ... *(Interruptions) ... I can indicate to you, what you have done today, each of you, by coming to the Well, this will haunt you for ages. ... *(Interruptions) ... Trust me. ... *(Interruptions) ... This will haunt you for ages and it will make you ... *(Interruptions) ... One second, please. The oath which you have taken on this solemn platform is being torn to pieces by you. ... *(Interruptions) ... You are experienced people. Many of you have a parliamentary career that is illustrious and you walk to the Well. ... *(Interruptions) ... What is more disturbing is that the Leader of the Opposition is unable to prevail upon his Members, or the Leader of the Opposition is not heeding to the Chairman. Either ways it is not a good thing. ... *(Interruptions) ... At one o'clock, the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition will see me in my Chamber. We will continue with our work. ... *(Interruptions) ... Ms. Kavita Patidar ... *(Interruptions) ... 

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, not in the Chamber. ... *(Interruptions) ... सर, हाउस में (व्यवधान) ... not in the Chamber. ... *(Interruptions) ... 

सुश्री कविता पाटीदार (मध्य प्रदेश) : समापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन और सरकार का ध्यान एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहती हूं।... (व्यवधान) ... भारत की इस पवित्र धरा पर कई महापुरुषों ने जन्म लिया। इन सबका जीवन-दर्शन हम सबके लिए आदर्श और प्रेरणा के रूप में पथ-प्रदर्शक है।... (व्यवधान) ... 

MR. CHAIRMAN: What are you doing? Do you have any idea what you are doing? ... *(Interruptions) ... Do you have any idea what you are doing? ... *(Interruptions) ... In fact, I am surprised. I am totally surprised. Should you be conducting yourself in such a manner? Go to your seat. ... *(Interruptions) ... Go to your seat. ... *(Interruptions) ... 

सुश्री कविता पाटीदार: इनके नामों के द्वारा इनके कामों को सदियों तक याद रखा जा सके एवं इनके सिद्धांत एवं विचार आने वाली पीढ़ी को मार्गदर्शित कर सके, इस भावना के साथ कई भवनों, विश्वविद्यालय मार्गों का नामकरण महापुरुषों के नाम पर किया जाता है।... (व्यवधान) ... 

MR. CHAIRMAN: You don’t have to decide your speech. ... *(Interruptions) ... No, no. I will consider that. Take your seats. ... *(Interruptions) ... You can’t cow down the Chair like this. ... *(Interruptions) ... That is what you are doing. ... *(Interruptions) ... Take your seats. ... *(Interruptions) ...
सुश्री कविता पाटीदार: परन्तु आजकल एक नई परंपरा का चलन देखने को मिल रहा है, जिसे निश्चित रूप से हमें धीम दर्शाने की आवश्यकता है। यह नामों को शॉट फॉर्म में लिखने की परंपरा - जैसे देवी आर्थिक विश्वविद्यालय का नाम डीएवी है, रानी दुर्गावती विश्वविद्यालय का नाम आरएवी है, शहीद भीमा नायक कॉलेज का नाम एसबीएन कॉलेज है, राम मनोहर तोहिया अस्पताल का आरएमएल बोला जाता है, महाराणा प्रताप नगर एमपी नगर हो गया, तात्यां टोपे नगर टीटी नगर हो गया।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon Members, what you are doing is, you are depriving every Member of this House of his privileges. This is too serious a matter. Don't force my hands. ...(Interruptions)... Please don't force my hands. ...(Interruptions)... Please don't force my hands. I am showing patience. I appeal to you for the last time with folded hands, go back and take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... You don't have to decide. Leave it to me. ...(Interruptions)... Take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Members have to resume their seats. ...(Interruptions)... Please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... That is what you are doing. ...(Interruptions)... Go back to your seats. Hon. Members, go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)...
your seats first. ...(Interruptions)... All of you, go to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Please go to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Each of you, please occupy your respective seats. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री संजय राउतः *

SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Take your respective seats. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members, I once again appeal to you to take your respective seats. ...(Interruptions)... Please settle down on your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Minister, settle down. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members, I have given my ruling on Rule 267 today also. I had indicated that before giving the ruling I had the benefit of going through each of the notices. I have carefully gone through those notices. Now, ...(Interruptions)... One second. I would give brief time to the Leader of the Opposition if he has to say something, but not on the merit of notices. ...(Interruptions)... You can indicate, but not on Rule 267, which you have given, which I have declined. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen to him.

श्री मलिकार्जुन खरगे : सर, में आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

श्री समस्तिति : सर, मुझे धन्यवाद देने से पहले यह भी ध्यान दीजिए कि मेरे ऊपर आपके सदस्यों की कृपा रहे कि वे नियम को मानें।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI RAJANI ASHOKRAO PATIL: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have respect for him. ...(Interruptions)... I have respect for him. ...(Interruptions)... Please settle down. प्लीज, बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मलिकार्जुन खरगे : सर, इसका कोई भी सदस्य आपके विरोध में हो या आपको एस्पेरेस करना, ऐसी किसी की इच्छा नहीं है। हम आपकी रिस्पेक्ट करते हैं। इस पारिष्यांतरी डेमोक्रेसी में ऐसा होता है। आप एकदम गुस्से में आकर...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.
श्री सभापति : मैं गुस्से में नहीं आता हूँ। खरगे जी, मैं गुस्सा कभी नहीं करता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...
मेरी एक बहुत बड़ी कमजोरी है कि मुझे गुस्सा नहीं आता है, क्योंकि मैंने 40 साल तक वकालत की है। वकील को गुस्सा करने का राइट ही नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मलिकार्जुन खरगें: साहब, जब फीस कम मिलती है, तो गुस्सा आता है। ...(व्यवधान)...
शर, आप हृसते हुए अच्छे लगते हैं।

श्री सभापति : सर, आप भी बहुत अच्छे लगते हैं, यदि सभी अपनी कुर्सी पर होते हैं।

श्री मलिकार्जुन खरगें: मैं हृसता ही नहीं हूँ, मैं ज़रा सीरियस आदमी हूँ।

श्री सभापति : जी, आप बोलिए।

श्री मलिकार्जुन खरगें: सर, मेरी आपसे एक ही विनती है। आपको कुछ कहना, आपकी बात न सुनना, यह हमारी मंशा नहीं है। सरकार जो अंधी हुई है, किस बात पर - हम सिर्फ यह चाहते हैं कि बॉर्डर पर जो घटनाएं हुई हैं, उनकी चचाही हो और दूसरा इस्तेमाल है कि जो बिहार का अपमान हुआ, उसके बारे में जो लीडर ऑफ द हाउस ने कहा, उसके बारे में हम चाहते हैं...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा : माफ़ी नहीं मांगी है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मलिकार्जुन खरगें: तीसरी चीज़, जब सदन में चर्चा के लिए हम बार-बार पूछ रहे हैं और आप हमें बार-बार रूल बता रहे हैं। ठीक है, ऐसा रूल है।

श्री सभापति : खरगे जी, आप मुझे एक चीज़ बताइए। एक सेकंड खरगें जी, ...(व्यवधान)...
एक सेकंड। मैं अगर आपको रूल नहीं बताऊंगा, तो किनको बताऊंगा?

श्री मलिकार्जुन खरगें: हां। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आपको नहीं कहूंगा कि रूल की अवहेलना कर रहे हो, रूल की पालना नहीं कर रहे हो, मेरे बार-बार अनुरोध करने के बाद भी नहीं कर रहे हो, रोज उन्हीं बातों की कमियां आ रही हैं, जिनके बारे में मैं रोज़ संकेत देता हूँ, रूल 267 जो कहता है, उसका कुछ भी नहीं माननें, तो आप तो मेरे हाथ बांधते हो।

श्री मलिकार्जुन खरगें : नहीं, सर। आपने हमेशा जो हमसे कहा है, उसको तो सभी मेम्बर्स ने सुना है और रोज सुन रहे हैं। सर, हाउस में ऐसा होता है, एक तरफ रूल्स रहते हैं, दूसरी तरफ प्रैक्टिसेंस, गूजेज, कास्टम्स, मिसिंग्डेंट्स और पीछे ऐसी घटनाएं जब होती हैं, तो किस डंग ले हाउस चलाया जाता है, वह भी सदन का ही काम है, आपका काम है। सिर्फ रूल बुक ही नहीं है।
चंद प्रिसिडेंट्स लिखे नहीं जाते हैं। Conventions are there. उन कन्वेंशन्स के तहत हम उठा रहे हैं, लेकिन आपको गुस्सा आ रहा है। साहब, हमारा गुस्सा तो उनके ऊपर है, आपके ऊपर नहीं है।

श्री समापति : नहीं-नहीं, खरमे जी, मुझे गुस्सा नहीं आता है। आपको एक बात बता दूं, मुझे बिलकुल गुस्सा नहीं आता है। मैं थोड़ा हताश हूं, मैं थोड़ा परेशान हूं।

श्री मल्हिकार्जुन खरमे : सर, परेशान होने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री समापति : आप सुनिए, सुनिए। मैं परेशान हूं, हताश हूं, हैरान हूं। देश भर से लोग मुझसे कहते हैं कि आपने रुल 267 की व्याख्या की। कभी कोई नोटिस रुल 267 के अनुरूप आएगा, आप मानकर चलिए कि उस पर पूरा ध्यान केन्द्रित होगा।

SHRI RAGHAV CHADHA: Sir, give me 30 seconds. I want to give a suggestion. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Conclude.

श्री मल्हिकार्जुन खरमे : सर, देश की रक्षा के लिए जब हम चर्चा चाहते हैं, तो इससे बड़ा कोई रुल नहीं होता है, आप सभी रुल्स निकाल सकते हैं। इसीलिए हम आपसे बार-बार कह रहे हैं, आपको थोड़ी विकल्प हो रही होगी, हम हेसरमेंट तो नहीं कहेंगे, लेकिन बार-बार अपनी बात रखने से आप परेशान हो रहे हैं।

श्री समापति : परेशान नहीं हो रहा हूं, मैं हैरान हो रहा हूं।

श्री मल्हिकार्जुन खरमे : आप हैरान हो रहे हैं। आपने हमें कहा कि मुझे और लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस को अंदर बुलायेंगे और बात करेंगे।

श्री समापति : हां, बुलायेंगे।

श्री मल्हिकार्जुन खरमे : सर, ये अंदर बात करने का विषय नहीं है, यह पूरी दुनिया को मालूम होना चाहिए, देश को मालूम होना चाहिए।...(व्यवहार) और सभी लोगों को मालूम होना चाहिए, जिन्होंने हमें चुनकर भेजा, उन सबको मालूम होना चाहिए। यह बात कसर में करने की नहीं है। ...(व्यवहार)...

श्री समापति : प्लोज, प्लोज।
श्री महेन्द्रेंध खरगो : यह देश के लिए है, इस पर चर्चा जरूरी है, चर्चा करनी चाहिए, उसी के लिए हम ठहरे है और देश में एकता के लिए हम लड़ेंगे, देश की हिफाजत के लिए लड़ेंगे, हम नौजवानों के साथ हैं।

श्री समापति : प्लीज़, प्लीज़।

श्री महेन्द्रेंध खरगो : हम जवानों के साथ हैं, हम हमारी मिलिट्री के साथ हैं, भारत के लोगों के साथ हैं। आप हमें अलग कीजिए। पेट्रियट्स समझकर आप उनकी तरफ मत देखिए, उससे भी ज्यादा पेट्रियट्स इधर हैं।

श्री समापति : धन्यवाद। माननीय लीडर आफ दि हाउस।

सभा के नेता (श्री पीयूष गोयल) : माननीय समापति महोदय, माननीय नेता प्रतिपक्ष बार-बार जो विषय उठा रहे है, इसके बारे में पहले भी उपभोक्तापति ने काफी विस्तार से बताया कि कई सारे ऐसे इनस्टेंसेज हुए हैं, जब वे सरकार में थे, जब ऐसे गंभीर विषयों के ऊपर चर्चा भी नहीं हुई है और क्लेवरनेक्टेशन भी नहीं किया गया!...(व्यवहार)... ऐसे बार इनस्टेंसेज माननीय उपभोक्तापति जी ने पतल पर भी रखे हैं। माननीय खरगो जी बार-बार उस विषय के बारे में उजागर कर रहे हैं। हमारे विदेश मंत्री ने बढ़े विस्तार से इन विषयों के बारे में स्टेटमेंट्स दिए हैं।...(व्यवहार)... हमारे रक्षा मंत्री जी ने बढ़े विस्तार से इस विषय के बारे में स्टेटमेंट दी है। हमारी सरकार की तरफ से पूरी चीज़ें, पूरी जानकारी हाउस में रखी है। विदेश मंत्री ने तो...(व्यवहार)... जो सवाल प्रमोद तिवारी जी ने उठाए थे, उनका भी जवाब दिया था।...(व्यवहार)... मैं समझता हूँ कि कुछ विषय ऐसे होते हैं, जो यहाँ पर जिलने ज्यादा उजागर होंगे, ...(व्यवहार)... तो फिर याद आएगा कि 1962 में उन्होंने पाटिर्स का कायर्काल ने एक बड़ा इलाका हमारे देश से अलग हो गया।...(व्यवहार)...वहाँ तो एक पीस ऑफ ग्लाइडर...(व्यवहार)...हाउस भी नहीं उगती है।...(व्यवहार)...और इन्हीं के, कांग्रेस के एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि उनके सिर पर एक भी बाल नहीं उगता, ...(व्यवहार)... तो क्या उसको भी...(व्यवहार)... कांटक चीन को दे देंगे?...(व्यवहार)...यह उन्होंने का समय में...(व्यवहार)...उन्हों के प्राधन मंत्री के कहे हुए वक्तव्य हैं।...(व्यवहार)...उनके भी कहा कि क्या मेरा सिर कांटक चीन को दे देंगे?...(व्यवहार)...इन्हीं के विदेश मंत्री का वक्तव्य है।...(व्यवहार)...38 हजार किलोमीटर...(व्यवहार)...भारत की 38 हजार किलोमीटर भूमि...(व्यवहार)... उन्होंने, श्री अहमद ने बताया कि भारत की 38 हजार किलोमीटर भूमि आज चीन के अवध क्षेत्रों में है।...(व्यवहार)... यह इन्हीं के समय में...(व्यवहार)...इन्हीं के कार्यकाल में...(व्यवहार)... इन्हीं की गलतियों का कारण हुआ।...(व्यवहार)... राजीव गांधी फाउंडेशन को चीनी दूतावास से 1 करोड़, 35 लाख रुपये मिले।...(व्यवहार)... ये आज तक उसका खुलासा नहीं कर रहे हैं।...(व्यवहार)...उसके बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं दे रहे हैं।...(व्यवहार)... मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके लिए कांग्रेस जिमेदार है।
आप जब बुला रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)... कमरे में बात करेंगे, लीडर ऑफ से हाउस के साथ...(व्यवधान)... वे उस पर बोल रहे हैं कि नहीं, नहीं, ये सब बातें इंग्र नहीं हैं...(व्यवधान)... समापती जी, क्या मैं याद दिलाउँगा? ...(व्यवधान)...महोदय, जब रण नुखर्जी जी इस हाउस के मेम्बर थे, मंत्री थे, तब हमारे किरेन रिजिजु,...(व्यवधान)... जो अभी मिनिस्टर हैं, वे अरुणाचली हैं...(व्यवधान)... उन्होंने इसी विषय के ऊपर,...(व्यवधान)...चीन के एप्रेशन पर बात करने के लिए नोटिस दिया था।...(व्यवधान)... तब प्रण मुखर्जी जी ने किरेन रिजिजु जी से बोला था कि कमरे में आकर बात करो। ...(व्यवधान)... समापति महोदय, आप तो वेयरनै थे, अभी आप बुला रहे हैं, लेकिन मंत्री जी...(व्यवधान)... इस विषय पर इंग्र बात नहीं करनी है, कमरे में आकर करनी है - ऐसा कहने वाले प्रण मुखर्जी जी थे। ...(व्यवधान)... बी.सिंधूर कृमार (हिमाल प्रदेश): मानिय समापती जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान हिमाल प्रदेश के जिला चंबा की पांगी घाटी की सड़कों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं।(व्यवधान)... आजादी के बाद हिमाल प्रदेश में बहुत-सी सड़कें पहली व चौड़ी हो चुकी हैं, मगर पांगी घाटी में बी.आर.ओ. द्वारा थियोट (लाहौल-स्पीति), संसारी नाला (पांगी) सड़क ...(व्यवधान)... श्री माल्हकारूज खर्गो: समापति जी, सरकार चर्चा कराने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, इसलिए हम सदन से बायकॉट कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... (At this stage some Hon. Members left the Chamber.)

बी.सिंधूर कुमार: महोदय, करीब 40 वर्ष पहले सिंगल लेन उबड़-खबड़ बनाई गई थी, लेकिन आज तक न तो उसका विस्तार करना चाहता हूं।(व्यवधान)... आप न ही उसे चौड़ा किया गया और न ही उत्क सड़क को पक्का किया गया। ...(व्यवधान)...पास तापस सड़क को बनाने हुए भी करीब 30 वर्ष हो चुके हैं, ...(व्यवधान)...लेकिन इस सड़क को भी न तो पक्का किया गया और न ही चौड़ा किया गया। ...(व्यवधान)...घाटी को अन्य जिलों व अपने जिले से जोड़ने वाली सड़कों
SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

Need to stop the practice of writing names of great personalities in short form in English at public places

सुश्री कविता पाटीदार (मध्य प्रदेश) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मुझे अपनी बात रखने का अवसर देने के लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन, सरकार और सभी का ध्यान एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ कि भारत की इस पवित्र धरा पर कई महापुरुषों ने जन्म लिया है, जिन्होंने जीवन दर्शन हम सबके लिए आदर्श के रूप में, प्रेरणा के रूप में एक पथ प्रदर्शक है। इनके नामों के द्वारा, इनके कार्यों को संदेह को याद रखने और इनके चित्रों और इनके विचार आने वाली युवा पीढ़ी को मार्गदर्शित करते रहें, इस भावना के साथ कई भवनों, विश्वविद्यालयों और मार्गों का नामकरण महापुरुषों के नाम पर किया जाता है, परंतु आजकल एक नए परंपरा का चलन देखने को मिल रहा है, जिसे हमें निष्ठुर रूप से धीरे करने की आवश्यकता है। यह परम्परा नामों को शॉट फॉर्म में लिखने और पढ़ने की है। जैसे देवी अहिल्या विश्वविद्यालय डी.ए.वी.वी. हो गया। रानी दुग्धविल विश्वविद्यालय आर.डी.वी.वी., शहीद भीमा नायक कॉलेज एस.वी.एन. कॉलेज, रविन्द्र नाथ टेगोर मार्ग, आर.एन.टी. मार्ग, रामनाथोहर लोहिया अस्पताल आर.एम.एल. अस्पताल, महाराणा प्रताप नगर को एम.पी. नगर बोला जाता है तो तात्यां टोपे नगर को टी.टी. नगर बोला जाता है। बिश्वभूमि दास मार्ग को डी.डी. मार्ग और दीनदयाल उपाध्याय मार्ग को डी.डी. सु. मार्ग बोला जाता है।

देश भर में ऐसे कई स्थान हैं, जिनके महापुरुषों के नाम से नामकरण हुए हैं, लेकिन उन्हें शॉट फॉर्म में बोलने की परम्परा सी हो गई है। हम तो तब हो जाती है, जब टेक्सी ड्राइवर और चालक से हम किसी जगह का पूर्व नाम लेकर पता या स्थान के बारे में पूछते हैं तो वह अनिश्चित रहता है, उसे पता नहीं होता है और जब हम शॉट फॉर्म बोलते हैं तो वे हमें अपने गंतव्य तक पहुँचा देते हैं।
‘जैसा खाएंगे अन्न, वैसा होगा मन’ और ‘जैसा पिएंगे पानी, वैसी होगी वाणी।’ लगतार हमारा बोलना कहीं न कहीं प्रचलन बन जाता है। इस प्रचलन से नामकरण का मूल उदेश्य ही खत्म हो गया है, नामों की प्रासंगिकता और पवित्रता ही खत्म हो गई है। यह सोचने का विषय है कि भावी पीढ़ी को हम क्या दे रहे हैं। देश भर में ऐसे कई नामों को शॉर्ट फॉर्म में लिखा और पढ़ा जा रहा है।

अतः मेरा आपके माध्यम से सदन, सरकार और देश की जनता से यह विनम्र अनुरोध है कि महापुरुषों के नाम को पूरा लिखा व पढ़ा जाये, ताकि उसके मूल उदेश्य को खत्म होने से बचाया जा सके। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

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

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

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

श्रीमती सीमा द्विवेदी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

श्रीमती दर्शना सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): 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.

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

SHRIMATI SULATA DEO (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

Need to restore the pre-matric scholarship for students of class 1 to 8 belonging to SC, ST, OBC and minority communities

SHRI K.R. SURESH REDDY (TELANGANA): Sir, this is an important issue -- I would like to bring it to the notice of the Government through you -- regarding the Pre-Matric scholarships which have been discontinued for the minority and OBC students. Education, as we know, is the best leveler in the society. The Delhi Declaration was way back. Primary and elementary education is the best investment India can make. As a step in that direction, for the last many decades, various steps have been taken to ensure that the weakest of the weak in the society and those children come and get educated. As a part of that issue, various measures have been taken over a period of time. With a heavy heart, I have to inform that in the midst of this academic year of 2022-23, last month, the Government issued a notice stating that the Pre-Matric scholarships for the OBCs and minorities would be discontinued. Now, we are all aware that the minorities and the OBCs are economically very weak. They need all types of support including the financial support which has been continuing. Giving them Rs.1,000 to Rs.5,000 per student under various categories per year is not really a big burden for the Government but it is a big relief for the students coming from these poor sections. It is an incentive for them to join school. It is an incentive to the families to send their children to the school and it is also an incentive to the private schools to run the schools in one of the remotest areas where Government is unable to reach. In a situation like this, without any consultation, the Government comes out and says: "The Pre-Matric scholarship will be discontinued." This has left millions and millions of students affected by this. The Government talks about "Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas Sabka Vishwas" but sabke sath, when these particular sections are eliminated from the scholarship, you would not be leaving a very good platform in the society for these people. So, I urge upon the Government to kindly reconsider it. Minorities are also a part of our society. The OBCs are also a part of our society and they are the weakest of the weak. So, it is the bounden duty of the Government. ...(Time-Bell rings.)... I have some more time as 24 seconds are left. May I continue, Sir?
MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, please.

SHRI K.R. SURESH REDDY: Sir, in this issue, I request the Government to kindly consider this. They say that they have come out with other schemes like Mid Day Meal scheme and other things and that is the reason they are cutting down this money. But kindly bear in mind that this amount goes a long way in strengthening the educational system and, most importantly, bringing these minority and OBC students into the schools. If they are not in the schools, it would create a social imbalance. ...(Time-Bell rings.)... Therefore, I request the Government to kindly consider this.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I 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.

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

SHRIMATI SULATA DEO (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

Need to pay homage to Sahibzadas on their martyrdom anniversary, on the 26th December, 2022

श्री विक्रमजीत सिंह साहनी (पंजाब) : ऑनरेबल चेयरमैन सर, मैं पहले देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी का धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने 26 दिसम्बर को जो श्री गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह जी के छोटे
साहबजादों, बाबा जोरावर सिंह जी और बाबा फतेह सिंह जी, जिनको 6 और 9 साल की उम्र में जिद्दा... Please silence. Please.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. Please conclude. We are about to start the Question Hour. Please conclude.

श्री विक्रमजीत सिंह साहनी: उनके छोटे साहबजादों को जिद्दा नींवों में चिनवा दिया गया, उसके लिए प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो 26 दिसंबर को 'वीर बाल दिवस' के रूप में मनाने की घोषणा की है, इसके लिए मैं उनका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। हिन्दी के एक कवि, मैथिलीशरण गुप्त ने...(समय की घंटी)... DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

12.00 Noon

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question Hour. ...(Time Bell rings.)... Question No. 166. Shri Rajeev Shukla; not present. Now, Dr. Amar Patnaik.

* 166. [The questioner was absent.]

Heritage sites in Chhattisgarh

*166. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted a survey to identify heritage sites in the State of Chhattisgarh;
(b) if so, the details of such heritage sites, district-wise;
(c) whether Government has undertaken any restoration work of heritage sites in Chhattisgarh;
(d) if so, the details of such restoration work carried out in Chhattisgarh, site-wise; and
(e) the total amount of funds allotted for restoring heritage sites in Chhattisgarh?
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes Sir, Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has conducted village to village survey to identify heritage sites in State of Chhattisgarh. Twenty seven sites in district Mahasamund and one site in district Korba are reported. Besides antiquarian remains are also reported from 20 sites along the river Kharun.

(c) to (e) ASI regularly carries out conservation and preservation of centrally protected monuments in Chhattisgarh. The site-wise details are at Annexure-I. The allocation and expenditure made on conservation and preservation of centrally protected monuments in Chhattisgarh are as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Allocation (In Lakhs)</th>
<th>Expenditure (In Lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019-20</td>
<td>1165.00</td>
<td>1164.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-21</td>
<td>1041.55</td>
<td>1039.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021-22</td>
<td>1028.00</td>
<td>992.37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Annexure - I

Site wise details of Structural Conservation and Preservation works of Heritage sites carried out during last three years in Chhattisgarh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the monument with locality and District</th>
<th>Item of works executed 2019-20</th>
<th>Item of works executed 2020-21</th>
<th>Item of works executed 2021-22</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sita Devi &amp; Sati pillar at Deorbija, District Durg</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep, painting works.</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Temple Name</td>
<td>Annual Maintenance and Upkeep</td>
<td>Annual Maintenance and Upkeep</td>
<td>Repairing of Structure, Providing and Installation of RO Water Plant, Repairing of Lighting and Conductor etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Laxman temple at Sirpur, District Mahasamund</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep. Providing pathway, benches, dustbin, waterproofing treatment, painting works and tactile pathway for physically challenged persons, concertina wire for safety of the monument, construction of guard wall, repairing of pedestals, existing bore well and boundary wall, etc.,</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep, construction of sculpture shed, providing flooring, repairing of borewell, generator, repairing of CCTV camera,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mahadev temple, Narayanpur, District Raipur</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mahadev temple at Gandai, District Rajnandgaon</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep, painting of iron grill.</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Old Shiva temple at Deobaloda, District Durg</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep, painting of iron grill.</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Annual Maintenance and Upkeep</td>
<td>Annual Maintenance and Upkeep</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Bhand Deul at Arang, District Raipur</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep repairing of <em>shikara</em> of the temple</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep, painting works.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ramchandra temple at Rajim, District Raipur</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep, painting of iron grill.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sitabaree at Rajim, District Raipur</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep, painting of iron grill, vegetation clearance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Rajiv Lochan temple at Rajim, District Raipur</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep, painting of iron grill.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Pataleswar Mahadev temple including all ancient remains of temples close by at Malhar, District Bilaspur</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep, repairing of submersible pump</td>
<td><strong>Bhimkichak Temple</strong> Construction of buttress wall to support the existing boundary wall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Sitabengra &amp; Jogimara Caves, Udaipur, District Sarguja</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Ratanpur Fort at Ratanpur, District Bilaspur</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep, providing pathway and pointing.</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep providing pathway,</td>
<td><strong>General maintenance and upkeep</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Large Vishnu temple at Janjgir, District Janjgir-Champa</td>
<td>Repairing of structure and water cooler</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Small Vishnu temple at Janjgir, District Janjgir-Champa</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Chhaiturgarh fort at Lapha, District Korba</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Mahadev temple at Tuman, District Korba</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep, lifting and shifting of stone architectural members, and providing pathway</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Mahadev temple at Pali, District Korba</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Shiva temple at Adhbhbar, District Janjgir-Champa</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Pali Inscription at Samarsal, District Bilaspur</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Savari temple at Kharod, District Janjgir-Champa</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Kanthi Deul at Ratanpur, District Bilaspur</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Work Details</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Brick mound at Gardhanora, Kanker</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep, painting of grill work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Danteswari temple at Dantewada</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep, providing pathway, repairing of boundary wall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>and flooring work, painting work, vegetation clearance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Providing flooring, grill, benches, dustbin etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Ancient sculpture of Danteshwari</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>at Barsoor, Dantewada</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Repairing of flooring, painting the existing wooden work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Mamabhanja temple at Barsoor</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Chandraditya temple at Barsoor</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Providing flooring, Repairing of pathway, MS Grill etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Ganesh statue at Barsoor</td>
<td>General maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Narayan temple at Narayanpal</td>
<td>General maintenance and upkeep, painting of grill</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Providing pathway.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Maintenance Schedule</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Kama memorial hall at Dhilmili, District Dantewada</td>
<td>General maintenance and upkeep, painting of grill.</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Mahadev temple at Bastar, District Bastar</td>
<td>General maintenance and upkeep.</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td>Providing pathway, structural repairing of the temple and existing compound wall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Karli Mahadev temple at Samloor, District Dantewada</td>
<td>General maintenance and upkeep repairing of gate.</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Bhairamdev temple at Bhairamgarh, District Dantewada</td>
<td>General maintenance and upkeep painting of MS Grill</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Megalithic site at Gamewada, District Dantewada</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Temple at Belpan, District Bilaspur</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Andal Deol at Kharod, District Janjgir-Champa</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Keshav Narayan temple at Sheorinarayan, District Janjgir-Champa</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Kotagarh Fort at Bargaon, District Janjgir-Champa</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep, providing pathway, structural repairing of the parapet wall.</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>The area around Sirpur village of</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep, Resetting and repairing of</td>
<td>Annual maintenance</td>
<td>Renovation and ditrecting of the area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Work Description</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Shiva temple Gatora, District Bilaspur</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Malhar fort Malhar, District Bilaspur</td>
<td>Annual maintenance and upkeep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Kotmi Fort at Kotmi, Janjigir Champa</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Kashigarh Fort, Bewanbadi, Janjigir, Champa</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Sir, my question to the hon. Minister, through you, is this. Is the Minister of Culture aware that a CAG Audit in 2013 attempted to physically verify Nationally-Protected Monuments and of the 1,655 it looked up, it could not find 95 of them. In this context, is the Ministry considering policy interventions included but not
restricted to restoring geographically mapping of the monuments as well as include additional sites that satisfy the new rules? If yes, then what are they?

SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Hon. Chairman, Sir, this is not a question but it is a statement and it is in the nature of a suggestion. So, we will take it like that.

SHRI MAHARAJA SANAJAOBA LEISHEMBA: Sir, my supplementary question is, though the question is bound to Chhattisgarh, I would like to know whether the Minister would kindly take up such steps of restorations and renovations in the North-Eastern States of India because there are innumerable heritage sites in Manipur and other North-Eastern States.

SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Sir, the original question pertains to Chhattisgarh. Now, the hon. Member has made a statement regarding Manipur. I will provide him with the data because there are sites in Manipur which are under ASI and we are protecting them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 167.

Preservation of archival records

*167. DR. C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken by Government to preserve archival records and switching over to digitisation; and

(b) whether adequate and qualified manpower is available for the said purpose for the benefit of research scholars, historians and intellectuals, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) National Archives of India (NAI), an attached office under the Ministry of Culture has been engaged in the preservation of archival documents using the time tested processes involved in the conservation of documentary heritage. Preservation of records in
National Archives of India is an ongoing programme with adequate man power and facilities. National Archives of India is continuously undertaking the repair and rehabilitation of the archival records under its custody. Digitization of records in National Archives of India is also a continuous process and has been organised in phased manner. In the first phase, a project for digitization of records has been initiated by National Archives of India in January 2021 through an outsourcing agency for a period of three years for uploading the same on portal at https://www.abhilekh-patal.in for their accessibility to Scholars, Historians, Academicians and other users of archives in the country and across the world.

(b) The National Archives of India has a dedicated team of officers including hired IT professionals.

DR. C.M. RAMESH: Sir, I would like to know whether the Government proposes to constitute a committee of experts to streamline the archives/records in the country on specific lines which are voluminous in nature and switching over from physical format to digital format to save valuable storage space.

श्री अजुन्न राम मेघवाल: चेयरमैन सर, सरकार ने जनवरी, 2021 से एक 'अभिलेख पटल' नामक पोर्टल तैयार किया है, जिसका मेंटेनेंस केजीएस माइक्रो सिस्टम्स, मुंबई के द्वारा किया जा रहा है। इसमें विशेष रूप से चार काम हो रहे हैं - प्रिज्वेशन, कंज्वेशन, रिपेयर एंड रीहेबिलिटेशन और डिजिटाइजेशन। माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न किया है, वह काम इस 'अभिलेख पटल' पोर्टल के माध्यम से किया जा रहा है।

DR. C.M. RAMESH: Sir, since the world has been witnessing rise of technology and digital data, I would like to know whether adequate staff is available to expedite the process of the benefit to researchers, scholars and historians.

श्री अजुन्न राम मेघवाल: चेयरमैन सर, जैसा मैंने बताया कि जो स्कॉलर्स हैं, हिस्टोरियंस हैं, उन्हें हमारे विद्वान लोग हैं, जो इस काम को देखते हैं। उनके लिए मैंने 'अभिलेख पटल' का विषय रखा। जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने स्टाफ के बारे में पूछा, तो हमारे पास अभी एडिवेट स्टाफ है, फिर भी हम पीपीपी मोड पर भी इस काम को कर रहे हैं। हम इस काम को प्राइवेट लोगों से भी करा रहे हैं और गवर्नमेंट स्वयं भी कर रही है।

श्री सभापति: श्री जयंत चौधरी।
श्री जयंत चौधरी: समापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी के समक्ष चौधरी चरण सिंह जी से जुड़े दस्तावेजों के समन्वय में प्रश्न रखना चाहता हूँ। जैसा कि मंत्री जी को विविध होगा कि चौधरी साहब के निधन के बाद, हजारों की संख्या में उनके द्वारा लिखित पत्र एवं लेख थे, जिन्हें उनके परिवार ने नेहरू मेमोरियल लाइब्रेरी का सौंप दिया था। आपकी जो डिजिटाइजेशन की प्रक्रिया चल रही है, वह दरियों साथ पुरानी प्रक्रिया है, लेकिन दुख की वात है कि कल जहां हम सब लोग मिल कर चौधरी साहब को अंदाजीत अपित करेंगे और किसान दिवस मनाएंगे, वहाँ पिछले आठ वर्षों से उनके दस्तावेजों के डिजिटाइजेशन की योजना ठप पड़ी है। समापति जी, चौधरी साहब के दस्तावेज़ राष्ट्र की धरोहर हैं, राष्ट्र की समपत्ति हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आश्वासन बाहर हूँ कि वे सदन को आश्वस्त करें कि उन्हें जितने भी संसाधन जुटाने पड़ें, वे उन दस्तावेजों को समय-सीमा के अंदर, प्राप्ती डिजिटाइज़ करेंगे।

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल: चेयरमैन सर, प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में जो सरकार चल रही है, उसमें हिस्ट्री तथा सम्बन्धित हमारे रिकॉर्ड अथवा दस्तावेजों का रख रखाव सरकारी प्राथमिकता में आता है। हमने इनके डिजिटाइजेशन का स्केल भी बढ़ाया है और स्पीड भी बढ़ाई है।

सर, माननीय सदस्य ने चौधरी चरण सिंह जी के बारे में प्रश्न किया है, तो प्रधान मंत्री संग्रहालय में हमने चौधरी साहब चरण सिंह जी से सम्बन्धित कुछ दस्तावेज एवं अभिलेख रिकॉर्ड में लिए हैं और रखे बहुत भी हैं। फिर भी यदि आप चाहते हैं कि वहां उससे सम्बन्धित कुछ और दस्तावेज रखें जाने हैं, तो हम उनको भी निश्चित रूप से वहाँ रखेंगे।

SHRIMATI SULATA DEO: Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity. Sir, में ओडिशा से विलाय बनाए रखती हूँ और मेरा प्रश्न ओडिशा राज्य संग्रहालय को लेकर है। ओडिशा राज्य संग्रहालय में 20,000 बंकल्स ऑफ पाम लीफ मेन्युस्क्रिप्ट्स हैं, जिनमें 500 चित्र मेन्युस्क्रिप्ट्स भी शामिल हैं। संदर्भ गवर्नमेंट ने इनका डिजिटाइजेशन करवाने की प्रक्रिया शुरू की थी, मगर अब वह प्रक्रिया बदतर हो गई है, जिसे बाद में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने कमलीट किया था। डिजिटाइजेशन होने के बाद इनकी जो डीवीडीज़ बनी हैं, ऐसी बहुत सारी डीवीडीज़ हैं, जो अब काम भी नहीं कर रही हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या हम उनका रिडिजिटाइजेशन करवाने की आपकी कोई घोषणा करेंगे?

सर, मैं इसमें एक और प्रश्न भी एड कर रही हूँ। हमारे यहां 25,000 एन्सियंट कॉइन्स भी हैं, and they need to be documented. क्या इसका भी कुछ प्राप्तवाद है?

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल: चेयरमैन सर, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न किया है, वह मूलतः नेशनल आर्काइव्ज़ ऑफ़ इंडिया से सम्बन्धित है। वैसे नेशनल मिशन फॉर मेन्युस्क्रिप्ट्स एक अलग संस्थान है, फिर भी मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे नेशनल आर्काइव्ज़ ऑफ़ इंडिया का रीजनल ऑफिस बोपाल में है। इसके तीन रिकॉर्ड सेंटर्स भी हैं, जिनमें से एक सेंटर भूवनेश्वर में भी है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो चिन्ता प्रकट की है, हम भूवनेश्वर से सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों को निर्देशित करके इनकी समस्या का समाधान करने का पूरा प्रयास करेंगे।
SHRI S. SELVAGANABATHY: Sir, my question to the hon. Minister is: Are digital log books being maintained by this Department or not which may contain pixel and photographic or video record of the State, the physical preservation of the monuments, so that no record would be untraceable in future?

Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal: छेयरमैन सर, जैसा मैं बताया कि मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हमारी जो सरकार चल रही है, उसमें हमने डिजिटाइजेशन का काम बढ़ा बढ़ा स्केल पर लिया है। हमने इस काम के स्केल को भी बढ़ाया है और स्पीड को भी बढ़ाया है। जहां 2012-13 में 5,00,000 पेजेज का ही डिजिटाइजेशन हो पाता था, वहाँ 2015-16 में हमने डिजिटाइजेशन की मात्रा को 19,80,000 तक बढ़ा दिया था। हमें टोटल 4.5 करोड़ पेजेज को डिजिटाइज करना है, जिनमें से अक्टूबर, 2022 तक हम 2 करोड़, 7 लाख पेजेज को डिजिटाइज कर चुके हैं।

माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, वह भी इसी में समिलित है। हम तेजी से डिजिटाइजेशन का काम कर रहे हैं, धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 168.

Promotion of tourism to attract foreign tourists

*168. DR. SONAL MANSINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) countries which have been given tourist Visas;
(b) the details of exemption in the field of tourism by Government to attract foreign tourists, the detailed description thereof;
(c) whether Government has signed any agreement with any other country for the purpose of promoting tourism in India; and
(d) if not, whether Government is preparing any plan to do so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI AJAY BHATT): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) A Tourist Visa is granted to a foreigner whose sole objective of visiting India is recreation, sightseeing, casual visit to meet friends or relatives, attending a short term yoga programme, short duration medical treatment including treatment under Indian systems of medicine, short term courses on local languages, music, dance, arts and crafts, cooking, medicine etc. which should not be a formal or structured
course/programme (courses not exceeding 6 months duration and not issued with a qualifying certificate/diploma etc.), and voluntary work of short duration (for a maximum period of one month, which do not involve any monetary payment or consideration of any kind in return), etc. and no other purpose/activity.

Subject to different duration of Visa and number of entries, Indian Missions/Posts may grant Tourist Visa to the nationals of all countries. Presently, Pakistan and China nationals are not granted Tourist Visa. Also, at present Indian Missions/Posts may grant multiple entries Tourist Visa for a period of 10 years to nationals of the United States of America and Japan.

e-Tourist Visa is presently extended to the nationals of 165 countries for entry through 29 designated international airports and 5 major seaports in India. List of 165 countries is annexed at Annexure-I. Presently e-tourist Visa is granted under three options:

(a) For 5 years with multiple entry;
(b) For one year with multiple entry and;
(c) For one month with double entry.

(b) Post covid, to restart inbound tourism in the country and attract foreign tourist, the Government of India announced 5,00,000 free visa to the tourists of foreign nationals, to ensure a geographical spread of the incentive to important source markets globally, so that the benefit can be availed by inbound tourists of different nationalities. This scheme was valid till 31.03.2022.

Government of India also gave relief from various regulatory compliances under Income Tax Act, companies Act and GST Act for varying period in the wake of COVID-19 crisis to ensure business continuity and survival.

Validity of approval or certification of hotels and other accommodation units whose project approval/re-approval and classification/re-classification have expired/were likely to expire was extended up to 31st March, 2022. On the similar lines, validity of the approval/ recognition of the existing tourism service providers (Tour Operators/ Travel Agents/ Tourist Transport Operators) was extended till 30.06.2022, subject to the condition that they had applied for renewal. Agencies seeking fresh approval recognition were also given provisional approval till 30.06.2022.

(c) and (d) The signing of Agreements / Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with various countries is an ongoing process and the Ministry of Tourism has signed Agreements / MoUs in the field of tourism cooperation with other countries and
multilateral fora. The important components of such Agreements / MoUs include the following:

i) Exchange of information and data related to tourism.
ii) Cooperation between tourism stakeholders including hotels and Tour operators.
iii) Exchange of visits of Tour Operators/Media/Opinion Makers for promotion of two-way tourism.
iv) Exchange programmes for cooperation in Human Resource Development.
v) Investment in the Tourism and Hospitality sector.
vi) Exchange of experience in the areas of promotion, marketing, destination development and management.

Name of the countries and multilateral fora, with whom MoUs / Agreements have been signed for bilateral and multilateral cooperation for strengthening tourism cooperation and promoting tourism products of India is annexed at Annexure-II.

Annexure-I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Country</th>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Andorra</td>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Belize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Bolivia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Anguilla</td>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Bosnia &amp; Herzegovina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Brunei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Burundi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Aruba</td>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Cameroon Union Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Cape Verde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Barbados</td>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Chile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Country</td>
<td></td>
<td>Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td>65.</td>
<td>Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Cook Islands</td>
<td>66.</td>
<td>Jamaica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>67.</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Cote d'Ivoire</td>
<td>68.</td>
<td>Jordan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>69.</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>70.</td>
<td>Kiribati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>71.</td>
<td>Laos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>72.</td>
<td>Latvia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>73.</td>
<td>Lesotho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>74.</td>
<td>Liberia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>Dominica</td>
<td>75.</td>
<td>Liechtenstein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>76.</td>
<td>Lithuania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>East Timor</td>
<td>77.</td>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>78.</td>
<td>Macedonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>79.</td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>80.</td>
<td>Malawi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>81.</td>
<td>Mali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>82.</td>
<td>Malta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>83.</td>
<td>Marshall Islands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>84.</td>
<td>Mauritius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>85.</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>86.</td>
<td>Micronesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>87.</td>
<td>Moldova</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>88.</td>
<td>Monaco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>89.</td>
<td>Mongolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.</td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>90.</td>
<td>Montenegro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55.</td>
<td>Grenada</td>
<td>91.</td>
<td>Montserrat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56.</td>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>92.</td>
<td>Mozambique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57.</td>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>93.</td>
<td>Myanmar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58.</td>
<td>Guyana</td>
<td>94.</td>
<td>Namibia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59.</td>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>95.</td>
<td>Nauru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.</td>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>96.</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>97.</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62.</td>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>98.</td>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.</td>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>99.</td>
<td>Niger Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64.</td>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>100.</td>
<td>Niue Island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Country</td>
<td></td>
<td>Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101.</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>134.</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102.</td>
<td>Oman</td>
<td>135.</td>
<td>Taiwan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103.</td>
<td>Palau</td>
<td>136.</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104.</td>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td>137.</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105.</td>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>138.</td>
<td>Tonga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106.</td>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>139.</td>
<td>Trinidad &amp; Tobago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107.</td>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>140.</td>
<td>Turks &amp; Caicos Island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108.</td>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>141.</td>
<td>Tuvalu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109.</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>142.</td>
<td>UAE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110.</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>143.</td>
<td>Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111.</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>144.</td>
<td>Uruguay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112.</td>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>145.</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113.</td>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>146.</td>
<td>Vanuatu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114.</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>147.</td>
<td>Vatican City-Holy See</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115.</td>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>148.</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116.</td>
<td>Saint Christopher and Nevis</td>
<td>149.</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117.</td>
<td>Saint Lucia</td>
<td>150.</td>
<td>Zambia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118.</td>
<td>Saint Vincent and the</td>
<td>151.</td>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grenadines</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119.</td>
<td>San Marino</td>
<td>152.</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120.</td>
<td>Samoa</td>
<td>153.</td>
<td>Belarus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121.</td>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>154.</td>
<td>Benin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122.</td>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>155.</td>
<td>Equatorial Guinea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123.</td>
<td>Seychelles</td>
<td>156.</td>
<td>Togo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124.</td>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>157.</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125.</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>158.</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126.</td>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>159.</td>
<td>Sri Lanka (Not eligible for 5 years e-TV)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127.</td>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>160.</td>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128.</td>
<td>Solomon Islands</td>
<td>161.</td>
<td>United Kingdom (UK)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129.</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>162.</td>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130.</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>163.</td>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131.</td>
<td>Suriname</td>
<td>164.</td>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132.</td>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>165.</td>
<td>Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133.</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annexure-II

Agreements / Memorandum of Understanding / Letter of Intent signed with foreign countries including multilateral fora by the Ministry of Tourism

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Name of the country with whom MoU/ Agreement/Protocols signed</th>
<th>MoU / Agreement / LoI</th>
<th>Date of signature</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>25.10.1986</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Agreement</td>
<td>29.07.1991</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Agreement</td>
<td>08.10.1991</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>Agreement</td>
<td>18.05.1993</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Agreement</td>
<td>24.01.1994</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Agreement</td>
<td>30.06.1994</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>MoU</td>
<td>18.04.1995</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Agreement</td>
<td>28.03.1996</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>Agreement</td>
<td>07.11.1996</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>Agreement</td>
<td>13.01.1998</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>MoU</td>
<td>08.02.2000</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Agreement</td>
<td>26.06.2000</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>MoU</td>
<td>23.01.2004</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Agreement</td>
<td>25.01.2004</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>MoU</td>
<td>02.11.2004</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>IBSA (India, Brazil, South Africa) Tripartite Agreement</td>
<td>Agreement</td>
<td>15.10.2008</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Agreement</td>
<td>25.04.2009</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nation)</td>
<td>MoU</td>
<td>12.01.2012</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>MoU</td>
<td>12.03.2013</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Memorandum</td>
<td>22.01.2014</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>LoI</td>
<td>09.04.2015</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Agreement</td>
<td>15.05.2015</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>MoU</td>
<td>19.06.2015</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>Agreement</td>
<td>01.10.2018</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Turkmenistan</td>
<td>MoU</td>
<td>11.07.2015</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>MoU</td>
<td>24.08.2015</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>U.A.E. (United Arab Emirates)</td>
<td>MoU</td>
<td>03.09.2015</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>MoU</td>
<td>16.09.2015</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Maldives</td>
<td>MoU</td>
<td>10.04.2016</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>MoU</td>
<td>05.06.2016</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>MoU</td>
<td>08.07.2016</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Oman</td>
<td>MoU</td>
<td>11.02.2018</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>MoU</td>
<td>05.09.2018</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>MoU</td>
<td>17.09.2018</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>MoU</td>
<td>19.09.2018</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>MoU</td>
<td>04.10.2018</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>MOU</td>
<td>05.11.2018</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>MoU</td>
<td>18.02.2019</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>MoU</td>
<td>20.02.2019</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>MoU</td>
<td>26.03.2019</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>MoU</td>
<td>27.09.2019</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>MoU</td>
<td>18.10.2019</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>MoU</td>
<td>21.11.2019</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>MoU</td>
<td>11.02.2022</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DR. SONAL MANSINGH: Sir, which are the countries that have been given tourist visas?

श्री अजय भट्ट: महोदय, पर्यटकों को वीज़ा देना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। खुशी की बात यह है कि पहले इसमें कनाडा नहीं जुड़ा हुआ था, लेकिन कल की तारीख में कनाडा भी इसमें जुड़ गया है। इस तरह इस समय हम लोग 164 देशों की बजाय 165 देशों को वीज़ा दे रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary.
DR. SONAL MANSINGH: Sir, I would like to know about the details of exemption in the field of tourism by the Government for the foreign tourists.

श्री अजय भट्ट : महोदय, हमने पहले पांच लाख पर्यटकों को फ्री वीज़ा दिये और वे फर्स्ट कम, फर्स्ट सर्व के आधार पर दिये उसके बाद से बहुत अच्छे तरीके से पर्यटकों का आना-जाना प्रारम्भ हुआ, क्योंकि कोविड-19 ने देश ही नहीं, बल्कि सारी दुनिया को ही तहस-नहस कर दिया था। अब धीरे-धीरे हम लोग पर्यटकों को आने का चयन दे रहे हैं, 165 देशों से हमारा आना-जाना प्रारम्भ हो गया है। आपने देखा होगा कि बनारस में लोगों को रहने के लिए कहीं भी जगह नहीं मिली, वहां के होटल्स पैक्ड थे, चार धाम पैक्ड हो गये थे और कस्मीर में अनएक्सपेक्टेड इतना ज्यादा टूरिज्म बढ़ गया था। उसके बाद से हम काफी आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। हम पर्यटकों को हर प्रकार की सुविधाएं दे रहे हैं, चाहे सुरक्षा का विषय हो, हम उन्हें 10-12 भाषाओं में टोल फ्री नम्बर दे रहे हैं, ताकि वे जानकारिया प्राप्त कर सकें। यदि कहीं पर वे संकट में आ जाएं, तो उसका तुरंत निवारण किया जा सके। हमारी सरकार ने यह एक व्यवस्था की है कि सारे विभागों, जिसमें होम डिपार्टमेंट है, पर्यटन विभाग तो है ही, इनके सारे लोग मिलकर काम करेंगे और अगर कहीं संकट आता है, तो तुरंत उसका निवारण करेंगे। हम लोग पर्यटन पुलिस की भी व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं और कई प्रदेशों ने पर्यटन पुलिस की व्यवस्था भी कर दी है।

DR. SANTANU SEN: Sir, I would like to put this question to the hon. Minister. So far as U.K. visa is concerned, there is one organization called VFS which is creating so much of problems. Even if the family members are giving applications together, they are getting separate dates. They are literally in a mood of minting money.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your question!

DR. SANTANU SEN: My question to the learned Minister is: Why can’t this VFS sort of organization be tackled properly? Though I must appreciate that whenever our learned Minister is approached personally, he happens to be very much helpful. But these types of organizations must be take note of very carefully.

श्री अजय भट्ट : विकुल ठीक है।

DR. K. LAXMAN: Sir, at the outset, I would like to thank our beloved Prime Minister Modi ji and the Minister for including the famous Jogulamba Temple Shakti Peeth in Mahabubnagar District under PRASAD Scheme and getting the UNESCO recognition to Ramappa Temple, a thousand pillar temple, in Telangana. Through you, Sir, I would like to know as to what are the measures taken by the Government to expedite
the matter for completion of above two projects so as to attract tourists and pilgrimages from all over the world.

**Shri Ajay Bhushan:** Mohoday, ham yaha se jo bhikhanashya uplabdh karate hain, uskii monitrting karate hain aur aagar vaha kahii samay par kaam prarshana nahi hain paata hain to uske kaar an puchhate hain. Yeh kaam rajya sarvakar hain hain hamsari monitrting ki vyavastha chust etva durust rahi hain.

**SHRI G.K. VASAN:** Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Minister that in our country, e-tourist visa is presently extended to the nationals of 165 countries through 29 international ports and 5 sea ports. Sir, my pointed question is this: Post-Covid, to restart inbound tourism in the country and to attract foreign tourism, I would like the hon. Minister, Sir, that all visas on Arrival into India, facilitated by the Union Tourism Ministry from countries which have been marked by the Ministry, have to be reinstated.

**Shri Ajay Bhushan:** Sair, mein manoniy samasak ko aagat karana chahta hoon ki eh-vieza ke alava ham seethe vieza bhi dehte hain. Yadi kahii par bhikh koi perusani aati hain, to ham uska niriskaran karate hain. Mein phalne batah chuka hoon ki hamne panch laakh logon ko frin vieza diya aur jab se hamne logon ko frin vieza diya hain, uskene bad se parshankar ka futro bhudo tujhse shahar ki or badta hain. Mein is prashna ke upp tar me phalne hine kah chuka hoon ki ham suraksha bhi chak-chauband karate hain. Pradesh ke saath hamsari bhatak hoto hain, hona ministri ke saath hamsari bhatak hoto hain aur rajvyo ko ham aapraha karate hain. Yadihi suraksha ki vyavastha rajvyo ki hain, lekin ham yaha se samay-samay par gauidelai saare karte rahi hain.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Question No. 169.

*169. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI:* Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Information Commission (CIC) and the State Information Commissions (SICs) have extended the facility of the hybrid mode of hearing i.e. physical or virtual as their option to the information seekers;

(b) if not, whether Government is aware that not extending the virtual mode of hearing causes financial and physical hardship to the information seekers, frustrating the purpose of the transparency law;
(c) the total number of matters instituted, disposed of and remained pending before the CIC and SICs during the years 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021; and
(d) the reasons for slow disposal by the CIC and SICs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) and (b) The Central Information Commission (CIC) facilitates the information seekers by providing the hybrid mode of hearing i.e. physical as well as virtual. As far as the State Information Commissions (SICs) are concerned, it is for the respective SICs to make necessary arrangements for the same.

(c) and (d) The year-wise details of registered, disposed and pending cases in respect of the CIC are as follows-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Registered (Second appeals/Complaints)</th>
<th>Disposed</th>
<th>Pending</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>25815</td>
<td>29005</td>
<td>23541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>22736</td>
<td>17188</td>
<td>29655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-20</td>
<td>22243</td>
<td>16720</td>
<td>35178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-21</td>
<td>19183</td>
<td>17017</td>
<td>38116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021-22</td>
<td>19604</td>
<td>28793</td>
<td>29213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022-23(As on 15.12.2022 as per information on the CIC portal)</td>
<td>13472</td>
<td>20756</td>
<td>22238</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The CIC is making efforts to expedite disposal of the pending cases by making use of technology tools for efficient hearing of cases. This has reduced the pendency significantly.

The information of registered, disposed and pending cases in respect of SICs is maintained by the respective State Governments.
फिजिकल उपस्थित होकर प्राप्त करने की जो व्यवस्था है, अभी भी बहुत से राज्यों में यह व्यवस्था लागू नहीं है। क्या भारत सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई एडवाइजरी जारी करेगी कि सभी राज्यों में इस प्रकार की हाइब्रिड तरीके बाली सुविधा रहे?

德拉. जितेन्द्र सिंह : समापति महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह सूचना देना चाहता हूँ कि समय-समय पर हमारा केंद्रीय सूचना आयोग, सेंट्रल इन्फॉर्मेशन कमीशन इस विषय को लेकर भिन्न-भिन्न प्रदेश सरकारों के साथ आग्रह भी करता है और टेक्नोलॉजी के जो नये आयाम केंद्र में इस्तेमाल में लाये जा रहे हैं, उपयोग में लाये जा रहे हैं, उनसे अवगत भी करवाता है। धीरे-धीरे इस क्रम को आगे बढ़ाया जा रहा है।

जहाँ तक सेंट्रल इन्फॉर्मेशन कमीशन का सम्बन्ध है, हम यह कह सकते हैं कि 2014 के बाद प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जिस प्रारंभ से डिजिटलाइजेशन के क्रम को गति दी, उसका एक बेहतरीन उदाहरण है और वह इस बात से भी प्रभावित होता है कि बावजूद कोविड के, और कोविड आने से पहले ही हमारी ऑनलाइन व्यवस्था का सिस्टम इतना सक्षम हो गया था कि उसके ऊपर किसी प्रकार से कोई असर नहीं पड़ा। कोई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने के बजाय, बल्कि एक ऐसा भी उदाहरण है, जबकि जून, 2020 में, कोविड के बावजूद डिस्पोज़ल ऑफ केसेज 1,889 था और उसकी तुलना में पिछले जून में, 2019 में, जबकि कोविड नहीं था, यह उससे कम था, 1,398 था।

कहने का तार्कण यह है कि अगर हम 7 साल की भी तुलना करें, जो गुजरे 7 साल हैं, जिनमें कोविड के भी 2-3 साल आ जातें हैं और उससे पहले के भी साल आ जाते हैं, तो यूपीए सरकार की तुलना में हमारा डिस्पोज़ल रेट 92 परसेंट से भी अधिक रहा, more than 92 percent रहा।

इसके अतिरिक्त हमारा कम्युनियंस रेट अब बढ़ कर लगभग 94 प्रतिशत हो चुका है। इसका एक कारण यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी के कार्यकाल में सेंट्रल इन्फॉर्मेशन कमीशन के सदस्यों की नियुक्तियों भी समय-समय पर होती रहीं। पिछली सरकार में कोई ऐसा अन्तराल भी बीच में आता रहा, जब मात्र 3 सदस्यों के साथ कमीशन काम करता था। यहाँ आज भी 10 में से 8 सदस्य हैं, 2 का तर्म अभी एक्सपायर हुआ है, इस कारण वे स्थान रिक्त हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त बहुत से और ऑनलाइन सुधार भी लाये गये। उदाहरण के तौर पर आरटीआई को अब आपके मोबाइल ऐप पर ला दिया गया है और कभी भी किसी भी समय आरटीआई दर्ज करवाया जा सकता है। इन सारी प्रक्रियाओं के सरलीकरण होने और पूरी तरह से लगभग ऑनलाइन होने के कारण मुझे लग रहा है कि धीरे-धीरे इस प्रक्रिया में आगे गति बढ़ रही है।

德拉. अशोक बाजपेयी : माननीय समापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य से समबन्धित केंद्रीय सूचना आयोग में कितने प्रकारण लम्बित हैं तथा राज्य सूचना आयोग में कितने मामले लम्बित हैं?

德拉. जितेन्द्र सिंह : समापति जी, भिन्न-भिन्न प्रदेशों में अपनी-अपनी व्यवस्था है। सेंट्रल इन्फॉर्मेशन कमीशन का जो एक्ट है, आरटीआई एक्ट, उसको ढोँढ़ा-बढ़ा अपने ढंग से वहाँ पर उपयोग में लाया जाता है या उसको लागू किया जाता है।
SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you and I am very glad that I got an opportunity when hon. Prime Minister is present in the House. The number of information officers, the first appellate authorities, Central Information Commissioner and the State Information Commissioners in the Government has remained stagnant in the last few years, which has only aggravated the delay of pendency of the cases. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to the steps the Government is taking to address this issue. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps the Government is taking to address this issue.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, with due respect to the hon. Member, the statistics point out otherwise. Instead of a delay, there has been expediency in the procedures, and the disposal rate, as I just now mentioned, has gone out to almost 93 per cent. This is also because all the Members of the Commission are usually sought to be kept in place and the vacancies are filled up in due time. Secondly, Sir, because of the online procedures, as I mentioned right now, and also the simplification of RTI filing, while also at the same time, we have fixed time-lines for first appeal, second appeal, third appeal, and as I said, even during Covid, we have actually picked up. As far as the public authorities are concerned, I would just like to add over here; some of the public authorities which come under the purview of the RTI, we have around 25,000 across the country. We have currently more than 24,000 already included under the RTI Act, and the percentage of their filing annual returns is almost more than 92 per cent, which was not happening earlier. So, on the contrary, in the last 7-8 years, the figures point out to increase in expediency, increase in disposal and also increase in the compliance by the public authorities. I can read the figures. In the last seven years of the UPA rule, the compliance rate was 76.99 per cent. In the last seven years of the present Government, it is 93.75 per cent. In the last seven years of the UPA rule, the disposal was 81.79 per cent or in figures, 1,32,406, whereas in the present Government, it is almost 92 per cent or 1,60,643. So, I think, by living in the era of evidence, we have sufficient reason to feel satisfied about the progress.

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR: Sir, about 3.15 lakh complaints or appeals are pending before the Central Information Commission and all the 25 State Information
Commissions across the country. I wanted to know what steps the Government was contemplating to take, but the hon. Minister has already answered that in the previous query. So, I am thankful to him for that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 170.

Funds allocated to North Eastern Council

*170. SHRI PABITRA MARGHERITA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the budget allocation to the Ministry from 2019 to 2021, year-wise;
(b) the disbursal and utilization of funds under the Schemes of North Eastern Council (NEC), State Wise; and
(c) the list of the Non-Governmental Organisations and the total financial assistance provided to them by NEC in the region during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The year-wise Budget Estimates (BE), Revised Estimates (RE) and Actual Expenditure (AE) of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (MDoNER) from 2019-20 to 2021-22 is given in Annexure-I.

(b) The state-wise disbursement and utilization of funds under Schemes of NEC excluding the amount disbursed to agencies other than State Government agencies during the last 3 years (2019-20 to 2021-22) is given in Annexure-II.

(c) The list of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the total financial assistance provided to them by NEC in the region during the last 3 years (2019-20 to 2021-22) is, inter-alia, given in Annexure-III.

Annexure-I

Budget Allocation to MDoNER from 2019-20 to 2021-22, year wise.
**Annexure-II**

Disbursal and utilization of funds under Schemes of NEC from 2019-20 to 2021-22, State-wise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Amount Disbursed</th>
<th>Amount Utilized</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>144.61</td>
<td>197.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>92.42</td>
<td>101.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>118.49</td>
<td>217.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>136.20</td>
<td>115.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>158.90</td>
<td>324.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>139.54</td>
<td>142.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>102.37</td>
<td>74.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>182.19</td>
<td>68.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note 1**: Utilised amount in the calculated figure from utilisation certificates received during a particular year which includes utilisation action of released funds from preceding financial years.

**Annexure-III**

List of NGOs and the Financial Assistance provided to them during last 3 years (2019-20 to 2021-22)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Name of the NGO</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Financial Assistance Provided</th>
<th>Remarks/Projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Guwahati Tea Auction Centre</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>Setting up of Tea Lounge at Guwahati Tea Auction Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Indian Chamber of</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>9.50</td>
<td>Workshop on Financial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Organization / Event</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Eastern Beats Music Society</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>250.00</td>
<td>Eastern Beats Music Society for &quot;Rhythms and Aromas of North East India&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>M/s LT Eco Bag</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>103.00</td>
<td>Production of Eco-Friendly Bags by M/s LT Eco Bags</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Balipara Tract and Frontier Foundation</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>7th Eastern Himalayan Naturenomics Forum 2019 at Guwahati on 5th-6th November 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ayang Music Society</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>Kherkotiya Festival at Majuli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ranglong Youth Association</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>The Ranglong Khoohui Cultural Festival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Ankon, Assam</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>129.25</td>
<td>Theatre Training-cum-Festival 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Manipur Writers Forum</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>4.80</td>
<td>Three Days Festival of Literature, Music and Dance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>North East Christian University</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>6.40</td>
<td>Naga Cultural Symposium-II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>My Home India</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>NEST Fest 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Dorbar Shnong, Nongrim Hills, Shillong</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>71st Independence Day Celebration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Sri Sankaradeva Nethralaya, Guwahati</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>Conference on Ocuplastics Association of India (OPA) held at Vivanta on 6th-8th September 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Tangkhul Naga Society, Delhi</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td>Financial Assistance for the 13th NEC Tamchon Trophy 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>National Farmer Association</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>7.50</td>
<td>Sustainable development Water pollution environment changes, Eco-system and integrated approach of Loktak Lake Manipur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>All India Women’s Education Fund Association (AIWEFA)</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>4.82</td>
<td>North East Expo - 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Jeevan Initiative</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>8th Jeevan Kite River Festival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Makunda Christian Leprosy and General Hospital, Bazaricherra, Karimganj, Assam</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>460.52</td>
<td>Upgradation of Services of Makunda Christian Leprosy and General Hospital, Bazaricherra, Karimganj, Assam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Sri Sankaradeva Nethralaya, Guwahati</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>130.37</td>
<td>Modernization of Technology of Sri Sankaradeva Nethralaya for Precision Eye Care and Ophthalmic Education by SSN, Guwahati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Bamboo Development Agency, Mizoram, Aizawl</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>136.00</td>
<td>North East Handloom &amp; Handicrafts Exhibition held from 05.10.2019 to 08-10-2019 at Aizawl, Mizoram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Ukhrul Hills Development Foundation (UHDF), Ukhrul, Manipur</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>136.00</td>
<td>Two days seminar on Animal Husbandry with Special reference to rearing/ farming cows,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Organization/Project Description</td>
<td>State/Region</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Seva Bharati Purbanchal, Guwahati</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>17th Dhanavantari Seva Yatra, 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>India Skill Pedia Foundation</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>Sponsorship of NE States Young Entrepreneurs for Intensive Industry Oriented Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>M/s Handloom &amp; Handicrafts Development Federation (HHDF), Imphal West, Manipur</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>7.50</td>
<td>State Level Traditional Crafts Mela which will be held from 23rd to 27th April, 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Confederation of Indian Industry</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>“Hast Kaari–Empowering Rural North East: CII Virtual Platforms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Indian Chamber of Commerce</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>7.50</td>
<td>“Workshop on Financial Inclusion Tripura,”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Mizoram Aero Sports Association</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>468.81</td>
<td>Integrated Tourist Circuit, Serchhip, Mizoram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Kanglei Mime Repertory</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>7.50</td>
<td>National Mime Festival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Divya Jeevan Foundation</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>NADI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Sri Sankaradeva Nethralaya, Guwahati</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>19th Dhanavantari Seva Yatra, 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2067.97</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SHRI PABITRA MARGHERITA: Sir, my first supplementary is this. We, the North-Eastern people, are really thankful to the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi for the Centre’s Budget allocation to the North-East which is almost double as compared to the other Governments. DoNER and North-East Council, i.e. NEC’s Budget and projects are also increasing. I would like to know what system has been adopted by
NEC for monitoring the proper and speedy implementation of these projects as DoNER covers a huge geographical area of eight States.

SHRI PABITRA MARGHERITA: Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister of DoNER as to what are the major initiatives, projects and schemes in progress in North-East India under his Department.

SHRI JI. KISHAN REDDY: Honourable Prime Minister, Sir, in the last Budget and under the new Budget, we are going to bring up to 100 per cent of the work from design to construction. The implementation of the projects is being monitored by the NEC and the Minister of DoNER under his Department. There are also initiatives, projects and schemes in progress in North-East India under his Department.

SHRI VIBHAK KUMAR DEY: Hon'ble Minister, we have a huge geographical area in North-East India. The NEC and the DoNER are actively involved in the implementation of the projects. There are also initiatives and schemes in progress in North-East India under the DoNER.

SHRI JI. KISHAN REDDY: The implementation of the projects in North-East India is being monitored by the NEC and the Minister of DoNER. The DoNER is actively involved in the implementation of the projects. There are also initiatives and schemes in progress in North-East India under the DoNER.
श्री जी. किशन रेडी: चेयरमैन सर, चाहे एनआईसी के द्वारा हो, डोनर के द्वारा हो, स्टेट गर्वनमेंट के साथ जो गैप फंडिंग होती है, उसे हम स्टूडेंट्स के लिए या अलग-अलग जगह पर दे रहे हैं। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि गर्वनमेंट ऑफ इंडिया का स्पोर्ट्स डिपार्टमेंट और स्टेट गर्वनमेंट का स्पोर्ट्स डिपार्टमेंट, इनकी में रिस्पॉसिबिलिटी होती है। जो गैप फंडिंग होनी चाहिए, उसे हम स्पोर्ट्स में जरूर देते हैं और यह उसके आन्सर में भी है। आजकल के बाद, हमसे बाहर एक नेशनल स्पोर्ट्स यूनिवर्सिटी अध्यादेश प्राप्त होता है। यह पहले नहीं थी। चूँकि भारत सरकार, मोदी जी को बताया है, है। इसलिए हम नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में स्पोर्ट्स को एक्सप्रेसमेंट देने के लिए काम कर रहे हैं और इसका रिजल्ट भी दो-तीन साल से नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में दिखाई दे रहा है। अन्य वाले दिनों में, भारत सरकार के द्वारा नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के अंदर
issues of women employees in hospitality sector

171. SHRI M. MOHAMED ABDULLA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken steps to create awareness about the issues faced by women employees in the hospitality sector in India, and make the sector more inclusive;
(b) if so, the details thereof; and
(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI AJAY BHATT): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The Government engages with Hospitality Industry Stakeholders through various regulatory and voluntary measures to provide conducive environment for women employees in hospitality sector and make the sector more inclusive.
The Ministry of Tourism along with stakeholders in tourism and hospitality sector and Tourism Departments of all States and UTs, adopted the ‘Code of Conduct for Safe & Honourable Tourism’ on 1st July 2010.

Various provisions in the laws being administered by different Ministries of Government of India provide for safety, equal opportunity and congenial work environment for women employees. These include:

(i) The Code on Social Security, 2020
(ii) The Code on Wages 2019
(iii) Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 (as amended in 2017)
(iv) Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013

\[\text{SHRI JUGALBHAI LODHIVALLA:} \text{ माननीय महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पिछड़े एवं आदिवासी क्षेत्र की महिलाओं को रोजगार से जोड़ने के लिए उनको पर्यटन क्षेत्र में लाने वाले स्किल डेवलपमेंट की कोई योजना है?}\]

\[\text{SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS:} \text{ Sir, though my question does not relate to this subject, yet it is of grave concern. ...(Interruptions)...}\]

\[\text{MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please confine to the question. ...(Interruptions)...}\]

\[\text{SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS:} \text{ Sir, it often appears in the media...(Interruptions)...}\]

\[\text{MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put your question. ...(Interruptions)...}\]

\[\text{SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS:} \text{ Sir, foreign tourists are ill-treated by goons and miscreants. And, this paints a very gloomy picture of our nation abroad. I would like to know what effective steps the Government has taken or is contemplating to take in order to combat this menace.}\]
श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी: सर, आदर्श नया सदस्य ने फरिन टूरिस्ट्स के प्रोटेक्शन और उनके सेफ पेशेज के बारे में प्रमाण पूछा है। हालांकि law and order is a state subject, फिर भी हम भारत सरकार की हमें मिलिंटिंटी के द्वारा इस बारे में समय-समय पर एडवाइजरी भेजते रहते हैं। इसके साथ-साथ, जो टूरिस्ट्स आते हैं, उनके प्रोटेक्शन देनी चाहिए, इस हस्तिकोण से हर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट में दूरिजम पुलिस की भी व्यवस्था की जा रही है। हम उनके लिए एक टॉल-फ्री नम्बर भी दे रहे हैं। आज भारत में दूसरे देशों की तुलना में कॉम्पिटिशन के नाते भी सेफ दूरिजम का काम बढ़ रहा है। समाप्ति जी, आप देखेंगे कि कोविड के बाद दोमेस्टिक दूरिजम जितना हमारे देश में बढ़ा है, उतना दुनिया के किसी भी देश में दूरिजम नहीं बढ़ा है। सर, आप देख सकते हैं कि आर्टिकल 370 हटने के बाद जम्मू-कश्मीर और श्रीनगर में आजादी के बाद पहली बार बहुत ज्यादा दूरिजम बढ़ा है।

श्री अनिल बलूनी: समाप्ति जी, हमारे उत्तराखंड में कुछ समय पहले एक होटल के अंदर एक महिलाकामी की हत्या हुई और उसके साथ दुराचार भी हुआ। उस वीमस्टर कांड को देश के सारे टीवी न्यूज चैनल पर हम सभी ने देखा है। मेरा आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से सवाल है कि जो महिलाकामी राजू के बाद जीवन में रहे हैं, उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है?

SHRI. G. KISHAN REDDY: Sir, I have already informed the House that this is a subject of the State Government, मुगर समाप्ति जी, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज दूरिजम के क्षेत्र में बहुत सी महिलाएँ काम कर रही हैं। आज सारी फ्लाइटार्स में एयरहोस्टेस के नाते हण्ड्रे एक्सेंट महिलाएँ काम कर रही हैं और वे होटल की रिसेप्शन पर भी काम कर रही हैं। इसके साथ-साथ, माननीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हम जी-20 के दृष्टिकोण से भी महिला डाइवर्स को देख कर रहे हैं। हम अन्य क्षेत्रों की लैंग्वेजिंग भी सिखा रहे हैं। जितनी वही जी-20 कंट्रीज की लैंग्वेजिंग भी हो, हम महिला डाइवर्स को, वाहे तो हो जाये तो टेंडी हो जाये, मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में दूरिजम डिपार्टमेंट के द्वारा हमें कोई सेफ्टी ट्रेनिंग छोड़ दी जा रही है। साथ ही होटल्स में और अलग-अलग जगहों पर महिलाओं को दूरिजम गाइड की स्पेशल द्रेंजिंग देकर जी-20 के लिए तैयार कर रहे हैं। जो आइसोलेटेड इंसिडेंट होता है, उसमें जुगन एंड ऑर्डर की प्रॉरम होती है। भारत सरकार रंट गवर्नमेंट्स के साथ लगातार बातचीत करती है। ऐसा कोई भी इंसिडेंट नहीं होना चाहिए, उसके कारण भारत की इमेज कम होगी और भारत में दूरिजम आने भी कम होगा। महादय, लेबर हाइपरमेंट के जितने नॉर्स अंदर सेक्टर में लांच होते हैं, वहाँ नॉर्स, रूल्स एंड रेगुलेशंस और वही प्रोटेक्शन दूरिजम डिपार्टमेंट के हॉस्पिटेलिटी सेक्टर में काम करने वाले लोगों पर और उस महिला कर्मचारी के ऊपर भी लांघ होते हैं।

श्री राधाकृष्ण चा०: महादय, आज मैं जो सवाल पूछने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ...
**Proposed amendments to the Environment Protection Act**

*172. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to bring an amendment to the Environment Protection Act, 1986 for decriminalisation of environmental offences after receiving comments for the same;

(b) whether Government has taken cognizance of various civil society organizations and environment groups objecting to the said amendments along with the details of such objections; and

(c) rationale for the proposed amendment in light of the growing criminalisation of environmental offences across the world?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.
Statement

(a) and (b) The Government intends to bring an amendment to the Environment Protection Act, 1986 for decriminalisation of environmental offences. Comments from the general public and State/ Union Territory Governments were sought through Public Notice published on website of Ministry and in 61 newspapers Pan-India. A total of 73 comments/ suggestions were received which were duly examined and incorporated, as deemed fit, in the final bill.

(c) The provisions under EPA, 1986 are proposed to be decriminalized with heavier penalties in order to encourage self-regulation in law abiding citizens and entrepreneurs on the one hand and imposition of heavier penalties coupled with provisions of Indian Penal Code (IPC) 1860 to act as deterrent for violators on the other hand. The proposed amendment is also intended to save law abiding citizens/ entrepreneurs from undue harassment in case of minor non-compliances which would have otherwise resulted in filing of court cases.

Shri Harnath Singh Yadav: Сमापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने वन विभाग, वन निगम, भारतीय वन संरक्षण आदि के अनुसंधान संस्थान के माध्यम से वनों के संरक्षण, अनुसंधान और विकास के लिए सतत अध्ययन करने हेतु कोई कार्ययोजना निर्धारित की है? यदि हां, तो उसका पूर्ण विवरण क्या है?

Shri Ashvini Kumar Choubey: महोदय, सरकार ने वन पर्यावरण संरक्षण के अधिनियम का बहुत बारीक से अध्ययन किया है। उस दृष्टिकोण से जिस प्रकार के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है। पर्यावरण संबंधी जो हमारा अध्ययन है, विशेषकर वर्ष 1986 में अपराध, सह-अपराधों की श्रेणी से हटाने के लिए, उसको केस के सरल किया जाए, यह हमारे प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी की नीति रही है कि हम ऐसे प्राक्तन करें, जिनसे लोगों की और उद्योगों को अपना उद्यम करने में सफलता मिले। साथ-साथ इस प्रकार की छोटी-सी घटना में उनको दंडित करने के लिए ऐसे अपराध में जेल भेजने का जो प्राक्तन है, उसको सरल करने के लिए हम लोगों ने इस पर बहुत अध्ययन किया है और इस अध्ययन के आधार पर पर्यावरण संबंधी, चाहे जंगल के बारे में हो, अन्य पर्यावरण संकट के बारे में हो, वायु प्रदूषण के बारे में हो या जल प्रदूषण के संबंध में हो, इन सभी पर गहन अध्ययन हुआ है।

Shri Jawhar Sircar: When you cannot protect the environment and have been..

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Member, ask your question.
SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR: Sir, my question is that instead of protecting the Environment Protection Act and other concomitant Acts on the environment, why are you diluting the provisions and decriminalising? Why are you converting a criminal act into a negotiable instrument?

श्री अधिवी निमु चौधीर: महादय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न किया है, में बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमने आपायक को बताने के लिए नहीं, बल्कि हमने दंड के प्रावधान को काफी अधिक बढ़ाया है। जहां हर केस में जेल भेजा जाता था, उसमें पहला काम यह किया है कि हमने एक जुलाई को नोटिस दिया था और उसमें हम लोगों ने जनता से सुजाव मांगा था और उसके बाद आधिकारिक वेबसाइट पर भी इसको रखा गया था। उसके बाद दैनिक समाचार पत्रों में 73 टिप्पणियाँ और सुझाव आए थे और हम लोगों ने उन सुझावों का पूरी तरह से अध्ययन किया। हमारी जो वर्तमान परिस्थिति है, वह जो 26 धाराएं हैं, उन 26 धाराओं और बार अध्ययन में विभाजित है, उसमें विशेषकर धारा 15 में जो कारर्वाइ की जा रही है, उसके अनुसार आपायक को एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए कारावास की सजा दी जा सकती है, जिसका पांच साल तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है। हम सब लोगों ने यह निर्णय किया है, यह हमारी सरकार का धर्म है कि एक लाख तक का जमीना लगाया जा सकता है और दोनों को दंडित किया जा सकता है। वर्तमान में अभी यह प्रावधान है। उसमें यदि विफलता होती है, तो उत्तम समाज के लिए हम प्रतिदिन पांच हजार रुपये तक का जमीना लगाते हैं और यदि दोषियता की तारीख से एक वर्ष की अवधि के बाद भी उत्तम साधन रहता है, तो आपायक को कारावास की सजा दी जाएगी, जिसकी अवधि सात वर्ष तक बढ़ाई जा सकती है। यह वर्तमान परिस्थिति है। हम लोग इसको जांच करके और पूरी तरह से स्व नियमण के आधार पर, सेल्फ रेगुलेशन के आधार पर गम्भीर मुशर्रफों के लिए, कारावास का प्रावधान है, फिर समाप्त कर दिया जाएगा, 1986 के एक्ट में। इज ऑफ द्वारा बिजनेस के लिए इसका बदलने का हमारी सरकार का प्रावधान चल रहा है।

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर: समाप्ति महादय, में आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान पर्यावरण अधिनियम, 1986 के चलते हुए एनसीआर केंद्र के जितने स्लॉटर हाउस और इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, उनके कारण अंडरप्राइड वॉटर पूरा पॉल्यूशन हो गया, दो लेयर पानी पीने लायक नहीं रहा है। अब आप इसके प्रावधानों में भारी जमीनों को हटाने का काम कर रहे हैं, आपके विश्वसनीय उपकार करके एक अद्यतन है। आप इकाइयों से कैसे निपटेंगे और क्या आप इसके संबंध में कोई विकल्प देना का काम करेंगे?

श्री अधिवी निमु चौधीर: समाप्ति महादय, जहां तक जमीनी के लाभ है, तो में बताना चाहता हूँ कि जमीना अद्यतन नहीं जा रहा है। हम तो और अधिक जमीना लगा रहे हैं। 1986 का जो प्रतिवर्तित संभव है, उसमें मुख्य रूप से जो दंडातक प्रावधान है, उस पर हम अतिरिक्त जमीना भी लगा रहे हैं - जमीनी के अलावा अतिरिक्त जमीना लगा रहे हैं। में आपकी जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि धारा 15 के तहत सामाजिक दंड में जो शामिल किया गया है, उसमें एक लाख से बढ़कर पांच लाख किया गया है और इसके साथ-साथ प्रतिदिन पांच हजार से बढ़कर उसको
Guidelines for Uplinking and Downlinking of Television Channels

*173. SHRI DEREK O’ BRIEN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has specific parameters to decide about the content that will be considered ‘content of national interest’ in the light of the Ministry’s recent ‘Guidelines for Uplinking and Downlinking of Television Channels’;
(b) if so, details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
(c) Whether Government has a committee which will be reviewing such content;
(d) if so, the manner in which the members of this committee are selected and if not, the manner in which the content will be reviewed;
(e) the purpose Government would like to achieve with the airing of such content; and
(f) if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) The Clause 35 of the Policy Guidelines for Uplinking and Downlinking of Satellite Television Channels in India, 2022 provides that a company/LLP having permission under these guidelines for uplinking a channel and its downlinking 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.

(e) and (f) The objective of this process is to spread greater awareness on the themes of national importance and of social relevance under obligation of public service broadcasting.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, of late, there has been a surge in surrogate advertisements of alcohol and tobacco products on television, especially for sports programme. These companies spend thousands of crores of rupees surreptitiously advertising their products like music CDs, drinking water, glassware, etc., using words like 'keep walking', 'make it large' and so on. I would like to ask the hon. Minister, what are the steps being taken by the Government to prevent these illegal surrogate advertisements, which are ruining our future generations who are getting addicted to alcohol and tobacco.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, the hon. Member has raised a very relevant question. I have seen him taking up this issue in the past also, asking for a ban on cigarettes and other such products. On the specific issue about surrogate advertisement, from time to time, the Government has been issuing notices to those companies, not only on television but also on the OTT platform. We have issued notices to them.

श्री दिनेशचंद्र जेमलभाई अनावाडीया : समापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि देश में अस्तित्व विनियम दिया गया वाले कितने चैनल्स हैं और उन पर रोक लगाने के लिए हमारी सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं?
*174. [The questioner was absent.]

Scientific evidence to India’s history

*174. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that history of India’s ancient civilisation is not just a myth but there are some evidence available to prove it;

(b) if so, whether places like Ram Setu, submerged city of Dwarka etc., can also be scientifically proved by images taken by our remote sensing orbiting in space; and

(c) if so, whether the space programme may also include and complete such research on historical facts/evidence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) India has rich cultural heritage and hosts a large number of archaeological sites spread across the country. There have been some studies carried out in India to explore the potential of space based remote sensing for archaeology. Some of these studies include mapping the paleochannels in northwest India using multi-sensor satellite data and understanding its migration and evolution. These studies have shown evidences of a prominent river system, which had become defunct and buried under sand cover of Thar Desert. This has been identified as an ancient river mentioned in many ancient Indian texts and epics. Also, the locations of sites belonging to Harappan civilization, when overlaid, were found to be on the banks of these paleochannels.

High resolution Satellite images show surface impressions of ancient civilisations of Harrapan age sites viz., Dolavira (Gujarat), Kalibanga (Rajasthan), Lothal (Gujarat) and mounds associated with Nalanda. The satellite images along with other associated technologies like Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) have also been used to search buried sites. ISRO has
also brought out an atlas showcasing synoptic view of 37 important cultural heritage sites, as observed from remote sensing satellites.

(b) Remote sensing observation can help in understanding proxies for archaeological sites. They do not directly provide details of such ancient civilization, but some surface features like mounds, paleochannels, morphological anomalies, tonal anomalies etc. can be identified, which may be the proxies of buried archaeological sites. These observations need to be supported by ground investigations.

Indian satellites have acquired high resolution images over Ram Setu region connecting India and Sri Lanka. However, satellite images cannot provide direct information about the origin and age of this structure.

Submerged city of Dwarka cannot be seen by remote sensing satellites, as it cannot acquire images below the surface.

(c) The present and future earth observation data, both in optical and microwave domain, could be used for the study of surface signatures, if any, of buried archaeological sites of ancient civilization. Satellite data alone is not sufficient for such research, and it can be used only as supportive information.

SHRI KARTIKEYA SHARMA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the present Government is making any efforts for conducting scientific assessment of our glorious past, history and historical facts of India from the Vedic period to the present day and introducing it into the curriculum. We know that the previous Governments have ignored this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just the question. Now, hon. Minister.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, I must compliment the hon. Member for raising a question that is seldom asked in this House, about using modern technology to explore information from the ancient past. I am glad to share with him that the Department of Space is actually engaged in this. We have discovered some of the information and remains from the Harappan Civilization also. As far as the question that was asked by him here concerning the Ram Setu, we have certain limitations in discovering that because the history dates back to more than 18,000 years and if you go by history, that bridge was about 56 kilometres long. Yes, to some extent, through space technology we have been able to discover pieces and islands, some
kind of limestone shoals, which of course, can't be accurately said to be remnants or parts of a bridge. But they do have a certain amount of continuity in location through which some surmises can be drawn. So, what I am trying to say in short is that it is difficult to actually pinpoint the exact structure that existed there, but there is some kind of an indication, direct or indirect, that those structures have existed. We have also tried to conduct similar kinds of exercise with respect to the ancient Dwarka city and other places. I am glad that the hon. Members have also taken interest in this.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, Chandraketugarh near Kolkata had been a centre of civilization right from the fourth Century B.C. and an international hub of maritime trade. My question to the hon. Minister is: Would the Government explore the mounds of Chandraketugarh also for high resolution satellite imaging along with ground penetrating radar to search the buried sites as has been done in other States.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, to search the sites high resolution is being used along with multiple technologies. We are combining space technology with radar and other technology. For example, in the case of mapping different areas including various structures, villages or land zones, broadly speaking, we use technology at three levels. We use space technology, then, at the aerial level we use drones, at the terrestrial level we use radars, which gives much more precise information and much more accuracy also. That is also the reason that India's space technology and India's technological achievements are now being acknowledged by other countries also. As for the hon. Member's question, we are glad to share the information that we have carried out an extensive exercise called Swamitva, on the orders of the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, to map the Panchayats. We are already through with two lakh inhabited Panchayats of the country. This was also done using the same technology that the hon. Member is hinting at, combined with other related technologies like radar.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, I had specifically asked whether the Government was considering Chandraketugarh for exploring.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Yes. This is an ongoing process. It has also reduced the human interface which was happening. So, it has also saved time, saved cost and brought more transparency in each of the working departments.
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Sir, Tamil Nadu is very proud that the Government of India identified the Ram setu. I want to know from the Government, through you, Sir, as to whether the Government will take steps to protect it and establish relationship between Sri Lanka and Tamil Nadu.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, the question asked by the hon. Member is very appropriately linked to what Prime Minister Modi ji has, time and again, been reiterating. The Department of Space, which is answering the question today, may have a limited role. But, yes, once the headways are made or some information is gathered, then the Ministry of Tourism and the Archives Department also come in. It is, ultimately, the Government’s responsibility to preserve our structures and try to gather much more information and share it with related stakeholders.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 175.

Unemployment rate

*175. DR. ASHOK KUMAR MITTAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the recent unemployment rate in the country and yearly average unemployment rate during the last three years;
(b) the steps taken by Government to curb unemployment;
(c) whether Government has a plan to give unemployment benefit/wage to youths of the nation, if not, the reasons therefor; and
(d) recent State-wise data of unemployment and steps taken by Government to curb unemployment in the State of Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV):

(a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d): The data on Employment and Unemployment is collected through Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI) since 2017-18. The survey period is July to June of the next year. As per the latest available Annual PLFS reports, the estimated Unemployment
Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above was 5.8%, 4.8% and 4.2% during 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21, respectively, which shows that the unemployment rate in the country has declining trend.

The State/UT-wise estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above during 2018-19 to 2020-21 are at Annexure.

There is no proposal of unemployment benefit/wage to youths under consideration of this Ministry. However, the employees covered under Employees’ State Insurance (ESI) Scheme are entitled to unemployment allowance. ESI Corporation started Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan Yojana (RGSKY) w.e.f. April 1, 2005 with an intent to provide Unemployment Allowance, medical care as well as vocational rehabilitation to its insured persons who became unemployed involuntarily on account of closure of factory/establishment, retrenchment or permanent invalidity of not less than 40% arising out of non-employment injury. Two years unemployment allowance is provided as 50% of wages during 0-12 months and 25% of wages during 13-24 months as per the eligibility criteria.

Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Accordingly, the Government of India has taken various steps for generating employment in the country. The Government of India has announced Aatmanirbhar Bharat package to provide stimulus to business and to mitigate the adverse impact of Covid-19. Under this package, the Government is providing fiscal stimulus of more than Rupees Twenty Seven lakh crore. This package comprises of various long term schemes/programmes/policies for making the country self-reliant and to create employment opportunities.

The Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY) was launched with effect from 1st October, 2020 to incentivize employers for creation of new employment and restoration of loss of employment during Covid-19 pandemic. The terminal date for registration of beneficiaries was 31.03.2022. Since inception of the scheme, till 28.11.2022, benefits of Rs. 7855.07 Crore have been provided to 60.13 lakhs beneficiaries under the scheme. In Punjab, benefits of Rs. 273.01 Crore have been provided to 1.7 lakhs beneficiaries under the scheme till 28.11.2022.

Government is implementing Prime Minister Street Vendor’s AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi Scheme) since June 01, 2020 to facilitate collateral free working capital loan to street vendors to restart their businesses, which were adversely impacted during the Covid-19 pandemic. As on 02.12.2022, 37.68 lakh loans amounting to Rs. 4,378 Crore have been disbursed under the scheme. In Punjab, 47.2 thousands loans have been disbursed under the scheme as on 02.12.2022.
Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) was launched by the Government for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY, collateral free loans up to Rs. 10 lakh, are extended to micro/small business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities. Upto 25.11.2022, an amount of Rs 15.56 lakh crore was disbursed in 37.76 crore loan accounts sanctioned under the scheme. In Punjab, an amount of Rs. 5,454.31 crore was disbursed in 6.23 lakh loan accounts sanctioned during 2022-23 (till 25.11.2022) under the scheme.

The Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes is being implemented by the Government with an outlay of Rs. 1.97 lakh crore, for a period of 5 years starting from 2021-22 which have potential for creating 60 lakh new jobs. All these initiatives are expected to collectively generate employment in the medium to long term through multiplier-effects.

PM GatiShakti is a transformative approach for economic growth and sustainable development. The approach is driven by seven engines, namely, Roads, Railways, Airports, Ports, Mass Transport, Waterways and Logistics Infrastructure. This approach is powered by Clean Energy and Sabka Prayas leading to huge job and entrepreneurial opportunities for all.

The Government of India is encouraging various projects involving substantial investment and public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deen Dayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) etc. for employment generation.

Besides these initiatives, various flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Start-up India, Stand-up India, Digital India, Housing for All etc. are also oriented towards generating employment opportunities.

Annexure

State/UT-wise details of Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above for the period 2018-19 to 2020-21

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>States/UTs</th>
<th>2018-19</th>
<th>2019-20</th>
<th>2020-21</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>First Indicator</td>
<td>Second Indicator</td>
<td>Third Indicator</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>25.7</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andaman &amp; N. Island</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daman &amp; Diu</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ladakh</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**All India**           | 5.8             | 4.8              | 4.2             

*Source: PLFS, MoSPI*
डा. अशोक कुमार मित्रला: माननीय सभापति जी, आपने मुख्य सप्तीमंत्री पूछने की अनुमति दी, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। भारत सरकार के मुताबिक देश में रिकॉर्ड एफडीआई आ रहा है और हमारा देश दुनिया में फास्टेस्ट ग्रोथ करने वाला बन रहा है।

श्री समापति: आप प्रश्न पूछिए।

डा. अशोक कुमार मित्रला: सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदयसे जानना चाहता हूं कि पिछले 8 वर्षों में देश में सरकारी इंद्राजित क्षेत्रों में, सरकारी क्षेत्र में और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में कितनी नई नौकरियां पैदा हुई हैं?

श्री मोहनदेव यादव: माननीय सभापति महोदय, देश में रोजगार के सर्व के लिए तीन माध्यम उपलब्ध हैं। सबसे पहले देश के सामान्य क्षेत्र में रोजगार के लिए पीरियोडिक लेबर फोर्स सर्व है। पीरियोडिक लेबर वर्ष हर तिमाही में होता है। उसके जो डेटा हैं, वे मैंने उत्तर में प्रस्तुत किए हैं, जो डेटा यह बताता है कि 2018-19, 2019-20 और 2020-21 में जो रोजगारी प्रतिष्ठात है, वह 5.8, 4.8 और 4.2 प्रतिशत है, जो यह दर्शाता है कि देश में बनेजगारी दर में कमी आ रही है।

इस पर भी करेंगे। यहाँ सरकार के लेबर ब्यूरो द्वारा किया जाता है, जिसका मुख्यालय नई दिल्ली में है। अब हम दो सर्क्स करते हैं एक इस्टेट्डूशन बेसड सर्व और एक एरिया बेसड सर्व। इस्टेट्डूशन बेसड सर्व की रिपोर्ट अनी प्रारम्भ हो गई है। इस्टेट्डूशन बेसड सर्व की जो तिमाही रिपोर्ट आई है, वह यह बताती है कि एप्रिलीय तक के अनुसार जो 9 क्षेत्र हैं, जिसमें होस्पिटलिटी है, एजुकेशन आता है, ड्रांसपोर्ट आता है, एन्युयूरिकिंग आता है, ऐसे 9 क्षेत्रों में जो रोजगारों का सृजन हुआ है, वह उस रिपोर्ट के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध है।

बंगाल रक्षाबंड संस्थान है, उनका जो रोजगार है, वह पीएफओ के माध्यम से, जिनका प्रोविडेंट फंड में रजिस्ट्रेशन है, उसके माध्यम से आता है, वह भी यह दर्शाता है कि देश में लगातार प्रोविडेंट फंड के रजिस्ट्रेशन में वृद्धि हो रही है।

डा. अशोक कुमार मित्रला: समापति महोदय, सरकार द्वारा किये गए ऑटल इंडिया फीमेल लेबर फोर्स पार्टिसिपेशन रेस्यों के मुताबिक महिलाओं का पार्टिसिपेशन, जो कि 1999 में 40 प्रतिशत था, वह अब कम होकर 25 प्रतिशत रह गया है। इसका मतलब है कि हमारे देश की महिलाओं की स्थिति पहले से ज्यादा दयनी घोटी जा रही है। वह ऐसी स्थिति में सरकार महिलाओं के लिए अर्बन एम्प्लायमेंट गार्डीन स्कीम जैसी कोई योजना लाने पर विचार कर रही है, ताकि हम अपनी महिलाओं को आत्मनिर्भर बना सकें?

श्री मोहनदेव यादव: समापति महोदय, शहरी क्षेत्रों में रोजगार की दृष्टि से सरकार के द्वारा अनेक योजनाओं का अनुपालन किया जाता है और सबसे ज्यादा जो "मुद्रा योजना" है, उसके अंतर्गत ज्यादातर लोन महिलाओं को ही मिले हैं। इसके अंतर्गत मुद्रा योजना के क्षेत्रों के बढ़ाने का काम किया जाता है। जहाँ तक महिलाओं के रोजगार का विषय है, सरकार उनके रोजगार, उनके कार्यकाल को बढ़ाने के लिए पूरे
SHRI RYAGA KRISHNAIAH: Sir, it is learnt that more than 16 lakh vacancies are there in various Government Departments and the public sector undertakings. This includes more than 4,900 IAS posts and more than 900 IPS posts, which is a very large number. Why is the Government delaying filling up of these vacancies at a time?

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: सभापति जी, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूं कि इस मामले पर सरकार के द्वारा पूरी गंभीरता के साथ प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। महोदय, मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ डीओपीटी इस मामले को पूरे तरीके से देखती है। लेकिन, जैसा कि आपके संज्ञान के अंतर्गत यह बात है, तो मैं इस पर आपको यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि नौजवानों को यह रोजगार प्रतिमाह लगातार दिया जा रहा है और हमने देखा है कि पिछले दो महीने में देश के नौजवानों को लाखों रोजगार सरकारी क्षेत्र में भी दिए गए हैं। महोदय, सरकार के द्वारा जो लब्ध तय किया गया है, सरकार उसको निश्चित समय में पूरा कर रही है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Q.No.176, Dr. Dharmasthala Veerendra Heggade; not present. Any Supplementaries?

*176. [The questioner was absent.]

**Regulation for digital news portals**

*176. DR. DHARMASTHALA VEERENDRA HEGGADE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether digital news media in the country will be regulated and can face action for "violations" under an amended law that Government plans to bring, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to bring digital news portals at par with newspapers, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether digital news publishers have to apply for registration within 90 days of the law coming into effect;

(d) whether the journalists associated with digital media will also be accredited; and
(e) whether Government also proposes to simplify the process of registration of newspapers, if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) The Government has notified Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rule, 2021 under the Information Technology Act, 2000 on 25th February, 2021 which inter-alia provides for adherence to a Code of Ethics by publishers of news and current affairs on digital media and publishers of online curated content (OTT Platforms). Code of Ethics for publishers of news and current affairs on digital media includes the (i) Norms of Journalistic Conduct of the Press Council of India, (ii) Programme Code under Cable Television Networks Regulation Act, 1995 and (iii) not publish or transmit content which is prohibited under any law for the time being in force.

The Rules also provide for a three-level Grievance Redressal Mechanism to address complaints/grievances relating to violation by digital news publishers of the Code of Ethics and taking action thereupon.

There is no requirement for registration by the digital news publishers. Under IT Rules, 2021 they have to furnish information in specified format to the Ministry for communication and coordination purposes.

(d) The Central Media Accreditation Guidelines, 2022 inter alia provides for accreditation of journalists of digital news publishers.

(e) The office of Registrar of Newspapers for India (RNI) has taken several initiatives for streamlining the process of registration and title allotment for newspapers, including steps for rolling out an Automation Project of RNI enabling automated title verification and registration, a special drive to bring down the pendency of applications, identification of inactive titles and defunct publications, establishment of a dedicated enquiry and facilitation cell, placing explainer videos on title verification and registration on its website and YouTube platforms, and enabling physical and online meetings of publishers for addressing queries and grievances of applicants, etc.
माध्यम
माननीय
कोई
आपका
महोदय,
मुझे अपना प्रस्ताव पूछने का अवसर देने के लिए आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

माध्यम महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछता चाहता हूँ कि डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से काफी सारी फेक न्यूज़ आती हैं। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी ने उसके बारे में आगे कुछ सोच रखा है? क्या उन्होंने इस पर कुछ एक्शन लिया है?

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : समापति जी, आईटी न्यूज़ के अनुसार जाँच करने के लिए हो, देश की रक्षा, सुरक्षा को बाधित करती हो या भ्रम और भय फैलाने वाली हो, हमने उस पर एआईटी के नियम 69, क्लास 'ए' के अंतर्गत कार्यवाही की है। हमने यह कार्यवाही समय-समय पर की है। महोदय, ऐसे बैनल्स, जो देश के विलायक मुहिम चलाते थे, दुनिया भर में और देश के बंदर भय और भ्रम फैलाने का या समाज को तोड़ने का काम करते थे, हमने उन पर भी कार्यवाही की है। यूट्यूब के ऐसे 104 बैनल्स को बंद किया गया है और 45 इन्हें उसके नाम पर हम उनको तिखते हैं और फिर आगे वे कार्यवाही करते हैं। फेसबुक के ऐसे बार एकांट्स और पोस्ट संबंध की गई हैं। महोदय, इंटरनेट के ऐसे बैनल्स, टिकटर के पॉज एकांट्स और ऐड्स रुकावट में लेते हैं। इसके साथ ही ऐसे के लिए भी यह बताता चाहता हूँ कि जो अलग-अलग ऐसे देश, ऐसे दो ऐसे पर और इस वेबसाइट के विलायक आईटी एक्ट के 69 (ए) के अंतर्गत कार्यवाही करने के लिए सरकार ने पहले भी कदम उठाए हैं और अगर जरूरत पड़े तो भारत की रक्षा, सुरक्षा के लिए भविष्य में ऐसे कदम उठाने में कहीं पर भी ऐसे काम पहले आएगी - मैं इस बात का माननीय सदस्य को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा : समापति महोदय, डिजिटल माध्यमों में, खास कर फेसबुक पर कुछ ऐसे..(व्यवधान)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask the question.

श्री राकेश सिन्हा : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि डिजिटल माध्यमों में कुछ ऐसी ऐड्स और कुछ ऐसे समाचार आते हैं, जो नई युवा पीड़ितों को बेहतर करते हैं। महोदय, इसमें खासकर सेक्स संदिक्त चीजों आती हैं। समापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इनको रोकने के लिए क्या कर रही है, क्योंकि नई पीड़ितों पर इनका पर्याप्त समय से असर पड़ रहा है।

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : समापति महोदय, अगर नियम के बाहर कोई भी ऐसे एड्वरटाइज़मेंट होती है, तो उस पर समय-समय पर नवमानुसार कार्यवाही करने के लिए उन्हें नोटिस भी दिया जाता है। इसके साथ ही इसका नीतियां करने का काम करते हैं। इसके बाहर कोई भी ऐसे देश, ऐसे पर भी अलग-अलग एज ग्रुप के लिए अवसर दिए गए हैं। वह यूनिवर्सल हैं। इसमें ऐसा साल से ऊपर, सत्ता साल से
ऊपर, तेरह साल से ऊपर, सोलह साल से ऊपर और इससे ऊपर एडल्ट वाला एज गुप आता है। हर कोई अपना चैनल चुन सकता है कि उसको कौन और किस एज गुप का बच्चा देख रहा है। इसमें एक आर्टिस्टिक फ्रीडम भी है कि वे अपने पक्ष को दिखा भी सकते हैं और जो भोला है, देखने वाला दर्शक है, उसे भी एक ऑपन व्यास मिलती है कि वह क्या देखना चाहता है। इस तरह से दोनों के लिए एक फ्रीडम होती है। महोदय, इसके साथ ही साथ कार्यवाही करने के लिए नियम और कानून भी वैसे बनाए गए हैं और उन पर समय-समय पर कार्यवाही भी की गई है। यदि भविष्य में आपके संज्ञान में ऐसा कोई प्रोग्राम आए, तो उसके खिलाफ भी कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

श्री समापति: श्रीमती सीमा द्विवेदी, आप अपना प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्रीमती सीमा द्विवेदी: समापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में यूट्यूब अथवा फेसबुक के माध्यम से.. (व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask the question.

श्रीमती सीमा द्विवेदी: कितने मुकदमे कायम हुए हैं और उन पर अभी तक कितनी कार्यवाही हुई है?

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर: समापति जी, उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने स्पेसिफिक मुकदमे कायम हुए हैं, मैं इसके बारे में अभी नहीं बता पाऊँगा, क्योंकि यदि राज्य में ऐसी कोई कार्यवाही हुई है, तो हम उसकी जानकारी प्राप्त करके माननीय सांसद को पहुंचाएं का हर संभव प्रयास करेंगे।

1.00 P.M.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 177 - Shrimati Rajani Ashokrao Patil; not present.

* 177. [The questioner was absent.]

*177. SHRIMATI RAJANI ASHOKRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to introduce a system for registering live-in relationships;
(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
(c) whether Government intends to provide a set of protections for people in live-in relationships;
(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
(e) whether Government intends to recognize non-heterosexual live-in relationships; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

TH MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (PROF. S.P. SINGH BAGHEL): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (f) In so far as the protection of people in live-in relationships are concerned, ‘the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005’ (PWDVA) provides for protection of the rights of women who are victims of violence of any kind occurring within the family and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. As per sub-section (f) of section (2) of the aforesaid Act ‘domestic relationship’ means relationship between two persons who live or have, at any point of time, lived together in a shared household, when they are related by consanguinity, marriage, or through a relationship in the nature of marriage, adoption or are family members living together as a joint family”. The Hon’ble Supreme Court and other Hon’ble Courts in a number of judgements have held the view that ‘live-in-relationship’, which are in the nature of marriage are covered under the provisions of PWDVA. In Navtej Singh Johar and Ors Vs Union of India and Ors (Writ Petition(Criminal) No. 76 of 2016) the Supreme Court held that consensual sexual acts of adults in private is constitutional.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over. Hon. Members, the House stands adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

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

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

The House reassembled after lunch at two minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.
GOVERNMENT BILLS

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Munda to move a motion for consideration of the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022.

मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन मुंडा) उपसभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

"कि तमिलनाडु राज्य की अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची को संशोधित करने के लिए संविधान (अनुसूचित जनजातियां) आदेश, 1950 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर, लोक सभा द्वारा पारित रूप में, विचार किया जाए।"

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, क्या आप इस बिल के बारे में कुछ बताना चाहेगे?

श्री अर्जुन मुंडा: सर, अभी डिस्क्वशन शुरू करवा दीजिए, मैं अंत में जवाब दूंगा।

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri G.V.L. Narasimha Rao, to speak in Telugu.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Sir, for the opportunity. The present Constitution Amendment Bill, on which I am speaking, pertaining to Tamil Nadu, provides for inclusion of two communities, Narikoravan and Kurivikkaran. These two communities are being included in the List of Scheduled Tribes from Tamil Nadu by making an entry in the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order of 1950. Sir, let me comment on the Bill and the communities that are being included in this list and how significant it is towards social empowerment and social inclusion. These two tribes are in a very, very small number. It is a very small community of 27,000 people. By including even such a small community through an amendment to the Constitutional Order, this Government is clearly sending a signal to the people of this country that Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas is an egalitarian principle and that it is not looking at vote bank politics. For a State of the size of Tamil Nadu, which has maybe seven crore people, which is a very large State, 27,000 is a very small number. This particular Amendment Bill clearly is an expression of hon. Prime Minister Narendra Modi ji's commitment to the welfare of marginalized sections which have so far been neglected.
I congratulate the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Tribal Affairs because we are seeing a large number of such constitutional amendments in this House. Only a week ago I think we saw inclusion of certain communities in the list of Scheduled Tribes in the State of Uttar Pradesh. Those communities were considered more appropriate to be in the list of STs. They have been deleted from the SC Order and included in the Scheduled Tribes. Today, we are looking at three such constitutional amendment Bills in respect of the States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Himachal Pradesh. I would like to once again emphasise the commitment of the hon. Prime Minister and the Government to the welfare of marginalized and vulnerable sections. In respect of my home State of Andhra Pradesh, I would like to make a few points which people will better understand and appreciate in the native language.

Sir, in Andhra Pradesh also, the Union Government has sanctioned several ‘Eklavya’ schools for the welfare of the Tribals. We all know about the efforts of our former Prime Minister, Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee, who was PM from 1998 to 2004, he formed a separate ministry for the welfare of tribals. He took decisions for the development of tribals and ensured justice for them. Today, we have an eminent and experienced tribal woman as the President of our country, which is the top most constitutional post in our country. This is a matter of pride and honour for all of us.

There is a demand from Andhra Pradesh to include ‘Boya’ And ‘Valmiki’ communities in the list of Scheduled Tribes, for the last several decades. Similarly, there is a demand from these communities in Telangana for their inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes. In Karnataka, ‘Boya’ and ‘Valmiki’ Communities have ST status. Though communities in some districts of Telugu States enjoy ST status, it is not applicable throughout these States.

This matter was referred to on previous occasions. I request hon. Minister to examine this demand. Many political parties make promises but only the BJP do justice to the people. In Karnataka, the BJP Government fulfilled its promise by including some Communities in the list of STs. In Uttar Pradesh also, we did a similar exercise. Wherever we have double engine Government, (where State Government is also of BJP), social justice is being done to all Communities. And through this august House, I appeal to Communities to acknowledge this fact.

Due to lack of understanding and doubts in the minds of the people, some political parties try to mislead the public. If we want to extend ST reservation to any community, that can be done only by amending constitutional order. But when we come to backward classes, we have a separate list for State and the Centre. If any

* English translation of the original speech delivered in Telugu.
community should be included in ST list to extend social Justice, it would be done by
the Union Government. If reservations are to be provided in Central Government Jobs
and Central Government run educational institutions, it would be done by the Union
Government. If the reservation needs to be given in State Government Jobs and State
Government run educational institutions, that is the responsibility and authority of the
State Government. But on many occasions, some political parties try to mislead
people by saying that it is the responsibility of the union Government to provide
reservations for backward classes in the State. ‘Kapu’ Community in Andhra Pradesh
was misled in similar manner. Yesterday, in a reply to a question in the Parliament, it
was made clear that it is the responsibility of the State Government to extend BC
reservation to ‘Kapu’ Community and the Union Government has nothing to do in this
issue. It is in the purview of the State Government to provide reservation in State
Government Jobs. I am saying this to clarify doubts of the people.

If we come to the rights of adivasis, the Constitution of India is providing
political reservation to SCs and STs. In many regions, some men are marrying tribal
women to indirectly enjoy the benefits extended to scheduled tribes. We need to
examine this reality."

People belonging to non-tribal castes and non-tribes marry tribal women,
make them MLAs and MPs, and indirectly enjoy the benefits of political empowerment.

"We see that instead of tribal women, persons who are marrying them are
enjoying the benefits meant for tribals. We should think about ways to stop such
practices.

In tribal areas, there is no provision to buy land or properties belonging to
tribals by non tribals. Here also, marriage route is being taken by non-tribals to enjoy
properties of tribals. Though the property is in the name of tribal women, these non-
tribal husbands are taking control of those properties. There is a need to check such
malpractices so that only real beneficiaries enjoy the intended benefits.

Similarly, there is provision for reservation for scheduled Tribes. For example,
in Andhra Pradesh, tribals live in plains as well as hilly regions. Tribals who live in large
number in plain regions often demand for reservation of assembly or Parliamentary
Constituency, and seek proper representation and political empowerment. They
frequently make complaints of under representation in these areas. As tribal
empowerment is one of the main functions of Ministry of Tribal Affairs."

* English translation of the original speech delivered in Telugu.
Plains versus hilly region. I would like to draw even the attention of the hon. Minister for Tribal Affairs to the reservation of seats for tribals in plain areas versus hilly areas. What are the current guidelines being used by the Delimitation Commission at the time of reservation of seats?

"I bring this important point to the notice of honorable Minister Shri Arjun Munda. Similarly, in some places where tribal population is quite low, for example in northern districts of Andhra Pradesh, ‘Velama’ Community is in large number, but those assembly seats are being reserved for STs. This Community is a backward Community, which include ‘Pulinati Velamas’ and other Communities. In this context, they seek political representation and they question reserving these Assembly seats for tribals though they are in very small number. They see some political motive behind such reservations and they express their objections and apprehensions."

In this regard, I would like to request the hon. Minister to, in future, consider the guidelines being adopted by the Delimitation Commission in reservation of seats for tribes and Scheduled Castes. And whether that is being done in accordance with any valid statistical data or is there a political motive behind this? In some areas, there is a political angle. This is what some people, some communities allege. "Therefore, I request that this issue should be looked into. Reservation should not be confined to Jobs and education but it should be extended to political sphere as well. I request honorable Minister to ensure in political reservations to these Communities."

In Narendra Modi’s Government, new empowerment is being provided for STs, which is giving new encouragement. As a result, tribal youth and tribal women are coming forward to participate in economic activities.

"There is a social angle as well to this issue. Chairman sir, when it comes to religion. Tribals are being lured to convert their religion." Certainly, our Constitution allows religious conversion on voluntary basis. ...(Time-Bell rings.)... I would just take a minute hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir. "Tribal conversions are being done by using coercive measures and financial inducements. To discourage such conversions, there is a need to see what should be the status of reservations in such cases. Presently, as per provisions there is no change in reservation status even if tribals convert to other religions. I request the Honourable minister to review those provisions."

_____________________________________________________________

* English translation of the original speech delivered in Telugu.
Sir, one final point. There is an attempt to create what is called a 'tribal religion'. A lot of people are being forced to think that they belong to a separate religion when, in fact, most of them practice Hinduism as a religion.

Sir, so, I think, there is an attempt by some vested-interest groups to really change their categorization. ...(Time Bell rings.)... So, I would like the hon. Minister also to examine this issue and ensure that there is a complete social harmony among the Scheduled Tribes in the country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. Please conclude.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Thank you very much, Sir, for the opportunity. I support the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ryaga Krishnaiah to speak in Telugu.

SHRI RYAGA KRISHNAIAH (Andhra Pradesh): Respected Deputy, Chairman, Sir, I want to speak in Telugu. *”On behalf of our party, we support this Bill. We support this Bill outrightly. The Tamil Nadu Government recommended for inclusion of some tribes in their State after proper examination, and we welcome this step. Similarly, other States also recommended for such inclusions from their States. Therefore, whenever such demands are there, that must be examined thoroughly by National Commission for Scheduled Tribes and see for the validity of such recommendations. By doing so, we can find a solution to these pending demands. Firstly, I would like to congratulate Shri Narendra Modi and BJP for electing a tribal woman to the highest constitutional post of our country. This is a historic moment and a matter of great honour. This will promote integrity and nationality of our country. At the same time, this step will boost the morale of tribals. They are happy to find an opportunity to occupy the highest position in the Country. I congratulate BJP for taking this initiative.

On this occasion of amending Constitution Order, I would like to highlight problems faced by tribals in our country, even after 75 years of independence. Though State and Central Government are taking steps, tribals are still lacking in education. Because they inherited backwardness for generations due to illiteracy, innocence, superstitions and their unique culture. As a result, they suffer acute poverty. It is the responsibility of modern civilized society to uplift them from poverty

* English translation of the original speech delivered in Telugu.
and backwardness. We need to provide good education and health facilities to eradicate poverty amongst tribals.

Education is very important. The Central Government has come up with ‘Eklavya’ schools for the education of tribals. But 50 per cent of teacher posts are vacant. Similarly, schools run by State Government for tribals in remote areas and forest areas do not have adequate number of teachers due to poor road connectivity. If additional incentives are granted to these teachers in line with doctors and other employees, they will be encouraged to teach in tribal areas. There are schools for name sake, but there are no teachers. As a result, though the Government is providing facilities, education is not being promoted amongst tribals. Drop-outs are at the levels of schools and colleges, which is not bringing many tribals to the university education. We need to think about promotion of PG education and professional courses for tribals. The Union Government should review the situation and constitute a commission to study this aspect. In villages and hamlets, both boys and girls are studying up to class 10 only, and they drop out of further education. There are two reasons for this drop outs. Though they are getting fee reimbursements through scholarships, it is not enough. Girls should have separate colleges and hostels. The manner in which there are girls’ hostels in both Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, we should have similar hostels for girls at national levels throughout the country. This will ensure education for girls with safety and security. In this direction, hon. Minister and Union Government should take steps.

(MR.CHAIRMAN in the Chair.)

Tribals are children of this country; we should bring them at par with the developed communities of our Society. This is the moral responsibility of any democratic Government. When this Government can elevate a tribal woman to the post of President of this country, they should also think about welfare and upliftment of 12 crore tribals. Because even after 75 year of independence, they are deprived of all round development, because tribals are rich in inquisitive knowledge, creativity and research oriented thought process. We should use their intelligence for the development of our society and our country. There is a need to use tribals’ knowledge to make our country a leading economy in the world. In this direction, we should provide, more Gurukuls, colleges and hostels so that tribal children can get proper higher education and drop-outs can be checked. Also pre-matric and post matric scholarships are very low. There is a need to enhance those scholarships. I would like to bring this matter to the notice of the Union Government.
Similarly, tribals are being given limited fellowships in research programs. If they are provided with more fellowships on the basis of saturation, more tribals can be part of our research education. If we look at health status of tribals, they still depend on traditional methods of treatment. Government hospital and medicines are not in reach of tribals. As they reside in remote areas with poor road connectivity, doctors also do not show any interest to work there. That's why these tribals still depend on ancient methods of treatment. Therefore, we should make efforts to provide updated scientific treatment and medicines to tribals. The Government should take steps to provide better road connectivity so that doctors can reach remote areas without much difficulty. Also, doctor should be granted more incentives to serve in rural and remote areas for providing modern medical facilities to our tribals. Education and health are primary responsibilities of the Government. Therefore, I request the Government to take steps in this direction.

Similarly, even after 75 years of independence, our tribal brothers are suffering from poverty as they still depend on traditional methods of agriculture. There is a need to provide modern agricultural equipments to them. Machines should be provided with subsidies. If we give 100% subsidy, only then they can use tractors and other equipments. Agriculture scientist should visit these areas to teach modern agriculture methods. It is the responsibility of the Government to bring tribals to mainstream, only then, we can eradicate their poverty.

Second point is about market. There is market exploitation for tribals. Tribals do not go to market and local businessmen exploit tribals by buying their products at lower rates and sell at higher prices. In this market, only middle men are pocketing hefty profits. Therefore, the Governments should take steps to check market exploitation of tribals.

Another important point, the Government is providing reservation to tribals in education and jobs. Tribals' participation is very low in private sector. Therefore, reservation should be provided in private sector for SC, ST and OBCs. That will provide more job opportunities to them. Similarly, in judiciary, we do not have STs in High Courts and Supreme Court. Therefore, we should provide reservation for STs and SCs in higher judiciary. I make this request through you to the Government. Tribals are being pressurised by the Forest and Police Departments."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Statement by the Minister, Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya.
Covid pandemic and steps taken by the Government of India

**Statement by Minister - contd.**

The Indian Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, under the leadership of the Hon'ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Dr. Harsh Vardhan, has been actively involved in managing the Covid-19 pandemic and has taken several steps to contain the spread of the virus. This statement highlights some of the measures taken by the Government of India to combat Covid-19.

**Preventive and Proactive Measures**

- **Pre-emptive Approach:** The Government took a proactive approach by declaring the pandemic as a country-wide emergency, activating the National Emergency Committee, and coordinating with other countries.
- **Whole of Government and Whole of Society Approach:** The Government worked in concert with the Society to ensure effective implementation of health protocols and measures.
- **Preventive Measures:** The Government took immediate steps to prevent the spread of the virus, including lockdowns, restrictions on gatherings, and the imposition of travel bans.

**Vaccination Drive**

- **Vaccination Drive:** The Government launched a mass vaccination drive to protect the population from the virus. The drive has been highly successful, with millions of doses administered across the country.
- **Vaccine Distribution:** The Government ensured the equitable distribution of vaccines across the country, taking into consideration the varying levels of infection in different regions.

**Ongoing Efforts**

- **Ongoing Education and Awareness:** The Government continues to educate the public about the importance of vaccination and the steps to be taken in case of exposure to the virus.
- **Continued Support:** The Government provides ongoing support to the healthcare system and the population to ensure a smooth transition from the pandemic to normalcy.

**Conclusion**

The Government of India has taken a multi-faceted approach to managing the Covid-19 pandemic, ensuring the health and safety of its citizens. The Government's commitment to the well-being of its citizens is evident in its continuous efforts to combat the pandemic.
राज्यों को कोविड वैक्सीन की प्रीकॉशन डोज बढ़ाने और लोगों को प्रीकॉशन डोज की आह्मियत के लिए जागरूकता लाने के लिए भी कदम उठाने चाहिए। अंतरराष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डों पर विदेश से आने वाले हवाई यात्रियों की 2% कोविड RTPCR random sampling भी की जा रही है।

माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के समर्थ नेतृत्व में भारत पहले से ही अमल में "Test-Track-Treat-Vaccination-Covid appropriate behaviour" का पालन" नीति के साथ कोविड मैनेजमेंट करता रहा है और उसे हम आगे भी बालू रखेंगे।

इस वैशिष्ट महामारी के नियमन, नियंत्रण के लिए हम सक्षम हैं और इसके लिए सभी आवश्यक कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं।

मैं सदन के सभी सदस्यों के साथ इन नियमों के सहयोग चाहता हूँ। सभी माननीय सदस्य लोगों के बीच में जागरूकता लाएं वैशिष्ट महामारी की भी अभी पूरी तरह से खंड नहीं हुई है और कोविड वैक्सीन का प्रीकॉशन डोज लगाने के उपरांत सभी को सतर्क रहने को कहा।

हमारा दुसरा कोविड वायरस समय-समय पर अपना स्वरूप बदल रहा है और हमें एक साथ मिलकर उष्की संकल्प के साथ उसके खिलाफ अपनी सामूहिक लड़ाई जारी रखने की लगातार जरूरत है, धन्यवाद।

श्री राजव चन्द्र (पंजाब) : महदय, मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे क्लरिफिकेशन पूछने का मौका दिया। मेरा यही विषय रूल 267 के अंतर्गत था। आज माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी सदन में बयान दे रहे हैं, मैं उनके बयान का स्वागत करते हुए दो बातें रखना चाहता हूँ। पहला यह कि चाइना से जो वीडियोज़ और चूज रिपोर्ट्स सामने आ रही हैं, उस दिखा रही है कि वैक्सीनेशन होने के बाद भी आपका वैक्सीनेशन का स्टेटस जो भी हो, उसके बाद भी यह वायरस लगातार हमला कर रहा है और जो तत्कालीन आ रही है, वे दिखा रही है कि चाइना का हेल्थ सिस्टम पूरी तरह से ओपरेशन हो गया है। इसके लिए हमारी क्रो मेडिकेन्स है, उसके बारे में बताएँ।

मेरा आखिरी प्याट यह है कि अंग्रेजी में एक कहावत है, ‘Prevention is better than cure.’ अगर हम चाइना से आने वाली फ्लाइट्स को बैन कर दें, उन पर रोक लगा दें तो कम से कम जो सबसे ज्यादा इफ्केटेड कंट्री है, वहां से आवाजाही बन्द हो जाएगी, तो बहुत चीजें बताएँ हो सकें, यह मेरा माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी को सुझाव है।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the last line of the Minister’s statement conveys something: “Our enemy is changing with time and we need to continue our collective fight against it with perseverance and determination.” Yes, Sir, the pandemic has infected the people even after two doses of vaccine and one more booster dose. I would like to know whether the Government is prepared to face the incoming pandemic, the nature of it and the methods to face it. Since it is mostly
related with lungs, are we prepared with enough oxygen, Remdesivir or anything of that sort? Is the Government prepared to tackle it?

SHRI MOHAMMED NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Ministry of Health is doing a very commendable job and it is very much appreciated that they are taking steps. I have a few suggestions to make. There should not be any shortage of oxygen. I am sure, all the Ministries and the States and the Centre are looking into it. The migrant population last time suffered a lot. Steps should be taken so that the scenario is not repeated. There should be an increase in health professionals and also some financial help given to the States. Lastly, we all are responsible citizens. It is our duty also to make sure that all the Covid protocols are followed. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can tell you hon. Members that during my two visits abroad as Vice-President of India and Chairman of this House, the good work of the Union Health Minister fell in my ears. It was very wholesome to note that. Imagine the largest democracy on earth with more than two billion vaccinations, all available to citizens by way of certification digitally, is something which even the most developed nation has not been able to achieve!

SHRI G.K. VASAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I am very thankful to the Government and the Minister. Even the wealthy countries with a population of 20-25 crore were struggling to combat the Covid-19. India with 130 crore population, it was a dream come true. We were able to combat Covid in all our States. I would like to tell the Minister that in the last Covid time, even in cities, the educated people were not able to follow the guidelines, the awareness of which was given by the Governments. This time, not only in the cities, but also in the districts and villages, awareness should be given more emphasis so that the people follow the guidelines.
मेरी तो वाह वाली कन्वीर यह जब अलांट यहां लोग हैं, तो वाह वेव हॉिपटल न है और ट्रेवलिंग में बाधा भी न हो, इन दोनों चीजों को देखते हुए हम उस दिशा में काम कर रहे हैं, ताकि देश में कोई नया वेरिएंट न आ जाए। तीसरा, तिरफ्यू शिवा जी ने कहा कि विया तैयारी है - ऑक्सीजन है या नहीं है, क्या कोई दिक्कत होगी? हमारे सम्माननीय तीन संसदारों ने राजस्थान से मुझे पत्र लिखा। उन्होंने मुझे यह कहा कि राजस्थान से 'भारत जोड़ो यात्रा' पास हुई है और कई लोग इस यात्रा में शामिल भी हुए। उससे शामिल होने के बाद वे पोलिटिक्स पाए गए। हिमाचल प्रदेश के सम्माननीय मुख्य मंत्री भी इस यात्रा में भाग लेने के बाद पोलिटिक्स पाए। उन्होंने मुझे यह कहा कि उसके लिए प्रिक्योशन लेनी चाहिए, आपको उसके लिए कुछ कुछ करना चाहिए। मेरी एक जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि मैं राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री को तिच्छू और जो यात्रा कर रहे हैं, उसके कर्मी को भी तिच्छू कि कोविड प्रोटोकॉल का पालन करें। मैं पोलिटिक्स में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं, लेकिन हेल्थ मिनिस्टर होने के नाते मेरा यह दायित्व है कि देश में कोविड न फैले, उसके लिए मैं जागरूकता से काम करूं। मैंने काम करने की कोशिश की, लेकिन खास लोग थे, मैं करूं? मैंने बोल दिया, तो खास लोगों के फेवर में लोग निकल पड़े और उन्होंने मुझे पहले तथा प्राधिकरण मंत्री जी के बारे में भी रिपोर्ट की, वह अलग बात है। जब से कोविड चाल्तू हुआ, फर्स्ट, सेकेंड वेव और थैं वेव, अभी थार्ड सर्ज, वह वेव नहीं थी, हमने कभी कोविड क्राइसिस पर पोलिटिक्स नहीं थी और न ही में करना चाहते हैं। अज देश में हर हॉस्पिटल में और जो सी में हॉस्पिटल्स हैं, उनमें पीएस ऑक्सीजन प्लांट लगाया है। मैं रेगुलरी मिनिस्ट्री से हर 15 दिन में रियू करता हूं कि वह प्लांट चालू है, क्योंकि उसको चलाने के लिए भी बहुत ज्यादा खर्च होता है और हॉस्पिटल की रिक्वायरमेंट कम होती है, तो अनुभूत पड़ा रहता है। हम समय पर उसका उपयोग कर पा सकते हैं, इसलिए हमें रेगुलरी उसका फाउलो-अप भी लिया है और फॉलो-अप लेने के बाद मेरे संज्ञान में आया कि इस ल्याँट को चलाने में ज्यादा खर्च है, हॉस्पिटल की रिक्वायरमेंट कम है, तो क्या करें? मैंने यह कहा कि आप इसको पीपी मोड से किसी को चलाने के लिए दे दें, ताकि वह उसमें बनने वाली ऑक्सीजन का उपयोग करके दूसरी जगह पर बेचे और उसको अच्छी तरह से चलाए, ताकि जब हॉस्पिटल अप्लाच्यता हो, तब वह बंद न हो, इसलिए ऑक्सीजन प्लांट भी चालू है। देश के सभी अस्पतालों में पर्याप्त मात्रा में मेडिसिन का रियू कर लिया है, मेडिसिन प्रोडक्शन का भी रियू कर लिया है। अज दुनिया में मेडिसिन का क्राइसिस होने लगा है, तो हम तो 'वसुधेव कुटुम्भकम्' की भावना से काम करते बाले लोग हैं। हम हमारे घर के बाहर 'शुम-लाम' लिखते हैं। हम केवल लाम की बात करते बाले लोग नहीं हैं। जब दुनिया में मेडिसिन का क्राइसिस हुआ, तब प्राधिकरण जी ने मुझे निर्देश दिया था कि न केवल भारत की रिक्वायरमेंट को पूरा करना है, लेकिन दुनिया की भी मदद करनी है। हमें 150 कंट्रीज में मेडिसिन की सपल्लई की ती और न केवल मेडिसिन की सप्लाई की, बल्कि हमने प्राइंस भी नहीं बढ़ाए। अज दुनिया हिन्दुस्तान की वाह-वाही इसलिए कर रही है, क्योंकि ऐसी स्थिति में भी इंडिया ने प्राइंस नहीं बढ़ाए और सस्ती मेडिसिन दी। दूसरा, उस तरह हमने भी कई कंट्रीज से चीजें इम्पोर्ट की थी और वे कई बार
MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, COVID Virus and COVID menace is non-discriminatory; it favours none. When COVID Virus is non-partisan, our combat baton has to be non-partisan. This morning I sought your indulgence that the Members of Parliament have a decisive role to play in motivating the people, so that we are prepared more than ever before.

Returning to the discussion, now, Shri B. Lingaiah Yadav.

GOVERNMENT BILLS - Contd.

The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022 - Contd.

SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV (TELANGANA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.)

The Government of Tamil Nadu requested to include Narikoravan and Kurivikkaran communities in the List of Scheduled Tribes in the State of Tamil Nadu. On the basis of the recommendation of the State of Tamil Nadu and after consultations with the Registrar General of India and the National Commission this Bill has been brought before this House. में इस बिल का समर्पण कर रहा हूं। ""Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank

* English translation of the original speech delivered in Telugu.

[ 22 December, 2022 ]

109
you for allowing me to speak on the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022. The Government of Tamil Nadu requested to include the Narikoravan and Kurivikkaran communities in the list of Scheduled Tribes in respect of the State of Tamil Nadu on the basis of the recommendation of the State of Tamil Nadu and after consultations with the Registrar General of India and the National Commission. Sir, I support this Bill. As per the census of 2011, the population of the Schedule Tribes has increased in the State of Telangana. Many years back, the Chief Minister of Telangana, Shri KCR passed an ST Reservation Bill increasing the reservation for scheduled tribes by 4 per cent, from 6 per cent to 10 per cent. The Bill was sent to the Government of India for obtaining the assent of the President. On behalf of the BRS Party, I request the Hon. Minister to take cognizance of it.

Sir, the Government is responsible not only for the inclusion and exclusion of tribal communities in the list of scheduled Tribes but the responsibility of providing facilities to these people is also vested with the Central Government. Sir, through you I would like to bring to the notice of the Central Government that, the responsibility of inclusion of some castes under the Tribal Category should be entrusted with the State Governments as the State is the local administration and is in a better position to take better decisions for the development of tribal communities and deliver justice to them. Earlier, there were only 90 Gurukul Schools in Telangana. Chief Minister K Chandrashekhar Rao has also increased this number to 180 schools and also facilitated them in many ways. The BRS Government has taken up the responsibility of enabling children from different tribal communities from remote villages to attend schools without any dropouts.

Sainik Schools have also been established for Scheduled Tribes in Telangana. Also, Atma Gaurava Bhavans with a Budget of rupees fifty lakhs for each building were constructed for Banjaras and Adivasis in Hyderabad. A hostel facility is also provided for facilitating their children’s education. My State Telangana has given importance to the education of Scheduled Tribes in all 33 districts. In the same way, we are providing them with the drinking water through Mission Bhagiratha. The way we are implementing KG to PG should also be implemented throughout the country. In Telangana, KCR’s Government is providing electricity 24 hours, drinking water and irrigation facilities to the remote villages too.

The way KCR’s Government is working for the development of Scheduled Tribes in the State, it should be done with the same intensity throughout the Country. Earlier, Shri G.V.L Narsimha Rao was saying that the people are claiming ST status by marriage. I would like to mention that in my State of Telangana, if a man marries a
SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank my party, All-India Trinamool Congress, for giving me this opportunity to speak here.

I rise to speak on the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022. This Amendment adds entry 37 entry under Tamil Nadu to the Schedule in the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950, including Narikovaran and Kurivikkaran Tribes to the list of STs.

An estimated 30,000 individuals or 8,500 families in Tamil Nadu belong to this community, forming 0.1 per cent of the State’s population. They were classified as the Most Backward Classes till now. But, that put them in competition with more affluent communities. For example, in 2005, the percentage of STs below the poverty line in rural Tamil Nadu was 32.1 per cent, which is below the national ST average of 47.3 per cent; but, that of the rural OBC and others was 19 per cent.

The Lokur Committee in 1965 and the Joint Committee of Parliament in 1967 had recommended the inclusion of this community, pointing out their deprived and vulnerable situation. In 2013, the Union Minister of Tribal Affairs, on the recommendation of the Tamil Nadu Government, and with the approval of the Registrar General of India had agreed to the proposal for inclusion of these communities. Yet, it has taken nearly a decade for the Government to bring an amendment to include them and to extend them the benefits and safeguards which they require and are entitled to.

The 2011 Census said that 8.6 per cent of the country’s population was composed of tribal people, amounting to 10.4 crore people. I urge upon the Government to conduct the 2021 census at the earliest so that we can update our data and provide benefits to our most vulnerable citizens. There is a need to release the previous data of the Socio-Economic Caste Census, and conduct the 2021 SECC as well.

Let me share some data about the situation of the Scheduled Tribe people in today’s India. A 2022 study by the Research Institute for Compassionate Economics says that life expectancy of adivasi men 5 years lower and advisai women was 4 years lower than the so-called upper-caste Hindus.

The NCRB Report of 2021 says that atrocities against the Scheduled Tribes have increased by 6.4 per cent and 12,159 cases of atrocities against the Scheduled
Tribes were pending at the end of the year. There was also an increase in violence against *advasi* women at 26.8 per cent, with rapes against the STs, accounting for 15 per cent of the total rape cases. Similarly, 95.4 cases of atrocities against the STs were pending trial at the end of the year.

And, what is the Government doing? To pave way for an ecologically devastating NIIT-Aayog-proposed project of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Integrated Development Corporation, the Government has approved the destruction of the forest homes of the particularly vulnerable tribal group, called Shompen, and the Scheduled Tribe Great Nicobarese.

Now, new Eklavya Model Residential School guidelines also require 15 acres, and for the school to be set up in sub-districts where more than 20,000 ST people reside, comprising at least 50 per cent of the population. The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment had recommended that the criterion be reviewed, pointing out that many forest and hill districts would have trouble finding 15 contiguous acres of land for setting up of schools, and scattered population of tribal people will have to travel far distances to access education. I urge the Government to review these requirements.

The educational situation of Scheduled Tribe communities also raises concerns. As per the 2011 Census, the literacy rate for Scheduled Tribes was 59 per cent as compared to 73 per cent for the general population. The Gross Enrolment Ratio(GER) of SC and ST students at the under-graduate level, standing at 23 per cent and 17.2 per cent respectively, is short of the national average of 26.3 per cent. The Central Educational Institutions (Reservations in Admission) Act, 2006, mandates 15 per cent, 7.5 per cent and 27 per cent quotas for SC, ST and OBC students. However, the acceptance rate of applications for SC, ST and OBC in IIMs has been below four per cent for the past four years. The IIM, Ahmedabad, received 78 Ph.D applications from STs between 2018-19 and 2021-22, but only two have been accepted. The IIM, Bangalore, accepted only three out of 188 applications by SCs and none out of the 52 applications by STs. Only 2.5 per cent or 137 ST students out of 3,430 eligible applicants were admitted across all IITs in the last year. In contrast to that, there are 23.51 per cent SC and 5.8 per cent ST of the total population in my home State of West Bengal. According to 2011 Census reports, the STs’ literacy rate in India was, male -68.5 per cent and female — 49.4 per cent. Whereas the West Bengal STs literacy rate was male — 74.15 per cent and female — 43.51 per cent. We have put in place an SC/ST Pension Scheme to take care of the vulnerable elderly in these communities. We have also established various lending programmes to help grow entrepreneurship in these communities. Bengal is the only State in India where
a dedicated Scheduled Caste Advisory Council has been set up. This is our vision for the welfare of the Scheduled Caste, which is sadly not being mirrored at the Union level. Our Constitution recognises group identity and its importance for social empowerment of the marginalised. Via these provisions, the Constitution balances between the history of injustice faced by certain groups, and personal liberty. People must be given an assertion of their group identity. Treating every person as an individual would not be sufficient to gain equality and equity of personhood, as it will ignore their different lived realities and caste/tribe identity which require the protection of law. It is the duty of the State to ensure these protections reach people in the best way possible, in both letter and spirit. Thank you.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is one of the rarest opportunities we get, to support a Bill moved by this BJP Government. I stand to support, on behalf of the DMK party, the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022. This Bill provides for the inclusion of two communities, Narikoravans and Kurivikkarans, in the Scheduled Tribes List.

At the outset, we would like to thank our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Mr. M.K. Stalin, who has written a letter to the Prime Minister explaining the deprived conditions of these two communities and their vulnerability, and requested to include these two communities under the Scheduled Tribes List. We are also thankful to the hon. Prime Minister, Narendra Modi ji, for having brought this Bill, including these two communities. Sir, it is a very great step. I have something else to say. Before that, I would have moved an amendment to this Bill, which would have been conceded to by the Government also.

3.00 P.M.

But I didn’t do that because if at all it has been accepted by the Government, and, if it is passed here, it has to go to the Lok Sabha again. Sir, since such a historical move after so many long years has been brought in, I didn’t want to give an obstruction. So, I would like to make it as a request, before the Minister, to keep it in consideration. It need not be through an amendment because I didn’t also move it. It could be brought while framing the rules. The main thing, Sir, is the nomenclature. It is the ‘Narikoravan’ and ‘Kurivikkaran’. It is a disrespectful manner of calling a person. In the least, my acquaintance with Hindi in these past two decades, it is like the difference between ‘tum’ and ‘aap’. That’s it. It could be ‘Narikoravar’ and ‘Kurivikkarar’. That is the last letter of these two nomenclatures. Instead of ‘n’, it
Sir, I am very sorry to say that after seven decades of Independence and becoming a Republic, now only we are identifying some communities to be brought under the 'Tribes'. ...( Interruptions) ... For that, I have already thanked.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: That too because of our Chief Minister who had represented to the Prime Minister. This is not politics, Sir. This is about a community. Mr. Narasimha Rao, my esteemed colleague, was telling only 'just 27,000'. It is 27,000 precious human lives. Even for one or two persons who are suffering, languishing in another country, we are trying so much to evacuate them. These 27,000 or their population census has yet to be arrived at, because now only they are going to get...

... (Time-bell rings) ...

May I remind you, Sir, that when the BAC met last time with regard to these Bills, I suggested that all the Bills could be taken up for four hours, but the Leader of the House said that every Bill will be given two hours and those who are from those respective States, will be given more time, and the Parliamentary Affairs Minister also accepted that. So, please consider it. This is a Bill with regard to our State.

So, Sir, we are identifying them only now. Tribal people are our ancestors. We would have also been -- once our ancestors would have been tribals only. They live with the nature; they are the protectors of the nature, but, Sir, because of industrialization and mining operations, so many tribal villages have been totally uprooted. Now, that they are deprived of their livelihood, their way of living, and they are not able to mix with the mainstream, how sad it would have been! It is banned all these years. And especially, in the same House -- I remember very well, Sir, and, if you want, I can lay the document -- in the same December, 2015, I had raised the same issue because everyone knows that in the 1871 Act of British Rule, they were under the Criminal Tribes Act because the British wanted to keep them as slaves or to control them. Later, after Independence, that Act was repealed, and a Committee, a high-level Committee, under B.S. Lokur was appointed, and that Committee has recommended that these two communities should be included. Later it has not happened. But in 2013, the then Minister of Tribal Affairs introduced the Bill. That couldn't be passed because of the dissolution of Lok Sabha. So, in 2015, I made a
Sir, understanding our situation, this is a message to our people there. These people are nomadic. They were living by way of hunting. Now, hunting has been banned. So, they don’t have any other way of living. I know, Sir, some youth in this community who have been graduated with an engineering degree but they are not getting employment because of the reservation. But now this Bill provides them that they come under the Scheduled Tribe, they will be eligible. Sir, why we are telling all these things is because we have miles to go even now. We have to bring out many other communities. Through this reservation, by way of bringing them under this order, by way of including them as Scheduled Tribes, so many will be benefited. So, Sir, this community which has been a deplored community all these years, now, Sir, this Bill enables it, I have to support it. I had a lot to say. But you are nodding your head. That makes me to understand.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have two more speakers.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Of course, Sir, but only Tamil Nadu is more concerned and we accept it and I have nothing more to say. Simply, I would like to say that much more has to be done to bring up this community. The reservation policy alone has helped those who have been downtrodden, suppressed, sidelined and discriminated. It is the right place to mention that the First Amendment to the Constitution was brought in for reservation to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes by way of our struggle in Tamil Nadu by Periyar Anna Kalaingnar and Kamaraj. Now, these steps have been moving forward and I thank the Government for having conceded to the request of our hon. Chief Minister. These two communities are going to flourish in the coming days and much more has to be done. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Sant Balbir Singh. Yes, Shri Devegowdaji, do you want to say something?

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, since this Bill was passed in the Lok Sabha, in the morning, I wanted to meet the hon. Chairman to explain what has happened in Karnataka, not to abuse any Government. It is a sin that I have committed by coming to Rajya Sabha. That is the mistake I have made. What has happened in Karnataka is that a street fight is going on there on this very same Bill.
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Devegowdaji, regarding communities in Karnataka, it is in the Fourth Amendment Bill.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Sir, I am from Karnataka. When will your goodself tell me to rise up, with your own permission? If you don’t allow me, what for should I sit here?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you to speak when the Amendment relating to Karnataka comes up for discussion. Okay, you can speak.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Sir, this reservation Bill is for only one community. There are so many other communities left. Even in this Kuruba community, only one community has been included. I want to remind the House that we have to be honest. Even in Kuruba, there are so many communities which have been left out. We want these communities to be brought under reservation. But only one community, that is, Kadu Kuruba, has been included. Like that, there is Jenu Kuruba community. They have made a mistake. Now, other than that, there are other fishermen communities in the State, like Besta, Koli Dhor and Mogaveera. The Government of Karnataka has recommended so many times, but they have not even considered that. They are the poorest of the poor. But, the demand has not been met, and this discrimination is going on. The so-called left hand is of the poorest community. Sir, today, so many communities have been fighting on the streets. All these communities have been fighting for the last thirty-fourty years. You all know that in Andhra, Chandrababu Naidu straightway took a stand regarding the Madigas. I am sorry to say that. They went to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court said that it has to be decided by the Parliament and directed them to go to the Parliament.

When the matter came up in Parliament, it was said that this matter has to be taken up by the State Government. The State Government has taken a decision but here the matter was pending. I do not want to say all the things. I know what is going on in the country. Some of the States requested you to allow them. You are hearing everything.

Today, Kuruba community want to be included in the Constitutional (Amendment) Bill and that Constitutional Amendment will be adopted. This matter is here.

Sir, I do not want to take much time but I would like to request your goodself that the injustice which has happened, must be set right. Otherwise, let me tell you, with the permission of the House, I made a mistake by coming to this House. I am
here not to challenge anybody. A mistake was committed by me. Both the parties requested including the Prime Minister, including so many others. Nobody contested. The mistake was committed by me. I was asked to come to any House. I am so sorry to say that unless these things are set right, it won't help. Even in Kuruba community and other communities, there are so many issues. This Bill has come but they have committed a mistake. In Kannada, there is a saying: "Street fight".

We are sitting here and doing all these things. It should be sent back to the State Government. So many communities are fighting. What are the issues? They are agitated and they are sitting on dharna in Belgaum. Please, Sir. I request the Government that for the mistake that has been committed, this Bill should go back to the State Government and it should be set right. This matter should be sorted out... ... and then come back to the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha to wriggle out the problems. That is the only request I want to make. I don't want to comment on the State Government or the Central Government. This is my humble request.

Lastly, what the Prime Minister has said from day one on the Covid issue and the advice of the Government on Covid issue, I have gone through it. But I have never commented on one issue so far as Covid is concerned. I listened to the Statement of the hon. Health Minister. He has taken advance action because so many countries are suffering. He himself has taken the decision. I totally agree with what our hon. Health Minister has said. India is always well ahead of neighbours on matters of control of even diseases or things like that. Anticipating all these things, the hon. Prime Minister takes these decisions. I never commented on what decision he has taken throughout. I appreciate the advance action taken by the hon. Health Minister. I fully support him on the issue of Covid. Whatever steps the Government has taken or is going to take, I will stand by them. Thank you.

SHRI SANT BALBIR SINGH (Punjab): "Hon. Deputy Chairman Sir, thank you very much and my affectionate greetings to all. I am going to speak for the first time and therefore, be considerate towards me."

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता: सर, यह इनकी फर्स्ट स्पीच है, मेडन स्पीच है। ...(व्यवधान)...

* English translation of Kannada portion.
* English translation of the original speech delivered in Punjabi.
SHRI SANT BALBIR SINGH: "I wish to make this request that I am going to speak for the first time and speaking also on a Bill through which something is being given to some poor castes. So I would say that it is my good fortune and I fully support this Bill and our Party also supports this. Good deeds should be done through consensus but certain things, Mr. Deputy Chairman Sir, through you, I wish to share with everyone. That is that as the Gurbani tells us, that the entire world has been formed by the One divine power and that, all are equal. So now, on our planet, though we have entered the age of science but even now, we have not been able to fully do away with the caste system or the feeling of high and low. This is also there because for a long time, all the schemes that we have been making, are for the poor, the tribals or the poor who have been dwelling in the forests; all the schemes we have been making for the poor only but unfortunately, even then when we look outside, around every town, we see such people; we feel pained when we see that jhuggies catch fire and their families are burnt to death. It happens because it is a small jhuggi, made with combustible material and it caught fire due to a lamp and as a result, their children also got burnt. So, today there is a need and we all talk about poverty also but to understand poverty, if we have actually not experienced poverty in our life then we can only say that that person is poor or that, he is below poverty line. But in what condition is he living below the poverty line, it is very necessary to understand this. There have been Governments here at the centre and slogans to abolish poverty have been raised but even then, why is this poverty visible everywhere? We need to ponder over this and that all the funds and all the benefits should actually reach those who are really poor. The benefits do not reach them that is why I have seen that even their basic and bare minimum fundamental right to life, of clear air, clean water and food, even these are not being provided. You would see near Delhi, on the sides of river Yamuna, wherever you see, or see near Ludhiana or on the sides of ‘Budhhe Dariya’, you see Kalasingya drain, Tungdabh drain on Ghaghar river- all the poor people are squatting at all such places where they don’t even get clean water. So my intention to say all this is only that all these laws are enacted for the poor people and these benefits should reach those poor people or the people who we have been exploiting till now and we have been insultsing them by terming them as lowly placed, and who have been facing disrespect due to untouchability. So now, there is a big need and when we elevate them, then only will it be a proof of our richness. And this has been the message from our holy scriptures, Vedas, our great masters/gurus and religious

* English translation of the original speech delivered in Punjabi.
beliefs regard water as father, air as guru and earth as mother—such is our nation but in our own country, when we see their plight then it is not the doing of anyone coming from outside or any foreign nation. For these circumstances, our system is responsible and responsible are those who have run the system till now. Why doesn’t the water reach the last tap? There is a great need to ensure reach of education to those poor people who still don’t have it."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just take a minute and conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SANT BALBIR SINGH: ""I am not talking about any particular caste because the Almighty has created all equally. This system of people being high and low came into being because of our thinking. The way we kept the society divided and did not pull these poor people out of poverty was because it became a matter of vote banks. I am speaking for the first time. I had informed you in the beginning. I am speaking for the first time."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You are not speaking for the first time. Please wind up. One minute more and please conclude. ...(Interruption)... It is not a maiden speech as per records. ...(Interruptions)... यह मेडन स्पीच नहीं है। यह मेडन स्पीच नहीं है। ...(व्यवहार).. बस एक मिनट और। ...(व्यवहार)... एक मिनट में आप कपलोड कीजिए। उसके बाद में दूसरा नाम बुलाउँगा। सिर्फ एक मिनट।

SHRI SANT BALBIR SINGH: ""I thank you very much, all of you who brought this Bill, Mr. Minister who incorporated these castes into the Schedule but there is a special need that all the benefits, financial and educational should reach them then only will the enacting of this law and all our efforts bear fruits. Thanks a lot everyone and my affectionate greetings to everyone.""
महोदय, मैं ओडिशा के आदिवासी जिला मूर्तिमंजर से आयी हूँ। हमें बहुत गर्व है कि वर्तमान में हमारे देश की प्रथम महिला तथा महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी इसी ट्राइबल समाज से आयी है। मैं अपनी पार्टी बीजू जनता दल की तरफ से इस बिल का समर्थन करती हूँ।

महोदय, मैं तमिलनाडु के साथ अपने राज्य ओडिशा के बारे में कुछ बोलना चाहती हूँ। ओडिशा की 62 प्राणियों शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइस्स्स्स हैं और बहुत सारे समाज हैं, जिनकी एसटी लिस्ट में शामिल करना बहुत जरूरी है। ये लोग अपने मौलिक अधिकार व सुविधा पाने पर वंचित हैं।

सर, ओडिशा सरकार अपनी सभी योजनाओं में आदिवासियों को अप्राप्तिक देती है तथा आदिवासियों के सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक विकास के लिए नई-नई योजनाएं भी शुरू कर रही है, लेकिन कुछ समाज हैं, जिनको आदिवासी का दर्जा नहीं मिलने के कारण उनका विकास नहीं हो पा रहा है। इस बीच ओडिशा सरकार ने 169 समाज को आदिवासी समाज में शामिल करने के लिए सिफारिश की थी। ओडिशा सरकार के मान्यता श्रीमुक नवीन अटल जी ने मंडपुराण, युक्, तुरुआ, कोलंगा, नगिसिया, पापा, खंडायल, भुज्या, तामुरिया, चम्मुआ कमार, कंधिया आदि समाज को आदिवासी समाज में शामिल करने के लिए भारत सरकार के जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय का पत्र लिखा था। इस संबंध में जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय से अभि तक कोई जवाब नहीं मिला है।

सर, सभी बाँटों को सामान भायीदारी और न्याय मिले - यह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। ओडिशा सम्बन्ध पश्चिमी बंगाल और झारखंड में लोगों की संख्या में 'कुमी' समाज के लोग रहते हैं और ये लोग कई दशकों से अपने हक के लिए संघर्ष करते आ रहे हैं। 'कुमी' लोग भी आदिवासियों की तरह भारत के मूल निवासी हैं। वे आकृति नहीं, बल्कि प्रकृति की पूजा करते हैं और आदिवासी की तरह जीवनसाधन करते हैं। 1931 में 'कुमी' समाज की शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइस्स्स्स की लिस्ट में था, लेकिन 1950 के आदेश में 'कुमी' समाज को एसटी लिस्ट से हटा दिया गया। इसके कारण 'कुमी' समाज के लोग अपने मौलिक अधिकार पाने पर वंचित हैं।

सर, ऐसे ही काफी सालों से ओडिशा के 'पुराण' समाज को एसटी लिस्ट में शामिल करने की दिक्मांड की जा रही है। झारखंड राज्य में 'पुराण' समाज को एसटी लिस्ट में शामिल किया गया है। यह बहुत सुखी की बात है, लेकिन ओडिशा का 'पुराण' समाज एसटी लिस्ट में नहीं है। सर, यह तो नाइसाफी हुई है। क्या झारखंड के 'पुराण', 'पुराण' हैं और ओडिशा के 'पुराण', 'पुराण' नहीं हैं? ये लोग आपस में शादी-ब्याह आदि सब कुछ करते हैं।

सर, इस 'कुमी', 'पुराण' और बाकी सब समाजों को एसटी लिस्ट में शामिल करके इन्हें एसटी का दर्जा दिया जाए, जिससे ये लोग सामाजिक न्याय के साथ अपने अधिकार व सुविधा का उचित उपयोग कर पाएं, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. V. Sivadasan; not present. Then, Dr. M. Thambidurai.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak, on behalf of AIADMK, on the present Bill, the Bill, which paves the way for amendment in the list of Scheduled Tribes to include 'Narikuravan' and 'Kurivikkaran' Communities
of Tamil Nadu. I proudly say that this is yet another example of our hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi’s commitment to social justice through which alone economic justice and poverty alleviation can be established in our country.

Sir, I would be failing in my duty if I don’t pay tributes to the Dravidian movement and its leaders like Thanthai Periyar, former Chief Minister Anna, former Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivar MGR, former Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma and former Chief Minister Shri Edappadi Palaniswami, who along with many other reformists dedicated their lives to establishing social justice, making SCs, STs and OBCs of this country benefit through reservation in educational and job opportunities in the Government sector.

Sir, fishing is also hunting in the sea. Therefore, there is a demand in Tamil Nadu that fishermen have to be included in the tribal communities. Valmiki community, Bodugar community, Oddar community and Kuruba community must be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

Sir, as we see in the history of free India, the concept of reservation in education and jobs for the socially and educationally backward, and deprived people is the greatest contribution of the Dravidian movement. It looks like the word 'Dravadian' is not understood properly and there may be a few uncomfortable about its usage. So, nomenclature of 'Dravadian' was not given by some foreigners and it is not just we in Tamil Nadu say 'Dravadian'. Every time an Indian sings the National Anthem, he accepts the vision of its author, Shri Rabindranath Tagore, who wrote 'Dravida Uthkala Banga'. Sir, you know very well, whether it be reservation in education and job opportunities, or, nutritious, cooked meal under the school children scheme -- which our hon. Supreme Court has, in fact, applauded and asked all States to emulate, and the United Nations Organization has also acknowledged as a milestone in removing poverty and hunger leaders of the Dravidian Movement were the ones who contributed these and several other thoughts for establishing social justice and through which economic justice can be achieved, and this has been established on a large scale in our country.

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

The Narikurava and Kurivikkara communities are not just 30,000, but there are a lot of people there. Our former Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivar M.G.R. was very affectionate to the Narikurava and Kurivikkara communities. When he became the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in 1977, on the very first day in office at St. George Fort, M.G.R. allowed them to come and see him at the Secretariat, and he got blessings
from them. He portrayed himself as Narikuravan in so many films, you know very well.

Sir, I want to once again thank our hon. Prime Minister who has taken a lot of efforts to see to it that our backward class people get all the benefits. He has brought many reservation policies and I want to make it very clear, especially, about our Dravidian Tamil Nadu culture. Wherever our hon. Prime Minister goes, he speaks about our Tamil culture. Also, because the Dravidian Movement brought so many reforms in the society in Tamil Nadu, that is our culture and we have to protect it. Therefore, I once again thank hon. Prime Minister Modiji for bringing this Bill and including these tribal communities.

I once again request to include fishermen community of Tamil Nadu and other communities, which we are requesting to include, because fishing is also hunting in the sea. Therefore, there is a demand. I would request the hon. Minister to consider including the fisherman community in the ST list. Thank you.

श्री रामजी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मान्यता, आपका धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का अवसर दिया। इसके साथ ही, में अपनी पार्टी की मुखिया, आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती का भी आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ।

में "संविधान (अनुसूचित जनजातियाँ) आदेश (दूसरा संशोधन) विधेयक, 2022" के समर्थन में खड़ा हूँ। मान्यता, तमिलनाडू की दो जातियों, नारिकुरावन और कृषिविकास, इन दोनों जातियों को आज अनुसूचित जनजाति में शामिल कर लिया गया है, जो मुख्यतः कुरिजी पहाड़ियों पर रहती हैं। मान्यता, इस अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में आने के बाद इन्हें मेजर फायदे मिलते हैं। उन मेजर फायदों में राजूरेफी होती है, ओवरसीज़ राजूरेफी होती है, नेशनल फैलोशिप होती है, स्टूडेंट्स के लिए होस्टल होता है और नौकरी में रिजर्वेशन होता है।

मान्यता, यहाँ पर माननीय ट्राइबल मिनिस्टर दैवेंद्र जी से मुझे आपके माध्यम से बलात्काश चाहता हूँ कि अभी केंद्र सरकार में आदिवासियों की 7,50,000 नौकरियाँ बाकी हैं, अनुसूचित जाति की डेडलाइन नौकरियाँ बाकी हैं और ओवरसीज़ की दो-दाई लाख के आस-पास नौकरियाँ बाकी हैं। ये वेकैन्सी खाली पड़ी हैं। मान्यता, आप इन्हें भी भरवाने का काम करें।

इसके साथ ही, में माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में एससी-एसटी छात्रों के लिए 2003 में एक स्क्रीम लाई गई थी, जिसमें एससी-एसटीज के गरीब छात्रों के लिए जीरो फीस पर एडमिशन की आवश्यकता की गई थी और उस वक्त बहन कुमारी मायावती जी ने उनके उत्तराधिकार के लिए काम किया था। उस स्क्रीम से अभी तक लाखों छात्र लाभान्वित हो रहे हैं। ये पढ़ने के बाद डॉक्टर, इंजीनियर, आईएएस, आईपीएस बने, तमाम बढ़े-बढ़े अधिकारी बने, लेकिन उस योजना को वहाँ की मौजूदा सरकार ने बंद कर दिया है। में माननीय मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को भी एक दिशानिर्देश जारी कराएं कि जो एससी-एसटीज के जीरो फीस पर एडमिशंस हो रहे थे, उन एडमिशंस की आवश्यकता को पुनः बहाल कराया जाए।
मान्यवर, आंध्र प्रदेश में 2014 में रिऑर्मेन्ट आईजेशन हुआ और आंध्र प्रदेश को दो भागों-आंध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना में बांट दिया गया। उस वक्त सरकार ने कहा कि हम दो सेंट्रल ट्राइबल यूनिवर्सिटी बनाएंगे और उन्होंने एक सेंट्रल ट्राइबल यूनिवर्सिटी विज्ञानगर, आंध्र प्रदेश में स्थापित कर दी, लेकिन तेलंगाना में यूनिवर्सिटी स्थापित नहीं हो पाई। तेलंगाना का आदिवासी समाज आज भी बहुत दयालू हालत में रहता है। न उनके पास शिक्षा है, न रोजगार है। करीब 40 लाख लोग यह डिस्मंड कर रहे हैं कि वहाँ पर सेंट्रल ट्राइबल यूनिवर्सिटी खोली जाए। इसके लिए वहाँ के मुनियंग क्रिस्टियन में 335 एकड़ जमीन भी दी गई है, लेकिन सारा काम फाइलों पर ही चल रहा है। इससे ट्राइबल समाज की फायदा नहीं होने वाला है। बूढ़े माननीय मंत्री जी के एक पास ट्राइबल अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री है, इसलिए उनसे कहने का माफ़ किया जाए और उसे जल्द-से-जल्द सेंट्रल ट्राइबल यूनिवर्सिटी खोलने का प्रावधान किया जाए और उसे जल्द-से-जल्द खोला भी जाए।

मान्यवर, बाबा साहेब डा. अमेडूकर जब अपने जीवन में संघर्ष कर रहे थे तो कांग्रेस ने उनके रास्ते में जगह-जगह पर रोडे अटकाए, उनके रास्ते में जगह-जगह पर कॉटे बिछाने का काम किया। अजज जब बाबा साहेब हमारे बीच में नहीं हैं, तो उनको मानने वाले लोगों ने उनकी मृति में अपनी पूरी आस्था और विश्वास दिखाया। मान्यवर, बाबा साहेब की मृति संसद के प्रांगण में भी लगी हुई है और बाहर भी लगी हुई है। बाबा साहेब की मृति के आस-पास कुड़ा-करकट पड़ा रहता है और वहाँ पर कुड़े वाले ठेले इकट्ठे किए जाते हैं, जो बरदास्त के बाहर की बात है।

मान्यवर, जब इसके लिए भी आपके माध्यम से सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जल्द से जल्द इन चीजों को देखा जाए और वहाँ से गंदगी हटाने की व्यवस्था की जाए, धन्यवाद।

SHRI G. K. VASAN (Tamil nadu): Sir, I am thankful to the Central Government and our hon. Minister for understanding the reality. It has been a long wait for Narikuravar and Kurivikkaran communities to come to the mainstream. Today we, from Tamil Nadu, are all happy that the Government of India has recognized them, the right and honour of the Narikuravar community to ensure their socio-economic development. This community has remained backward for a very long time and they did not get access to education, healthcare and other social sector benefits. It has been a long pending demand across political forum in Tamil Nadu which has come to reality today. We all understand that the Government of India is also keen on inclusive development of all sections of ST and SC besides implementing new welfare schemes for these kinds of communities. This particular Bill, Narikuravar community as Scheduled Tribe in the Constitution, will enable the Narikuravar community to avail the benefits of reservations and other welfare schemes which were not previously given to them and now they will get it from the Government.

Sir, I would like to say from the Tamil Nadu side that there are other communities like fishermen, Valmikis, Badagas, Kurumans in the list of Scheduled
Tribes which they want. I hope the Government will consider these demands positively and bring the necessary Bill before Parliament within the time frame. Sir, this is my last point before concluding. I would like to make an appeal to the hon. Minister. When more communities get added to the ST list, the number of people who get covered by the welfare benefit also goes up. Therefore, there should be a corresponding increase in the funding of the welfare schemes to these communities so that there is no reduction in the benefits that accrue to the Scheduled Tribe people. With these words, on behalf of my party, Tamil Maanila Congress (Moopanar), I extend my whole-hearted support to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill. Thank you.


श्रीमती महुआ माजी (झारखंड): माननीय वाइस चेयरमैन सर, आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। आप में the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill पर बोलने के लिए खड़ी हुई हैं। मैं तमिलनाडू के कुछ समुदायों को शेख्बुलूड ट्राइब्स की सूची में शामिल किये जाने का स्वागत और सरहना करती हूँ। इससे ये समुदाय संविधान प्रदत्त अधिकारों तथा सुविधाओं का लाभ उठा सकेंगे। लेकिन दूसरी ओर, झारखंड के आदिवासियों के अपने अस्तित्व, अपनी आइडेन्टिटी की रक्षा के लिए लाभ समय से चली आ रही 'सरना धर्म कोड' की माँग की केंद्र सरकार अनदेखी कर रही है। ...(व्यवधान)... झारखंड राज्य में आदिवासियों की जनसंख्या में भारी गिरावट आई है। वर्ष 1931 में इनकी जनसंख्या 38.3 प्रतिशत थी, जो वर्ष 2011 में घटकर 26.02 परसेंट हो गई थी। वे संविधान में आदिवासियों को दिये गए अधिकारों एवं सुविधाओं से भी वंचित हो जाते हैं। कई आदिवासी संगठन इसे लेकर आवाज उठाते रहे हैं। इन्हें वजह से वर्ष 2021 में माननीय हेमन्त सोरेन जी की सरकार ने सरना धर्म कोड बिल को केविनेट से पास करके केंद्र सरकार को भेजा है, ताकि अलग धर्म कोड मिल जाने पर इनकी पूरी जनसंख्या की मिली की जा सके और संविधान प्रदत्त अधिकार मिलने में आसानी हो। मगर केंद्र सरकार ने अभी तक सरना धर्म कोड बिल को पास नहीं किया है। राष्ट्रपति रूप से आदिवासी खुल को हिन्दू नहीं मानते हैं। वे प्रकृति की पूजा करते हैं, वे वृक्ष, पहाड़ और अल्पसंख्यक शाक्तियों की पूजा करते हैं। जनगणना के वक्त धर्म के एक कॉलम में आदिवासियों की स्वयं को 'अन्य' की कैटेगरी में रखना पड़ता है, जो उन्हें पसंद नहीं है। उनका मानना है कि उनका धर्म 'आदि धर्म' है, जो सबसे प्राचीन धर्म है, फिर केंद्र सरकार द्वारा उनके धर्म को क्यों मान्यता नहीं दी जा रही है? वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना में करीब 79 लाख से ज्यादा लोगों ने धर्म के कॉलम में 'अन्य' भरा, जबकि 49 लाख से ज्यादा लोगों ने 'अन्य' नहीं, बल्कि 'सरना' भरा। इन 49 लाख लोगों में से 42 लाख लोग झारखंड के रहने वाले थे। बंगाल और ओडिशा के करीब सवा चार लाख लोगों ने भी 'सरना' भरा। झारखंड में 32 जनजातियों रहती हैं,
उपसमाध्यक्ष (श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर): आप विषय पर बोलिए।

श्री दीपक प्रकाश: सर, यह बिल का विषय नहीं है।

श्रीमती महुआ माजी: उनका यह कहना था कि 'सरना' कोई धर्म नहीं है, 'हिन्दू' धर्म है। इसीलिए वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना से पहले 'सरना धर्म कोड' की मांग के लिए आंदोलन हुआ था।

उपसमाध्यक्ष (श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर): धन्यवाद, महुआ जी।

श्रीमती महुआ माजी: सर, हमारा यह सवाल है कि क्या रूलिंग पार्टी पोलिटिकल फायदे के लिए...(व्यवधान)...\[22 December, 2022\]

१२५

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRRA SINGH NAGAR): Shri Sandosh Kumar P – Not present. Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla. केवल एम. मोहम्मद अब्दुल्ला जी की बात रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी।

SHRI M. MOHAMED ABDULLA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity given to speak in this august House on The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022, which proposes to include Narikoravan and Kurivikkaran communities in the list of Scheduled Tribes in the State of Tamil Nadu.

I really welcome this Bill as it deals with social engineering. It proposes to include some of the people of this country who were marginalized even now due to
hierarchical social system based on underlying notion of purity and pollution which further denies mass participation in the development of the nation.

Sir, as my floor leader, hon. Tiruchi Siva Anna, has said that even after 72 years of our Constitution, we are still identifying the marginalized communities to be added under Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from each State.

Our veteran leader, Dr. Kalaingar, raised a request to the Union Government in 2013 for including Narikuravar community in the ST List. Sir, DMK, in its Election Manifesto, in 2021, had assured that the Union Government will be urged to accord ST status for Narikuravar community. As assured, our beloved leader, hon. Chief Minister, Thalapathi M.K. Stalin, after assuming charge as the Chief Minister, had written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister to place Narikuravar under ST category.

Our hon. Chief Minister, Thalapathi M.K. Stalin, had personally visited habitations of the community a few months back to create public awareness about difficulties faced by such oppressed communities across the nation and to expose the sad truth that all social upliftment opportunities are denied to them by the so-called upper castes which are enjoying the maximum privileges in the country and deny all benefits to that community. This was pointed out by Smt. Mausam Noor also and thereby reassured the community that the issue will be taken up with the Union Government. It was reassured that the issue will be taken up with the Union Government. Due to continuous efforts of our leader, Shri M.K. Stalin, the announcement has come at a time when DMK is celebrating its ‘Mupperum Vizha’. Sir, this announcement will provide social justice to the youth of Narikovaran community in education and employment. ...(Time-Bell rings)...

Sir, I would like to remind this august House that in 2016 our beloved leader, ex-Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Kalaingar, had requested our hon. Prime Minister to include the fishermen community also in the Scheduled Tribes List. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR): Thank you.

SHRI M. MOHAMED ABDULLA: Sir, before I conclude, I would again like to highlight the yeomen services rendered, in this regard, by our leaders, Dr. Kalaingar and Thalapathy M.K. Stalin, for the rights of the oppressed.

Fishermen are also one of the most deprived and vulnerable communities in India. And, therefore, deserve all the constitutional protection.

So, while supporting this Bill, I call upon the Union Government to expedite the inclusion of fishermen community in the Scheduled Tribes list.
DR. K. LAXMAN (Uttar Pradesh): Thank you, Sir, for allowing me to speak on the
Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill.

Particularly, for the last few days we have been witnessing how Modi ji’s
Government has given due importance to the oppressed, depressed, and neglected
communities by introducing Bills pertaining to Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Himachal
Pradesh, and Chhattisgarh. As pointed out, the Narikovaran and Kurivikkaran tribes
of Tamil Nadu have merely 27,000 population. In spite of that Modi ji has taken a
decision to include these communities in the ST list. This shows the concern of the
Modi ji’s Government towards the oppressed sections of the society. We all know, 75
साल की आजादी में लगभग 50 साल से ऊपर कांग्रेस ने हुकूमत की और ज्यादा समय तक एक ही परिवार सतो में था। कांग्रेस ने पिछड़े, दलित, बंदित, शोषित, श्रीदित, अनुशुष्कित जनजाति के लोगों को किस तरह से वंचित किया, यह तो इतिहास है, लेकिन मोदी जी की सरकार में अंतिम पंक्ति में बैठने वाले लोगों के हित के लिए सोचा जा रहा है, irrespective of cast, creed, religion, region, and language, much importance and due importance is being given
to these sections. This is the greatness of Narendra Modi ji. वे कस्मीर बैली के अंदर हमारे पसंदादा मुसलमानों के हित के लिए भी सोच रहे हैं। मैं अबीरी मोचा, सताधारी दल का राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष होने के नाते यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब से मोदी जी ने सता संभाली है, तब से हमलेत ही ऐतिहासिक और महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय लिए गए हैं। यह ऐतिहासिक प्रून में रवन की चीज है। पहली बार नेशनल कमीशन फॉर बैकवर्ड कलास को, पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग को संयोजनातिक दर्जा दिया। संयोजनातिक दर्जा देने के समय कांग्रेस पार्टी और वामपंथियों ने पालियांमेंट और राज्य सभा में किस तरह विरोध किया, इसके बारे में जनता जानती है। इसके अलावा आंबीरी के लिए ग्रीक लेना में छह लाख वार्षिक आय थी, जिसको बढ़ाकर आठ लाख किया गया। पहली बार परलिक सेक्टर अंडरटेकिस्ट्स के कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को आरक्षण देने का प्रावधान भी मोदी सरकार द्वारा किया जा रहा है। हमारे गुरुवार बच्चे सिफर जोगारा मांगने वाले ही नहीं, बल्कि रोजगार देने वाले बने। उसके महायात्रा से वेन्चर कैपिटल फंड, जो सिफर एससी/एसटी के लिए था, 2018 से 50-60 लाख से लेकर 15 करोड़ तक, आज हमारे नौजवानों को इस वेन्चर कैपिटल फंड की राशि वितरित की जा रही है। मुख्यमंत्री के लिए अगे मंत्रालय बनाया गया। मुख्यमंत्री के लिए लगभग 20 करोड़ का बजट बनाया गया है। आज मोदी जी की सरकार में 27 पिछड़ा वर्ग समाज के लोग मंत्रिमंडल में शामिल हुए हैं। इसमें 12 अनुशुष्कित जाति, 8 अनुषुष्कित जनजाति, 11 महिलाओं और 5 माइनरिटी के लोगों को शामिल किया गया है। यह हमारे मोदी जी का सामाजिक न्याय सृजन है। इसने ही नहीं, हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में 55 मंत्रियों में से 22 मंत्री पिछड़ा वर्ग समाज से हैं, यह बीजेपी की सोच है। यह हमारा सामाजिक न्याय है। इसे में आज लगभग 45 केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय हैं। वहाँ बैकलॉग पोस्ट्स हज़ारों की संख्या में थी। पहले जहां लगभग 9 या 10 प्रोफेसर, एसिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर ओबीयी समाज के थे, लेकिन हमारी मोदी जी
मोदी की सरकार के आने के बाद एक साल के अंदर लगभग तीन से चार हजार तक बेकार गोपर्स की मदद करने से यह पता लगता है कि आज किस तरह से ओबीसी समाज की उन्नति के लिए मोदी सरकार सोच रही है। 'शेनू एनिक्शन' के नाम पर हर बंक एससी, एसटी, विशेष के लिए लोन दे रहा और वे आज आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। कांग्रेस के समय में जब भी मिलने वाले समाज के लिए आरक्षण का मुदा आया, आज आदर्शी के बाद, काका कालेकर कमीशन से लेकर मंडल कमीशन तक, इस पालिकाओं में किस तरह से विरोध किया गया और किस तरह से उसे ठंडे बस्ते में डाला गया, इसे पूरा देखा जाता है। यह कांग्रेस पार्टी लोगों को सीमित घरेलू संसारी रहती है। स्थानीय इकाईयों में, वाहे महाराष्ट्र रहे हो, मध्य प्रदेश रहे हो, आंध्र प्रदेश रहे हो, तेलंगाना रहे हो, वहां ओबीसी समाज के लिए जो आरक्षण था, किस तरह इन सरकारों ने इस आरक्षण को खोया था। मगर महाराष्ट्र के अंदर हमारे फड़विस जी ने, हमारे शिवाजी जी की सरकार बाद में आई, उच्च न्यायालय में जाकर आंकड़े बताकर, इम्परिकल डेटा बताकर आज किस तरह से स्थानीय इकाईयों में भी आरक्षण किया जाने रहा है और मध्य प्रदेश में भी उस तरह से लागू किया जा रहा है, यह सभी जानते हैं। आंध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना में 34 प्रतिशत जो आरक्षण था, उसे हमने आज खो दिया है। लगभग 14 प्रतिशत हमारे ओबीसी समाज ने आज स्थानीय इकाईयों में आरक्षण खो दिया है। यह उनका रूपया है।

इतना ही नहीं, हमारा जो घूमनु समाज है, समाज के अंदर जो अल्पसंख्य वर्ग है, जो हमारी डिनोटिफाइड ट्राइबल्स, सेमी-नोमैडिक ट्राइबल्स के नाम से कहलाई जाती हैं, उनके लिए इवादे कमीशन बनाया गया था, तब महाराष्ट्र में हमारी फड़विस सरकार थी। आज मोदी जी की सरकार में वोल्फेर बोर्डर बनाकर इसकी राष्ट्रीय दी जा रही है। हमें यह जानकारी होनी चाहिए कि सीड फेड के माध्यम से फाइनेंशियल असिस्टेंस, डायरेक्ट एम्प्लोयमेंट दिया जा रहा है। मोदी जी ने शेनू एंड ट्राइबल्स के नाम पर जनजातीय गौरव दिवस मनाने की शुरुआत की। उसी तरह आज तेलंगाना में शेनू ट्राइबल्स के संबंध में हमारे कई बाइस ने बताया। आज तेलंगाना के अंदर एससी, एसटी, बीसी और माइनरिटी को धोखा दिया जा रहा है। स्टेट रिअर्नाइकेशन कमीशन के माध्यम से दो साल के अंदर एक जी.ओ. इश्तु करके तेलंगाना के अंदर जो शेनू ट्राइबल्स आबादी है, उस आबादी के अनुसार, ऐज पर कोण्स्टेट्ज्यूशन देने का प्रावधान होने के बावजूद भी नहीं दिया गया है। टीआरएस ऑफ वीआरएस बन गई है, यह केसीए आ की सरकार है। 2014 के मेनिफेस्टो में यह बताया गया कि उनको दो परसेंट रिङ्जवेशन देंगे, तो आबादी तो 10 परसेंट है, मगर मेनिफेस्टो में 12 परसेंट का एलान किया, तो किस तरह से एसटी लोगों को तेलंगाना में धोखा दिया गया। बाद में as per the Constitution, based on population, SC, ST reservation can be given. मगर वह भी नहीं दिया गया। जब हाई कोर्ट में एक पीआईएल 150 ऑफ 2015 की गई, ऐज पर पोपुलेशन 9.34 आरक्षण देने के लिए जब हाई कोर्ट ने डायरेक्शन दी, तब भी सरकार आगे नहीं आई। कोर्ट के डायरेक्शन को भी किस तरह से टुकरा दिया गया। बाद में, Tribal Advisory Council has got equal powers, at par with State Government. But, the CM himself being the Chairman of the Council, it has passed a resolution providing 9.34 per cent reservation to the STs in the State. उसे भी टुकरा दिया और उसे भी नहीं किया गया।

(उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए।)
After that, in 2017, the Tamil Nadu government agreed to the demands of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Shri K.R.N. Rajeshkumar, which was against the Constitution. The Union Government also agreed to the demands of the OBCs. They have betrayed the OBCs. They have no moral right.

Shri K.R.N. Rajeshkumar (Tamil Nadu): *"Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank the Union Government for agreeing to the demands of our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu."

* English translation of the original speech delivered in Tamil.
Nadu, leader of our party Mr. M.K. Stalin, to include the Communities, ‘Narikoravan’ and Kuruvikkaran’ in the list of Scheduled Tribes today. I convey my thanks for this gesture. We wholeheartedly welcome this Bill. When this Bill was passed in Lok Sabha, our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Mr. M.K. Stalin, conveyed his thanks to the Union Government. I would like to record his gratitude in this House. My hon. colleagues from the Bharatiya Janata Party, Shri G.V.L.Narasimha Rao and Dr .K. Lakshman participated in this debate in this House. They pointed out that this opportunity is given to a community which has a meagre population of 27,000 only.

Sir, I would like to record the view that social justice is not given on the basis of population. Social Justice is to be given to the people who are socially and educationally marginalised, who are deprived of their opportunities. I would like to record the fact that this right is guaranteed in the Constitution of India.

Our party, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK), is always a pioneer in championing the cause of social justice. I would like to point out that it is a known fact to this House and to the hon. Members of this House that our party, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK), has always been a role model to other political parties on the issue of ensuring social justice.

Sir, as per Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India, basic facilities such as road transport and drinking water facilities have to be given to the people of tribal communities. Sir, through you, I would like to request the hon. Minister that internet connectivity also should be given to these people. ...(Time-bell rings)... This is our state issue. Please give me more time.

The provision for internet connectivity should be included in basic amenities. I say this because, the basic aim of reservation is to ensure education and employment opportunities to the marginalised people. In the present age, holistic development in education and employment opportunities are possible only through having an access to internet connectivity. Private telecom companies are not providing internet connectivity to remote hilly areas, inhabited by people belonging to the community of Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, the Government has to take necessary steps to include provision of internet connectivity also in the basic infrastructure, to be given to the inhabitation of the people of Scheduled Tribes. As per article 275(1) of the Constitution of India, hon. Minister, who is responsible for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, has to take steps to provide internet facilities also.

Moreover, as per the request of Government of Tamil Nadu, many communities including Kurumba, Gounders and some sub-castes affiliated to the community, also have to be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes. The Union Government has to take necessary steps accordingly.
With these words, I conclude my speech. I once again thank you for giving me this opportunity."

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra pradesh): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. This Bill relates to the State of Tamil Nadu. Merely including certain communities in the ST list and giving them the status is not sufficient. It is the duty of the Government to create infrastructure like drinking water, housing, hygienic conditions, healthcare, education, employment, roads and transport, etc.

The people belonging to the Scheduled Tribe communities are subjected to discrimination and humiliation. In order to avoid this and prevent crime against them, Section 21(2) in the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act states about the identification of the areas where the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are likely to be subjected to atrocities, and adoption of such measures so as to ensure safety for such members. Then, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995, have been framed. Rule 3(1) of the said rules castes duty upon the State Government to delineate the 'identified areas' where the members of SC/ST communities are vulnerable to being subjected to atrocities and adoption of necessary measures to ensure their safety.

As of now, in Andhra Pradesh, Srikakulam, Kadapa and East Godavari districts have been identified and declared as atrocity-prone areas under the said rules. But given the present situation in the State of Andhra Pradesh, the entire area where the ST population is living is not safe.

The Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act was enacted in the year 1996 to give effect to the provisions inserted in the Constitution vide 73rd Amendment Act and were made applicable to the Panchayats in the Scheduled Areas. The Act specifically states that a State shall not make any law under Part-IX of the Constitution which is inconsistent with certain features including the provision that a State legislation on the Panchayats may be made that shall be in consonance with the customary law, social and religious practices and traditional management practices of community resources. The Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be consulted before making the acquisition of land in the Scheduled Areas for development projects and before re-settling or rehabilitating persons affected by such projects in the Scheduled Areas. The actual planning and implementation of the projects in the Scheduled Areas shall be co-ordinated at the
State level. But, the State Government is doing all the activities contrary to the above said law which is detrimental to the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes.

Previously, Andhra Pradesh granted permission to projects to private companies in the Scheduled Areas leasing out the land in violation of the Land Transfer Act. In 1997, the same was set aside by the High Court. Moreover, as per the National Hydro Power Policy, hydro projects are given to private companies without competition. Due to the present Government’s actions, the tribal culture is in danger and being destroyed with the stoppage of hydro projects.

* Further, in the name of SEZs, assigned lands of tribals have been abolished. They wanted to sell it to private companies. * Several other allegations are also there. He also promised free electricity up to 200 units to the tribals.

*(Time-bell rings.) I am concluding, Sir. They did not give it to anyone except those who are in the tandas. They have stopped opening their mouths on the promise of converting tribal tandas and hamlets into Panchayats. The State Government should immediately withdraw the decision. The tribal culture and their lands should be protected. It cannot be allotted to the bauxite mines or any other hydro projects in tribal tandas. Thank you, Sir.*

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.**
नरेन्द्र मोदी के निर्देशन और कूर्फिकारण समुदाय की प्रविष्टि सममित करने, इक्लूजन करने की चर्चा की साथ ही साथ आदिवासी जनजाति, ड्राइवर कम्युनिटी की अध्ययन समस्याओं पर भी विचार किया, चर्चा की इस पर सामाजिक, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक और राजनैतिक दृष्टि से भी लोगों ने अपने विचार रखा।

मैं सबसे पहले आज तमिलनाडु के उन लोगों को बोधाइ देता हूँ, जिन्हें काफी वर्ष से न्याय की अपेक्षा थी। इस समबंध में आदरणीय ग्रामिण मंत्री नरेंद्र भाई मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में उन्हें न्याय मिले और इस सदन में चर्चा के उपरान्त सदन के माध्यम से इस आदेश को पारित करते हुए उनके अधिकारों को संवेदनशीलता में संरक्षित किया जाये। नरिकुएन और कूर्फिकारण, ये पर्यायवादी शब्द पिछले कई वर्षों से, यानी आजजोज के बाद से लगातार उन्हें उत्पीड़ित रहे, अधिकारों से विष्कार रहे और न्याय की गुहार लगाते रहे। इनकी आवाज बहुत कम है, जिसकी चर्चा माननीय सदस्यों ने की। समय-समय पर इसके पहले भी, क्योंकि लगातार कई राज्यों की ऐसी विस्तारित व्यापारों के, ऐसी जनजाति समस्याओं को लेकर माननीय प्राविंग मंत्री के नेतृत्व में इस सदन में चर्चा हो, इसका प्रयत्न होता है। पिछले सत्र में भी और इस सत्र में भी कई ऐसे विविध लाकर इन लोगों को न्याय मिले, यह सुनिश्चित किया गया। इस समुदाय की आवाज बहुत कम है।

उपसमापति महोदय, आप और हम सभी इस बात से अवगत हैं कि ड्राइवर, यानी जनजाति समुदाय को कैरेक्टर बेड, यानी चार्टर्ड गृहों के आधार पर पहचान करते हुए सूचीकर्ता किया जाता रहा है और किया गया है। उसमें कहा गया है कि उसका अपना डिस्ट्रिक्ट कल्यन है, उसकी अपनी जीवन पद्धति है, उसकी अपनी सांस्कृतिक विरासत है। उसके साथ-साथ ही यह कहा गया है कि उसमें साइनस की समस्या है, यानी कहने में भी हिंदीचिनन, कहना है, फिर भी काफी सोच-विचार करके कि आज कहना है या कहना नहीं है, आज स्थिति सामाजिक नहीं है, अपने मन में ही ऐसा सोच कर वह अपने को बैक-आउट कर लेता है कि ठीक है, आगे कभी कहेंगे। ऐसा सोच कर वह अपनी बातों को सहजता के साथ प्रस्तुत नहीं कर पाता है। साइनस के रूप में कि उसे सब कुछ आता है, लेकिन वह बता नहीं पाता है, वैसा ही उसका परिचय है। उसी तरीके से वह आइसोलेशन के साथ, यानी सुदूरपश्चिम क्षेत्रों में रहना पसंद करता है। वह पहाड़ों में, पहाड़ों से फिरे हुए जंगलों के बीच के गाँवों में अपनी हट बना कर, अपने कबीलों की हड़तल से सोच कर और वही सांस्कृतिक हड़तल से आ-उपराज्य का साधन बूढ़ते हुए शाति के साथ अपना जीवन चाहना करता है। अपनी सांस्कृतिक कृति के प्रति अग्रवाद प्रेम रखते हुए इस प्रकृति के साथ जुड़ा हुआ रहता है। जंगलों में वन आधारित जो माननीय उपलब्ध होता है, वह उसके साथ जुड़ा हुआ।

कई समुदाय ऐसे हैं। जो इसके बारे में कहा गया है कि ये जंगलों में रहते हैं, सिकार करते हैं, पेड़, फल, कंद-मूल के भरोसे रहते हैं और कुछ इस तरह के मोटे अनाज उगाते हैं। इस मोटे अनाज के लिए माननीय प्रयाग मंत्री जी ने यूनाइटेड नेशंस को लिख कर यह बताया कि हमें इस वर्ष को मोटे अनाज के रूप में, ‘मिलेट ईयर’ के रूप में मनाना चाहिए। यूएन ने इसकी स्थीति की और यह वर्ष ‘मिलेट वर्ष’ के रूप में मनाया जा रहा है। इस मिलेट का उपादेय करने वाले इन जंगलों में रहने वाले लोग हैं। इन जंगलों में रहने वाले लोग दी जीवन पद्धति मोटे अनाज के साथ जुड़ी हुई है। यह उनका परिचय है, बैकब्लॉड उनका परिचय है। इस हड़तल से साइनस होने के कारण उनकी आवाज को समझने में कई वर्ष लगे। अतः नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में इस सदन में इस विचार के साथ यह बिल लाया गया कि उनकी आवाज, उनकी गूंह हमें समझनी चाहिए,
बजाय इसके कि हम उनके बारे में बहुत सारी बातें कहें, जिनकी आबादी कम है। आपने इन आँकड़ों में देखा होगा, इन आँकड़ों में खास कर इस समुदाय की जो बात कही गई है, उसकी आबादी 5 हजार है, लेकिन 131 करोड़ आबादी के देश में 5 हजार लोगों की आबाद भी यह सरकार सुन सकती है, यह इस बात का प्रतीक है। इसलिए हमें बेहद प्रसन्नता है कि काफी माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात का समर्थन किया कि उन्हें सूचीबद्ध किया जाए।

उपसभापति महादेव, इसके साथ-साथ कई माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने-अपने राज्यों के बारे में भी कहा है। भारत सरकार, आदरणीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में चल रही सरकार संवेदनशील है, सहजता के साथ, सरलता के साथ रहने वाले लोगों को संवेदनशीलता के साथ कैसे देखा जाए, यह इस सरकार की प्राथमिकता है। इसलिए इसके साथ ही आप देखेंगे कि इससे पहले उत्तर प्रदेश का बिल पास हुआ, अभी हम इसके बाद कार्यात्मक का, हिमाचल प्रदेश का या और भी कई प्रदेशों की समस्या का समाधान कर रहे हैं। इसके अलावा हमारी जो पद्धति है, हमारी जो मॉडेलिंग है, जिस प्रावधान के तहत हम यह काम कर रहे हैं, उसमें कहा गया है कि उनके दिसिन्टेक्ट कल्वर को ध्यान में रखते हुए ही यह सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि उन सारे समुदायों को, जो चारित्रिक गुणों के साथ, परंपरागत ढंग से वर्षों से एक लोकतात्त्‍विक विश्वास के साथ इस देश में जी रहे हैं, उनें न्याय मिलना चाहिए। इन सभी माँगों के बारे में राज्य सरकारों से हमारा यह कहना है कि वे अभी ढंग से एन्थ्रोपोलॉजी के साथ, एथनोग्राफी रिपोर्ट के साथ इन सारी चीजों को प्रस्तुत करें। आप जानते हैं कि इस देश में कुछ संस्थाएं हमारे लोकतात्त्‍विक मूल्यों को बरकरार रखने के लिए कार्य करती हैं। उदाहरण के लिए चुनाव आयोग एक स्वतंत्र इंडियाई के रूप में काम करता है, ताकि देश में लोकतात्त्‍विक आधार पर सरकार चुनी जाए। इसी तरह रजिस्ट्रार जनरल एंड सेंसस कमिश्नर ऑफ इंडिया लगातार इस बात के लिए प्रयत्न करता है कि देश की आबादी की सही तरह से गणना हो और जो शेजूल्ड ट्राइबल्स हैं, जो शेजूल्ड कास्ट्स हैं, उनकी सूची ठीक प्रकार से बनें। हमारी यह व्यवस्था है कि आरजे इन सारी चीजों पर गहन अध्ययन करने के बाद अपना मंत्र दे, उसके बाद नेशनल कमीशन फॉर शेजूल्ड ट्राइबल्स इसको देखता है और अपने कमेंट्स के साथ उसको आगे भेजता है। इस प्रक्रिया के बाद उस पर कंसल्टेशन की कार्यवाही शुरू होती है। इसी ढंग से हम सभी समुदायों के बारे में काम कर रहे हैं। मैंने कहा कि इस समाज में भी इस बात की चर्चा की थी कि हमारे पास जो मामले पैदा हों, उन पर अध्ययन का कार्य चल रहा है। जब इस अध्ययन की रिपोर्ट सरकार के मध्यम से आ जाएगी, तब उस रिपोर्ट को रजिस्ट्रार जनरल ऑफ इंडिया के पास भेजा जाएगा। उसके बाद उस पर जो सहमति हो, उनकी जो गुणात्मक चीजें होंगी, उनको ध्यान में रखें हुए हम उन सारी चीजों को सदन में लांगे और उन सबको कैसे न्याय मिल सके, यह सुनिश्चित करने का काम करेंगे।

महोदय, यह कार्य माननीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में चल रहा है, जिसका परिचय आप देख रहे हैं कि आज नरकरुणावर और कुरुविकरुण समुदाय का मामला यहां चल रहा है।

उपसभापति महोदय, कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने ट्राइबल्स एथनोसिटीज की भी बात कही है। आप सभी इस बात से अवगत हैं कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री, नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में सदन में शेजूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शेजूल्ड ट्राइबल्स (प्रविशेष ऑफ एथनोसिटीज) एक्ट, 1989 को और अधिक सशक्त कैसे बनाया जाए, इस पर चर्चा हुई। चर्चा के बाद इसके संशोधन को नये तरीके से पारित
किया गया, ताकि शेड्डुब्ल एक्ट एवं शेड्डुब्ल ड्राइब्ल पर कोई अत्याचार या अन्याय न हो, कोई एट्राइबेट न हो।

उपसमाप्ति महोदय, भारत सरकार की यह विशेषता है कि जो लोकसभा में, उनको राज्यों के माध्यम से संयुक्त, बेहतर एवं प्रभावी बनाया जाए ताकि जो जनजातीय क्षेत्र है, द्राइब्ल एरियाज हैं, उनकी अच्छे तरीके से गवर्नेंस हो सके। पेसा एक्ट के माध्यम से, और अधिक अच्छी तरह से गवर्नेंस हो, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए हमारा मंत्रालय काम कर रहा है। हम लगतार पंचायती राज मंत्रालय के साथ संबंध करते हुए इस पर काम कर रहे हैं। इसी तरीके से देश में फोरेस्ट राइद्रेक्ट एक्ट के माध्यम से फोरेस्ट कम्युनिटी के अधिकार, गांवों में रहने वाले परम्परागत वनवासियों और जंगलों में रहने वाले लोगों को अधिकार दिए गए हैं। रिक्रोमीशन ऑफ फोरेस्ट राइट्स एक्ट के माध्यम से, उनके जीवन का जो आधार है, उसमें और अधिक मजबूती आए, इसका ध्यान रखा गया है।

उपसमाप्ति महोदय, भारत सरकार इस समय जो नई शिक्षा नीति लेकर आई है, में बताना चाहूँगा कि नया एजुकेशन पूर्वसूची में जो कंटेंटिय संरक्षण दिया जा रहा है, उनमें द्राइब्ल के लिए अलग से भी चेतावनी दिए गए हैं। वह सदन इस बात से अवगत है कि द्राइब्ल के 700 से भी अधिक ऐसे समूह हैं, जिनके अपने डायलेक्ट्स हैं, अपनी भाषा है, अपनी परम्परा है। द्राइब्ल एरियाज की एजुकेशन में एक बड़ी रुचाव लेबेजों की भी है। जब हम और आप सदन में चर्चा करते हैं, तो कई माननीय सदस्य अपनी भाषा में उसका इंटरप्रिटेशन सुनते हैं, वे ऐसा इसलिए करते हैं, क्योंकि भाषा का एक बैरियर है। इसी तरह शेड्डुब्ल ड्राइब्ल के लिए भी भाषा का एक बहुत बड़ा संकट है, लेकिन नई शिक्षा नीति के तहत, जितनी भी द्राइब्ल लेबेजों हैं, उनको प्रोटेक्ट किया जाए, यह व्यवस्था नए भाई मोर्ट से नेतृत्व में की गई है।

माननीय उपसमाप्ति महोदय, कहने के लिए और भी बहुत सारी बातें हैं, लेकिन में आप्रव देकर कहा हूँ कि निरक्षितरण और कुरुक्षेत्र जनजातियों को इस सदन के माध्यम से पारित किया जाए। ये समुदाय इस इंतजार में हैं कि उन्हें न्याय मिले।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, hon. Minister. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 to modify the list of Scheduled Tribes in the State of Tamil Nadu, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill. In Clause 2, there is one Amendment (No.1) by Shri Elamaram Kareem. He is not present. Amendment not moved.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.
Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

OBSERVATION BY THE CHAIR - contd.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, before I move to the next Bill, there is one clarification.

Hon. Members, the hon. Leader of Opposition on 13th, 14th and 16th December, 2022 had demanded that I must express regret or say that I had no powers in allowing him and others to speak in respect of notices given under Rule 267 and I had promised that I will be back with facts. So, I am keeping facts before you.

Hon. Members, levelling unfounded allegations against the Chair is a serious matter. With reference to the same, I wish to point out this. Hon. Members, rulings made by the hon. Chairman on 8th December, 2022 and several times thereafter are binding on all of us and I too am not an exception in following that. Forgive me to repeat, on 13th December, 2022, hon. LoP was allowed to speak despite that his notice not admitted and, on 14th, he had not given any notice and the Chair reminded him about this. It was just a factual correction as, in his submission, the hon. LoP had said that he had given a notice. I would also like to underline that there is no direction or indication in the records which suggest that I stopped him from making his submission. In fact, on 13th December, I allowed him to read his notice on the floor of the House.

Hon. Members, regarding the allegation that I do not give Members from the other side a chance to speak and that I do not look towards them, I would like to clarify that this is factually incorrect. How can the Chair prevent hon. Members from whichever side from speaking whose notice has been accepted and listed under the rules? Besides, there is a freedom of speech available to Members to raise any issue on the floor of the House. However, such freedom is subject to the provisions of the Constitution. It is not free for all. The proceedings of the House need to be conducted in a structured manner. If everyone is allowed to speak at the same time as per their wish, there will be utter chaos and no meaningful discussion will take place. It would
send a very wrong picture before the nation. We must adhere ourselves to the provisions of the rules of the House. Only then, we would be able to do justice to the cause for which we have been sent to this House.

Hon. Members, rules are collectively framed and approved by all of us in this august House. Chair is duty bound to conduct the House in accordance with those rules. If Chair, in exercise of those rules, does not allow an hon. Member to speak on issues not listed or admitted under the rules, it should not be taken as partisanship.

Hon. Members, the Chair draws its powers from you and this House. Therefore, sitting on this Chair, no person can afford to be for or against anyone. Thank you.

GOVERNMENT BILLS - contd.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we would take up the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 2022.

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

मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन मुंडा) : महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :-

"कर्नाटक राज्य की अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची को संशोधित करने के लिए संविधान (अनुसूचित जनजातियां) आदेश, 1950 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर, लोक सभा द्वारा पारित रूप में, विचार जाए किया जाए।"

श्री उपसभापति : मंत्री जी, यदि आप कुछ और बोलना चाहते हैं, तो बोल सकते हैं, आपके पास बोलने का मौका है।

श्री अर्जुन मुंडा : सर, मैं अभी नहीं बोलना चाहता।

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है, आप माननीय सदस्यों के बोलने के बाद बोलेंगे।

श्री अर्जुन मुंडा : जी हाँ।

The question was proposed.
श्री अरुण सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसमापति जी, यह बिल जो आया है, उसमें काँडू कुरूबा, जो पहले ही सीमित नम्बर 16 पर था और बेटा-कुरूबा, जो basically मैंसूर, चामराजनगर और कोंडू जिलों में है और विशेष रूप से एक ही तरीके के या उसी से मिलते-जुलते उसके भाई हैं, उनकों भी जोड़ने का काम किया गया है। इसको कर्नाटक सरकार ने पहले असंभव में पास किया, उसके बाद मानसीय मंत्री जी ने लोक संवाद में इसको रखा, यह उस सदन से पास हुआ और अभी यह राज्य समा में चर्चा के लिए आया है। इसका विवेचन करता हूँ।

उपसमापति महोदय, कर्नाटक में आदिवासी समाज के जो लोग हैं, कर्नाटक की प्रगति में उनका बहुत बड़ा योगदान है। देश की आजादी में भी कर्नाटक के आदिवासी समाज के जो महापुरुष हैं, उनकी भी गाथाएँ पूरे कर्नाटक में गायी जाती हैं। चाहे वित्त, धन या समय, कर्नाटक के मानव समाज के तरीके से उसके लिए स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के समय जो लड़ाई लड़ी, उसके लिए सिर्फ कर्नाटक की पूरी जनता ही नहीं, पूरे देश के लोग आज उनको याद करते हैं। इन्हीं की बदौलत भारत आज स्वतंत्र है और इसमें सबसे बड़ा योगदान आदिवासी समाज का ही रहा है।

(समापति महोदय कीवासीन हुए )

महोदय, कर्नाटक सरकार के पहले proposal पर, तीन प्रकार के एसटी समाज के लोग, जिसमें विद्वान, परिवार और तलाब हैं, इन तीनों को हमारी सरकार द्वारा पहले एसटी का दर्जा मिल चुका है। यह भी हमारी सरकार के प्रयासों के द्वारा ही हुआ है। कर्नाटक में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार है। वहाँ बाद सरकार में येदुरप्पा जी थे, तब महार्षि वाल्मीकि के नाम से, जो कि आदिवासी समाज से आते हैं, उनके नाम से दूसरे प्रदेश में छुट्टी की घोषणा करने का काम किया था। इस प्रकार हमारी सरकार ने ही उस समय इसके लिए स्टेट हॉलिडे की घोषणा करने का काम किया। उसी प्रकार से जब वहाँ हमारी सरकार थी और येदुरप्पा जी मुख्य मंत्री थे, उस समय वाल्मीकि भवन भी बना। हमारी सरकार है, उसके मध्य से और मुख्य मंत्री के प्रयासों से आदिवासी समाज के लिए आज एक सेपरेट मंत्रालय बना है। देश की आजादी के बाद 5 दशक कांग्रेस ने शासन किया। कर्नाटक में भी 5 दशक से अधिक कांग्रेस का शासन रहा, कांग्रेस की सता रही, लेकिन उसने कर्नाटक में कभी आदिवासियों का मंत्रालय नहीं बनाया। इसलिए कर्नाटक में आदिवासियों के लिए मंत्रालय बनाने का काम अगर किसी ने किया है, तो हमारी भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने किया है। उसकी अभी घोषणा हुई है और उसका एक separate मंत्रालय बना है। वाल्मीकि समाज के लिए वहाँ पर Development Board भी बना है। और तो और, मैं बताना चाहूँगा कि वहाँ के एक पूर्व मुख्य मंत्री अर्थ प्रकार का कार्यकर्ता देश है! आदिवासी समाज के सबसे बड़े नेता, जो कि वहाँ मंत्री भी हैं और भारतीय जनता पार्टी के हैं, उनके लिए अभी एक महीने पहले इस प्रकार का कार्यकर्ता देश - 'पेडा' कहना, 'पेडा' का मतलब 'मुख्य' होता है। इस प्रकार 'मूख्य', 'अनपढ़' की बात उन्होंने की। इसको पूरे समाज में ही नहीं, पूरे कर्नाटक में अपमानजनक माना जाता है। किसी आदिवासी मंत्री के बारे में वहाँ के कांग्रेस के पूर्व मुख्य मंत्री ने सरेराम, publically इस प्रकार का अपमान करने वाली बात कही। दूसरी तरफ वहाँ
पर हमारी सरकार है। उसके द्वारा आदिवासियों के आरक्षण के लिए निर्मय लिया गया। आदिवासियों का आरक्षण बढ़ाना चाहिए, यह निर्मय अभी पिछले महीने ही लिया गया। पहले हमारी कोर कमेटी में इस पर निर्मय हुआ, फिर केवल इसकी चर्चा हुई कि आदिवासियों का आरक्षण बढ़ाना चाहिए और पूरी केबिनेट ने एक सम्मति से, सर्वसम्मति से कर्नाटक में आदिवासियों का 3 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन था, उसको 7 परसेंट करने का काम - 3 परसेंट से बढ़ा कर उसे 7 परसेंट करने का काम अभी भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने किया है। अभी वहाँ असंतोष का अधिवेशन चल रहा है। उस अधिवेशन में भी आदिवासियों को 7 परसेंट reservation का दर्जा वहाँ पर प्राप्त हो जायेगा। यह ऐसःित है कि हमारी सोच में, हमारी नीतियों में भरे पहले अगर कोई आता है, तो आदिवासियों का कल्याण ही आता है। अलम-अलग प्रकार से, चाहे प्री-मैट्रिक स्कॉलरशिप की बात हो, केवल कर्नाटक सरकार के माध्यम से वहाँ पर 2 लाख से ऊपर आदिवासियों के बच्चों को स्कॉलरशिप देने का काम हुआ। उसी प्रकार से पोस्ट-मैट्रिक में 3,58,000 लोगों को लाभ देने का काम हुआ है। केलोशिप में भी 37 करोड़ रुपए खर्च करके उनको लाभ देने का काम हुआ है। हमारे जो आदिवासी, जनजातीय समाज हैं, अलम-अलग योजनाओं के माध्यम से उनके विकास का काम हो रहा है। चूँकि यह कर्नाटक से संबंधित बिल है, इसलिए मैं सिक्फ कर्नाटक के बारे में बता रहा हूँ। हमारी सरकार के द्वारा वहाँ पर सारी सुविधाओं से युक्त जैसे आदर्श आवासीय विधालय खोलने का काम किया गया है।

मानववर, जब वर्ष 1999 में अलम वो देश के प्रधान मंत्री थे, तब उन्होंने संपरंप मंत्रालय बनाने का काम किया और आज मोदी जी की प्रेरणा से, जैसा मैंने कहा कि कर्नाटक सरकार में भी आदिवासियों के लिए अलग से मंत्रालय बनाया गया है। यह पहली बार है, जब प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में सरकार में देश की आजादी के बाद सर्वोच्च आदिवासी समुदाय के मंत्री हैं।

चूँकि नार्थ-इस्ट में सबसे अधिक आदिवासी रहते हैं, इसलिए नार्थ-इस्ट में किस प्रकार से विकास हो - इस दिशा में तेजी से काम हो रहा है। डोनर मंत्रालय भी बनाने का काम किया गया है।

भगवान बिरसा मुंडा, जिनको धरती बाबा कहा जाता है, भगवानस्वरूप माना जाता है, उनके नाम पर आदिवासी गौरव दिवस की घोषणा भी प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने की है।

पहले जब पवश्री, पद्म भूषण आदि अवार्ड मिलते थे, तो आदिवासी लोग बहुत दूर रहते थे, उनको यह अवार्ड बहुत कम मिलता था। यह मोदी सरकार ही है, जो हमारे जनजातीय समाज के जिन लोगों ने अलम-अलग क्षेत्रों में अच्छा काम किया है, उनको ढूँढ-ढूँढ करके, उनके नाम का चयन करके यह अवार्ड देने का काम करती है। राष्ट्रपति की बारे में तो सभी लोगों ने बता ही दिया है।

मानववर, मुझे ध्यान है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी एक-डेढ़ महीने पहले मानगढ़ धाम गए थे। वह प्रेरणा का स्थल है। मानगढ़ धाम के लोगों ने देश की आजादी के लिए लड़ाई लड़ी और वहाँ पर 1,500 लोगों की हत्याएं हुईं। उनमें बच्चे, महिलाएं और बुजुर्ग भी थे। अंग्रेजों ने सरेंद्र उनको गंधियों से मूर दिया। हम ऐसे आदिवासी समाज, जनजातीय समाज को कैसे भूल सकते हैं? प्रधान मंत्री जी जब गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री थे, तब उन्होंने वहाँ पर सड़क भी बनवाने का काम किया, वहाँ पर कई भवन भी बने। अभी उन्होंने कहा है कि मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात, राजस्थान और महाराष्ट्र राज्य मिल कर इस पर विचार करें कि वहाँ पर किस प्रकार से और विकास हो सके, क्योंकि पूरे देश भर के लोग मानगढ़ जाना चाहते हैं। वह देश की एकता और अखण्डता के लिए
प्रेरणा का स्थल बने। उन्होंने कहा कि वे राज्य मिल करके एक योजना बनाएं और उस योजना के लिए जिलना भी पैसा लगेगा, तब पैसा केंद्र सरकार देगी और वह प्रेरणा स्थल भव्य तरीके से बनेगा। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अभी इस तरह की घोषणा की है, इसलिए आज आदिवासी समाज मोदी जी के साथ खड़ा है।

मान्यवर, कोई भी स्कीम हो, चाहे नल से जल की स्कीम हो, अगर देखें, तो दूर-दराज के क्षेत्रों में पीने के पानी की दिक्कत होती है। किरोड़ी लाल मीणा जी बैठे हुए हैं, वे सब जानते हैं। वहाँ पर दूर जंगल से पीने का पानी लाया जाता था। वहाँ पर न तो कुआँ था और न ही और कोई अन्य व्यवस्था थी। इस कारण से सोचा कि नल से जल की योजना शुरू की जाए। वर्ष 2019 में 'जल जीवन मिशन' की शुरुआत हुई। आदिवासी समाज, जनजातीय समाज, जो किनारे रहता है, उसको पीने का पानी मिलता चाहिए। इस योजना के तहत धीरे-धीरे आट करोड़ से अधिक घरों में नल से जल पहुँच चुका है। जनजातीय समाज को सबसे ज्यादा कष्ट होता था, जिसको मोदी जी ने दूर करने का काम किया है। इसके साथ ही, वे लकड़ी काटकर लाते थे और लकड़ी के माध्यम से खाना बनाने का काम करते थे। इससे महिलाओं को बहुत परेशानी होती थी। उनके शरीर के अंदर 200 सिग्नेट के बिस्तर मुआ जाता था। वे जो लकड़ी काटकर लाती थीं, वह कभी-कभी गीली होती थी, लेकिन घर के लोगों को खाना देने के लिए वे लकड़ियाँ को सुखाती थीं। फिर किसी तरह से भोजन भी करते थे। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 'उज्ज्वला योजना' की शुरुआत की और 'उज्ज्वला योजना' के माध्यम से, आज आदिवासी संस्थाओं के अधिकांश लोगों के पास उज्ज्वला का गैस कर्नल अनशन है। इसके साथ-साथ, जो उनके प्रोडक्टस हैं, महुआ है, शहद है या जो फॉरेस्ट के और आइटम्स हैं, अगर किसी ने उन्हें एमएसपी देने का काम, एमएसपी में लाने का काम किया है, तो देश के प्रधान मंत्री, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने किया है। तार, यह बिल बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। जो कर्नल के आदिवासी समाज के लोग हैं, वे अपने आपको अलग महसूस करते थे, यह बिल उनके लिए लाया गया है। इससे जो बेट्ठा-कुरूबा ट्राइब था, अब उन्हें न्याय मिलेगा। वहाँ जो पॉच-सात हजार लोग रहते हैं, उन्हें न्याय मिलेगा, इसलिए मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

OBSERVATION BY THE CHAIR - contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, my attention has been drawn to a statement imparted by the hon. Chairperson of the UPA on December 21, 2022, mentioning and I quote, “A troubling new development is the calculated attempt underway to delegitimize the judiciary. Ministers and even a high constitutional authority have been enlisted to making speeches attacking the judiciary on various grounds.” The observations are severely inappropriate, indicating lack of faith in democracy, making this exceptional response unavoidable.

Hon. Members, you would recall that in my maiden address to this august House I had underlined that and quote, “In any democracy, parliamentary sovereignty
is inviolable. We all here are under oath to preserve it. Power of the Parliament of the day to act in exercise of its constituent power to amend by way of addition, variation or repeal, any provision of this Constitution in accordance with the procedure is unqualified and supreme, not amenable to Executive attention or judicial intervention, except for the purpose of deciding any case involving a substantial question of law as to interpretation of the Constitution envisaged in Article 145(3) of the Constitution.”

Hon. Members, parliamentary sovereignty is quintessential to democracy and is non-negotiable. Subscribing to this is not optional, if democracy has to sustain and blossom. I had then emphasized that democracy blossoms and flourishes when its three facets — Legislature, Judiciary and Executive — scrupulously adhere to their respective domains. The sublimity of Doctrine of Separation of Powers is realised when the Legislature, Judiciary and the Executive optimally function in tandem and togetherness, meticulously ensuring scrupulous adherence to respective jurisdictional domain.

Further, I had indicated that this House is imminently positioned to take affirmative steps to bring out congeniality amongst three wings of governance. The statement, imparted by the hon. Chairperson of the UPA, is far distanced from my reflections. Delegitimising the Judiciary is beyond my contemplation. It is a pillar of democracy. I would urge and expect leaders, across the political spectrum, to bear in mind not to subject the high Constitutional offices to partisan stances.

Now, Shri Sant Balbir Singh. It is the maiden speech of the hon. Member. ...(Interruptions)...

It shall be taken as maiden. The hon. Member has been very involved and very passionate with his work. The hon. Minister should be very happy that on this issue, which touches the heart of the hon. Minister, the hon. Member is making his maiden speech.

GOVERNMENT BILLS - contd.

The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 2022 - contd.

SHRI SANT BALBIR SINGH (Punjab): "Mr. Chairman Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak for the second time today. I am speaking for those tribes. It is my good fortune that I am speaking for the first time for those tribes. For their uplift

* English translation of the original speech delivered in Punjabi.
of whom, for their dignity, this Bill has been brought. I support this Bill and thank the hon. Minister that this Bill is connected with those tribes. There are people to understand their problems and difficulties and also talking about them here. So, until now, their woes were not listened to and I wish to cite a few examples here before you. I spoke for the first time but confusion got created and they said that I have already spoken. Then with those people how much would be happening as their woes are never listened to. They have been dwelling in the forests or other places for so long and have been suffering from all those adversities. For such people, they have brought this Bill and are discussing their issues. I thank all those who brought this Bill, also all those who helped in this, on my behalf and on behalf of my Party also. But I wish to say a few things here in this regard. These people have been ignored for centuries and they live near the nature. They worship nature and do not let air, water and earth get polluted. These people do not run factories and nobody is taking away others’ rights but they could not get their rights as they could not make their voices heard at the right places. It is a matter of sadness, but, today, we are discussing about giving them justice, we express our happiness on this also. When we see those castes or those poor people, then we don’t think as to what their caste is, but his condition; when a person is economically poor or socially poor then he is always exploited. Who exploits them? Their exploitation is done by those who have money power. Who does the exploitation? Exploitation is done by those who have the muscle power; who exploit them? Those who have the political power. So no one fights with a strong person but only exploit these poor people and when the atrocities are committed, then regarding that, our Gurus have said that for protecting the cow and the poor, we should remain prepared to sacrifice our lives because our very life is for the poor only. We should rise above considerations of our interests and talk about others because we have to take care of people who have been a part of the nature for so long, who have lived in this nation for so long but have never asked for anything for themselves. Their rights have been snatched also but they have never agitated because they have been happy with whatever they have got, happy with whatever nature gives us and have been confined to only attending to their families, children with whatever nature has given them. I say that all these sections that have lagged behind, their children, should be given education and they should be given employment. So, these castes should be given education, employment and respect because respect is the most important; these poor people do not ask for anything from others. I know because I work among such people, I interact with them and, therefore, I know them from their roots. These people are very honest, they work hard and never idle away their time because someone who does not even ask for his own
rights, how will he snatch others’ rights? So they are the real people, about whom Guru Nanak badshah said, “Chant the Holy name, do your duty and share if you can”. So, practice of these three things that our Gurus have said and to work honestly is the duty of a human being. And to chant the Holy name and then, to share, is a very big thing. We would see that in Punjab, there are many areas where the people are very poor also and migrant labour from other states also comes but I wish to say that no one sleeps hungry in Punjab. Why because they get parshad (food) from Guru ghars (religious/spiritual places) as Guru Nanak badshah had organised a Langar (community meals) with 13 rupees, 20 rupees, I mean 20 Mohars at that time; what was taught by those great men, even today, that Langar continues from Guru ghars and anybody, whether rich or poor, from any community, goes and gets the parshada from there. But today, there is a big need, something that has been understood after a long time with people making huge efforts and putting their contributions in this society, we need to work for their rights, it becomes our duty and our House. This House is for what purpose? For the progress of the nation, for taking the society forward, for people who have remained behind due to various reasons. I also wish to draw your attention towards those people whose castes may be high but they are very poor, economically very poor; similarly there would be some people among these tribes also who may have all the resources, yet getting their rights also. So, now for removing the economic poverty, it is a very important that criterion for judging the needy; for such measures, it should be economic conditions. Whether they are getting all these basic facilities, whether they are getting the right to life, whether their children are getting education or not, all these things we need to understand. Then only can we show our sympathies towards them and all their due rights, they should get but until now, they have not got. For a very long time, we hear such things and we also heard ‘Garibi Hatao (Remove Poverty)’ slogans but how the number of poor has increased, and how our society has lived? The reason is that the laws have been enacted but the laws have not been implemented properly and the benefits that the poor in the last row of the poor should have got, have not gone to them. This way, they have remained deprived, weak and that is how, their economic growth has not happened. Right to life is our fundamental right and this right to life has been given to us by the nature, by the Constitution and our Gurus also said that. But that right will only be exercised when the laws are implemented properly. Today, a big need in our country is, especially when we are leading the world community and talking of coming to the forefront, that will happen only when these down-trodden, exploited people who have been ill-treated in the name of casteism and whose rights have been taken away, to them we should become their support, we should hold their
hands and put our contribution to bring them forward. Who is a learned/ eminent person? He is the one in whose learned company, others are also elevated. We want a friend or well-wisher, merely by being in whose exalted company the people are similarly elevated and beautified. The Almighty dwells within all; His Divine Light is present within all. We just need to understand and realise this. It is just the Maya (illusion) at work that bewilders us. I would also like to thank Hon. Modi sahab that these backward Scheduled Tribe castes who are now getting place in this constitutional reservation, support them so that their welfare is expedited. With intention with which this has been brought, and the benefits that they would get after being included in this category, surely their children will get education, will get employment and their condition of living would become better and they would also come and sit with us and feel respected. I thank you very much, Hon. Chairman, Sir, that you gave me time to speak. My respects to the Guru!"

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.)

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you and my Party, All India Trinamool Congress, for giving me the chance to speak on the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 2022.

This Bill includes 'Betta-Kuruba' as a synonym for the 'KaduKuruba' community in the list of Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka. Variations in spellings and pronunciations result in people being left out of beneficiary schemes. Including Betta-Kuruba in the list has been a long-pending demand of the community. Even though this Bill could have been introduced sooner, I welcome and support this Bill now because better late than never.

Sir, I would like to repeat what some of my colleagues in this House and Lok Sabha have already said. Instead of bringing separate legislations for inclusion of communities in the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes categories, the Union Government can bring a comprehensive Bill for all States. You can think over it; the Treasury and the Government can think over it; the Department too can think over it. This will enable a more well-rounded and extended discussion on the topic.

Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to highlight the various issues the tribal communities around the country are facing. Despite more than seventy years of Independence, there are tribes that lack basic services like health and education. The Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment seriously objected to underutilization of funds allocated to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs during 2020-21 and 2021-22 under the erstwhile Scheme 'Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan.'
This is especially concerning since there are more than one lakh tribal villages with more or equal to 25 per cent tribal population where the gap exists in various sectors of development. I urge upon the Minister to explain the reasons for such underutilization of funds, despite glaring gaps in development of villages with substantial tribal population. The Standing Committee also noted that the Union Government did not release any funds to the various States in the North-Eastern region such as Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland. This is shocking since the North-East region is home to more than 200 tribes.

Another issue that I would like to raise is the declining population of various tribes, especially in the North-East. As per Census 2011, there are 76 ST communities in the North-East which have a population of less than 1,000, and among them, 37 ST communities have a population of less than 100. Because of the small strength of these tribes, their development is often side-lined. As per the information laid in Rajya Sabha, latest population figures are not available for these ST communities. The Minister stated that communication has been sent to the concerned States in respect of decreasing population of some ST communities. However, the steps taken to curb this trend were not listed. I would submit that merely informing the States is not enough. The Minister should share the steps that are being taken to preserve the tribes with population of less than 1,000. I also urge upon the Government to conduct the Census at the earliest. This would help the Government in assessing the current strength of tribal communities, and to design better interventions for those communities whose strength is declining because 2021 has already passed by and the Census is due already for more than one year.

The Ministry had circulated a draft National Tribal Policy in 2006, which never saw the light of the day. The Ministry had claimed that the Policy was being updated based on the recommendations of a High-Level Committee constituted in 2013. The Committee submitted its findings in 2014. Yet, no National Tribal Policy has been adopted so far. I urge upon the Minister to share the progress made on the National Tribal Policy and to address the delay in introducing it.

I would like to raise the issues regarding education of students belonging to ST communities. There has not been much variation in the number of beneficiaries and targets fixed for the Pre-Matric Scholarship and Post-Matric Scholarship Schemes during the last few years. The beneficiaries or the funds released in some States such as Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Puducherry, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh were shown as nil for the last year. During the last five years, only 45 students have been awarded the National Overseas Scholarship. I
urge upon the Minister to explain why the Ministry could not even successfully award 20 Overseas Scholarships per year.

The Union Government announced in the 2021 Budget that 750 Eklavya Residential Schools will be built. Out of these, only 367 are functional. We need to take urgent steps to provide more scholarships and better educational opportunities to students belonging to ST communities.

My State, West Bengal, has taken several steps for the welfare of the tribals. 'Sikhashree' Scholarship has been provided to 1,80,000 ST students of Class V-VIII during 2021-22. Sir, 30,000 ST students have applied for Pre-Matric Scholarship of Class IX and X. Then, 98,000 ST students have applied for Post-Matric Scholarship during 2021-22. Six Development and Cultural Boards are functioning in our State for ensuring sustainable development of hill tribes and other ST communities of the State. During 2021-22, Rs.75 crore have been allotted for the purpose for various schemes like construction of houses, community halls, youth hostels, drinking water sources, holding of cultural festivals, etc. These are only a few of the many steps taken by Bengal for the welfare of the ST communities.

I welcome the inclusion of Betta-Kurubain in the list of Scheduled Tribes. However, I want to ask the Minister about the process of such inclusion. Many proposals for inclusion of communities to ST and SC lists from other States are pending with the Union Government. One such proposal is also from Bengal. On 28th February, 2022, Bengal had sent a proposal to the Central Government for inclusion of 11 tribal communities.

5.00P.M.

This was acknowledged by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in his reply to an Unstarred Question in Rajya Sabha on 14th December, 2022 but till date, no action has been taken.

I would urge the Minister to kindly share the progress with regard to this proposal. Once again, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 2022. I support the Bill. Thank you.

SHRI NIRANJAN BISHI (Odisha): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 2022. The State Government of Karnataka has recommended to include 'betta-kuruba' community as synonyms of 'kadu-kuruba' in
entry 16 in the list of Scheduled Tribes of Karnataka. This Bill proposes to modify the list of Scheduled Tribes in respect of State of Karnataka by amending the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950.

This is a very good Bill. This is a genuine and justified Bill. I welcome the Bill and I also congratulate the Minister of Tribal Affairs, Arjun Munda ji. Sir, I am also thankful to him as yesterday, the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Fifth Amendment) Bill, 2022 in respect of Chhattisgarh State was passed by Lok Sabha. The tribals of Chhattisgarh are very much happy and they have welcomed hon. Minister, Shri Arjun Munda, for his great contribution for the Scheduled Tribe community of India.

Sir, similarly, in respect of State of Odisha, our Chief Minister, Shri Naveen Patnaik, has recommended for inclusion of 169 tribes and tribal communities or parts or groups within the tribes or tribal communities in the State of Odisha. One caste is Saara, which is synonym of Savar, Sahara and Saura at serial number 59 of ST list of Odisha. Another is kandha kumbhar, which is synonym of Kandha at serial number 31 of the ST list of Odisha. Similarly, Jodia, Jhodia, Jadia and Jhadia are synonyms of Jhodia Paroja at serial number 55 of the ST list of Odisha. Sir, Chuktiya Bhunija is also synonym of Bhunjia. Similarly, there is Mankidia tribe with a very small population. Mankidia is also a synonym of Mankirdia at serial number 47 of ST list of Odisha. Sir, Porja is also synonym of Pengu Paroja. Banda Paraja and Bonda Paraja are also synonyms of Bondo Paroja at serial number 13 of the ST list of Odisha.

Durua, Dhurua and Dhurava should also be included as phonetic variations of Dharua at serial number 17 of ST list of Odisha. Paharia as a section of Gond Tribe at serial number 22 of ST list of Odisha with area restrictions for Kalahandi, Balangir and Nuapada districts. Till date, no action has been taken for inclusion of this community in the ST list of Odisha.

Sir, there are two Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, PVTG communities, such as Chuktiya Bhunija and Paudi Bhuyan, which have not been included as yet in the ST list. Paudi Bhuyan is a sub-tribe of Bhuiya at serial number 6 in the ST list of Odisha but it is pending even after having been recommended by the Government of Odisha on 18th November, 1978. Another PVTG is Chuktiya Bhunjia, which was also recommended by the State Government of Odisha for inclusion as a sub-tribe of Bhunjia.

श्री उपसभापति : एक मिनट। माननीय सदस्यगण, आप लोग आपस में बात कर रहे हैं। सदन में चर्चा हो रही है, अगर आपको आपस में बात करनी है, तो बाहर जाकर बात करिए।
SHRI NIRANJAN BISHI: I request the hon. Minister to take steps to include these tribal communities in the State List of Odisha. We are including those who are the aboriginal Scheduled Tribes, those who are primitive tribes, those who are genuine tribes. But, at the same time, some non-Scheduled Tribes, by dint of fake caste certificate, are snatching reservation benefits and other constitutional rights which are meant for the Scheduled Tribes. The fake caste certificate holder employees should be removed from service. Their fake caste certificate should be confiscated. They should be arrested, and all the salary, allowances or stipend availed by them should also be recovered by constituting OPDR case. So, Sir, I once again request our hon. Tribal Affairs Minister. .. (Time-bell rings).. I am the first MP from Sabar community, which is an ST community. I am the first MP in this august House from the Sabar community after 75 years of independence of India. This is because of the grace of our hon. Chief Minister, Naveen Patnaik ji. I am thankful to our hon. Minister, Shri Arjun Munda ji. He is a very good Tribal Affairs Minister. He has earlier brought Amendments in respect of Chhattisgarh, U.P. and today he is bringing Amendments in respect of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Karnataka. So, inclusion of our original Scheduled Tribes in the Scheduled Tribes List is a welcome step taken by him. .. (Time-bell rings) .. Lastly, in conclusion, I would say that it is a laudable work done by the Union Government and our beloved Minister of Tribal Affairs, Shri Arjun Munda. This Bill must help our tribal community. With these words, my party, BJD, supports the Bill. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Niranjan ji. Now, hon. Member, Shri Subhas Chandra Pilli.

SHRI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE PILLI (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, before going to the subject, I would like to bring an important issue to your kind notice. My colleague, hon. Member, Shri Kanakmedala Ravindra Kumar made some allegations.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Subhas ji, as per the rules, you have to speak on the subject only.

SHRI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE PILLI: He was talking some nonsense about our hon. Chief Minister. Let me give him reply. The hon. Member, Shri Kanakmedala Ravindra Kumar, made some unrespectable and irresponsible comments on our hon.
Chief Minister and also made some allegations on * This is a habitual disease in this House ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please speak on the subject. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE PILLI: In this context, I am asking the hon. Member, through you, to submit the proof of the allegations made by him on our hon. Chief Minister, and also request you to allow a discussion on this. We are ready to discuss any matter alleged by him. If not, I am seeking apology for his unprivileged comments on our hon. Chief Minister. I also request you to kindly delete his comments from the records.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will be examined in the proceedings. ...(Interruptions)... Please speak on the subject now.

SHRI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE PILLI: Sir, I stand to share a few thoughts on the proposed Amendments to the Constitution. Let me begin by seeking to place the present Amendments into perspective. There have been many Amendments to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 to modify the List of Scheduled Tribes, and we have had multiple legislations in the past seven decades on this very important subject, considering that the tribal communities as a priority to be taken up in this Session. Recognition to Betta-Kuruba community to be included in the Scheduled Tribes category has come. They have been demanding it for 30 years. The proposed amendment will enable members of the communities, which will be listed in the revised list of Scheduled Tribes, to derive benefits under the existing schemes of the Government. A better representation would also entitle them to the benefits of reservation in services and admission to educational institutions.

The Global Multidimensional Poverty Index, 2021 states that in India, five out of six poor people belong to tribal communities. There is minimal penetration of welfare schemes among the tribal population owing to low awareness of Government programmes which is due to issues such as language or accessibility barriers.

As a significant section of tribal population still lives in extreme poverty and suffers from lack of access to basic education and health facilities, I urge the

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.
Government to take the requisite steps at the earliest for a wider inclusion of tribals under the welfare schemes and curb these prevailing issues.

Sir, there are problems of health and nutrition. Tribals are prone to diseases like malaria and tuberculosis and instances of iron deficiency, anaemia and high infant mortality rates. They often resort to unscientific practices, local beliefs and self-medication. The Government must take proactive measures to engage health workers from tribal communities to guide tribal patients how to take advantage of welfare schemes. They should counsel them on preventive measures. They should also promote health behaviour among them.

According to the Unified District Information System for Education Plus, the Gross Enrollment Ratio of the Scheduled Tribes children has increased to 2.51 crore in 2021-22 from 2.49 crore in 2020-21. But as per the Tribal Development Report, 2022, nearly half of the total children enrolled in schools in tribal areas, 48.2 per cent drop out even before they complete class 8.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE PILLI: I am concluding, Sir.

Our Andhra Pradesh Government is enacting various schemes for the upliftment of tribal population such as free power supply to ST families, financial assistance to ST women under the YSR Cheyutha Scheme and under the YSR Sampoorna Poshana Plus to supply nutritious food in the tribal mandals. *(Time-bell rings.)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE PILLI: Sir, with this, I support this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Sandosh Kumar P. He is not present. Shri Ramji. He is not present. Shri Jaggesh to speak in Kannada. You have five minutes.

SHRI JAGGESH (Karnataka): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill. Since it is about Karnataka, I would like to speak in my mother tongue. *"After 70 years and 15 different Governments, it was only the Modi Government that took up this amazing work. Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, today I would like to discuss* 

* English translation of the original speech delivered in Kannada.
in this House an issue about the people of Karnataka. The Kadu-Kuruba community living in the forests of Karnataka have been left out of the development process, for the last 30 years.

Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Leader of the Opposition of this House is also from Karnataka and he is well aware of the challenges this community has faced. He should have been present in the House and witnessed the amazing work done by Modi Ji. Unfortunately, he chose to stay away from this very crucial discussion and staged a walkout due to some minor differences.

Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, extremely backward tribes live in the areas of Mysore, Chamrajnagar, Kodagu, and neighboring regions of Karnataka.

I would like to give an example of a very backward community called the Siddhi Community. People of this community came to me and asked for my help.

Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, they said, "We stay in the forests and we don’t have electricity." As I am an actor, they are my fans, they asked for a generator. With great affection, I provided them with a generator. The agony is, after giving the generator and after installing a light, there was a snake-bite and an elder person, who lives in that family, died.

Sir, these people living in extremely challenging situations are present throughout India, be it in Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu or Karnataka, or any other State. Modi Ji has decided to give justice to these communities. We should be proud of our leader Modi ji who has global stature. Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the opposition should have supported him for such an amazing Bill. The entire country would appreciate this and even God would bless him for the step he has taken. Friends, it was an amazing Bill of Modi Ji and I was very happy to listen to the entire discussion.

Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I being a Karnataka fellow, I myself don’t know that many sub castes are there, almost 50 castes that are not even heard of like Adivana, Barada, Bavchi, Bilgarji, Dolbil, Dungribil, Bilal, Basava, Vasava live there. See we have not even heard of these names. I am so grateful to Modi Ji for this amazing, wonderful and fantastic Bill. The entire nation should stand together and applaud this work of Modi Ji.

Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, a leader from Karnataka, I won’t take his name, he happens to be from a backward community and is also the ex-Chief Minister of Karnataka, criticized people of his own caste. See the scenario is like that.

I would like to say with profound sorrow that had Modi ji not come to power, the plight of poor and marginalized people would have worsened and they would have suffered heavily.
Today as Indians, we should be proud that Modi Ji observes each and every thing minutely and carefully tackles all the problems.

Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, these people are just around fifty thousand or seventy thousand in number but only Modi ji has shown his priority to help these people. I want to tell the people of Karnataka from this House because elections are due in Karnataka and Modi ji took this pro people step which is beneficial to public. These people are doing casteism and are engaged in petty politics, They have not done anything of this sort even after being in power for decades.

Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is my Maiden Speech, please allow me to speak and my suggestion on this Bill is this.

The Government has to analyze and provide the benefit to these people as per the provisions of Bill and monitor, whether these benefits reach the actual beneficiaries or not.

We have to monitor it from the Government. The second suggestion is, Sir, their higher education and also job opportunities should be taken care of. We have to see that even one lady in one family is encouraged to get education, she will give light to seven generations.

So, this is very special Bill and it should be monitored so that the children of these communities don’t suffer from malnutrition as they live in hills and don’t get proper food and shelter. I request the concerned Minister to take care and provide them with basic amenities. Sir, I conclude my speech and thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Thank you, Sir."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. M. Thambidurai.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Bill. In this Winter Session alone, three Bills related to the revising of List of Scheduled Tribes in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Himachal Pradesh are scheduled to be brought up for passing by the Government headed by our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi. I proudly say that this is yet another example of our Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi’s commitment to social justice.

Sir, as the State Government of Karnataka has requested to include the name of "Betta-Kuruba" community as synonym of "Kadu Kuruba" in Entry 16 in the List of Scheduled Tribes of Karnataka, I welcome this. If you take reservation, when Madras Province was there, Karnataka was also part of Tamil Nadu. Andhra, Kerala and Odisha were also part of this Madras Province. In the Madras Province, if you
take the list of reservation given in Karnataka, these communities include Kuruba, Kurumans, Naik, Nayak, Valmiki and Toda. These are the reserved tribal communities in Karnataka. If you take Tamil Nadu, a part of my area is Krishnagiri taluk, Hosur, only 30 kilometres from Bengaluru. In that community, if you take 'Valmiki', here it is tribal but, in Tamil Nadu, it is still a backward class. This is the difference. If you take Baduga and Toda community, for example, they are also people with voting rights. Here, reservation is there but Tamil Nadu is not having that. Like that is "Naik" and "Nayak"; these communities are also in Tamil Nadu but they are backward classes. Therefore, this kind of confusion must not be there. That is why, if you see in the history of free India, the concept of reservation for the socially and educationally backward, deprived people in education and jobs is the greatest contribution of Dravidian Movement. In 1927, in Madras Province, when Dr. Subbarayan was there, Chief Minister of that time, he brought the reservation for these backward classes through Justice Party, that is, the Dravidian Movement at that time. In the Dravidian Movement, Karnataka was also part of that. Therefore, when these communities are included, then, why are these not included in Tamil Nadu also? Already, the Government of Tamil Nadu under the leadership of Edappadi Palaniswami also recommended inclusion of the "Valmiki" community and also the fishermen community of Tamil Nadu. The fishermen community of Tamil Nadu is also hunters. Like hunting that takes place in forest, the Tamil Nadu fishermen community is also hunting in the sea. They are precariously doing their job and there is a lot of demand for a long time. The Tamil Nadu fishermen are requesting our Central Government and the Minister. They came with a delegation, I was also part of that delegation and we met our hon. Minister. I request that the demand of the Tamil Nadu fishermen to include Valmiki, Kuruba, Kurumans and Toda communities in the Tribes list be met. All these must be included. I am once again requesting you. Justice should be given, as Shri Narendra Modi has done for the backward classes as well as Scheduled Tribe people. I appreciate that. Let them consider the request of the State Government which has already recommended to include these communities like fishermen and other communities in the Tribes' list. Thank you.
अभिनंदन करता हूँ और साथ ही उन्हें बधाई देता हूँ कि हम सर्वसम्मति से यह विलास करने वाले हैं।

महोदय, अभी श्री अरुण सिंह जी ने राजस्थान की जनजातियों के संबंध में कहा, उन्होंने मानगढ़ के संबंध में भी कहा और कर्नाटक के संबंध में भी कहा। मैं उस जीवन को जीता हूँ, क्योंकि मेरे पिता जी राजस्थान में कर्मचारी थे और उनकी पोस्टिंग कई बार ऐसी जगह हुई, जो बीच्छ इलाके हैं और घनघोर जंगल हैं - जैसे सागवाड़ा है, घरियावाद है, झड़ोल है, लसाडिया है, उदयपुर और उस जिले की तहसीलों में जो जंगल हैं, वहां आज भी किसी तरह के साधन नहीं हैं, ऐसी जंगल पर मेरे पिता जी की पोस्टिंग हुई, तो आदिवासियों की पीड़ा को मैंने समझा है, जीता है और देखा है। वहां से जब मैं कर्नाटक गया, तो वहां की जनता ने मुझे जो प्यार और स्नेह दिया, जिस तरह से मुझे वहां रखा, मेरी माता और उनके पास एतराज नहीं किया, मेरी जाति पर एतराज नहीं किया, उस कर्नाटक प्रदेश की जनता की तरफ से भी मैं आपको घनवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि आज हम सर्वसम्मति से यह विलास करने वाले हैं।

महोदय, जब माननीय सदस्य, श्री अरुण सिंह जी और हमारे भाई जगेश जी सिद्धी कम्प्यूटर के बारे में बता रहे थे, तो मैंने चुनाव के दौरान और अदरकाज भी उन जंगलों में विचरण किया है। उन जंगलों में अफरीकी मूल के सिद्धी कम्प्यूटर है, वह वहां के जंगलों में तीन-चार सी वर्षों से रहती है। वे शारीरिक रूप से, आकार और बनावट में अफ्रीकन लोगों के जैसे ही लगते हैं, लेकिन उनकी माता कन्नड़ हो गई है। हमारी तब की सरकार ने सिद्धी कम्प्यूटर के एक व्यक्ति श्री शांताराम सिद्धी को एमएटी बनाया। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण काम हमारी सरकार ने किया है और इसके लिए मैं आज इस मंच से आपके माध्यम से उनका अभिनंदन करना चाहता हूँ।

यह मेरा सोमाय नहूँ कि मुझे आज इस बिन पर बोलने का मौका मिल रहा है और मैं इसका पुरोहित तरीके से समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन उनसे श्री जगेश जी ने कहा कि यह बड़े-दुख और शर्म की बात है कि आज ऐसे बिल पर, जो कर्नाटक के आदिवासियों के संबंध में है, हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी के कोई भी माननीय सदस्य सदन में मौजूद नहीं हैं। इसके अलावा आम आदमी पार्टी, जो बहुत बड़ी-बड़ी बातें करती है, लेकिन आदिवासियों की समस्याओं पर ध्यान करने के लिए उनका एक भी माननीय सदस्य यहां मौजूद नहीं हैं। ...(व्यवधान)

श्री संत बलबीर सिंह : मैं मौजूद हूँ।

श्री तहर सिंह सिरोया : ठीक है, लेकिन अगर आपके सीनियर नेता यहां बोलते, श्री राघव चौहान बोलते, इसका आयटक्लेट करते, क्योंकि यह एक ऐसा विषय है, वे आदिवासियों की समस्याओं के बारे में चर्चा करते, तो हमें अच्छा लगता।

श्री उपसभापति : इसमें कॉलेक्टवूशन शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइबल ऑर्डर है।

श्री तहर सिंह सिरोया : हमारे प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने जिस तरह से आदिवासियों का ध्यान रखा है, जैसे श्री अरुण सिंह जी ने मानगढ़ का उदाहरण दिया, वहां 1,500
श्रीमती महुआ माजी (झारखंड) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आपका धन्यवाद जो आपने मुझे इस विकल्प पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी द्वारा कुछ समुदायों को 'रोज्जुसें धृतिपत्र' की सूची में शामिल किये जाने का समान्यता करती हूं। यह एक सराहनीय कदम है कि कर्नाटक में 'धृतिपत्र' को इसमें जोड़ा जा रहा है। मगर दूसरी ओर केंद्र सरकार की ही लापरवाही की वजह से झारखंड में कई आदिवासी गाँवों के लोग अपनी ही धर्ती से उजड़ कर माइक्रेट होने को, दर-दर की ठोकरें खाने को मजबूर हो रहे हैं। मैं इस पर सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूँ।

महोदय, सभी जानते हैं कि झारखंड की धर्ती के नीचे अकूत खनिज-सम्पदा है। उनमें से कोयला बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में है, जोकि पुरे देश को सपल्लाई किया जाता है। जब केंद्र सरकार की अधीनता वाली कोयला कम्पनियों द्वारा असाधारण बन्द खदानों के मुहांगों को --

श्री उपसभापति : महुआ जी, विषय पर बोलिए।

श्रीमती महुआ माजी : महोदय, मैं विषय पर ही बोल रही हूँ। इससे वहाँ से कुछ आदिवासी उजड़ रहे हैं, इसलिए मैं बोल रही हूँ।

उन बन्द खदानों के मुहांगों को बन्द न करके खुला छोड़ दिया जाता है, तो वहाँ आग हवा के सम्पर्क में आकर तेजी से फैलती है और जमीन के अन्दर-अन्दर वह आग फैलती हुई आदिवासी बस्तियों को तबाह कर रही है। धारावाहिक में यहीं में तो ऐसा वर्षा से हो रहा है। ऐसा देखा मामला सामने आया है कि झारखंड के राँची जिले के अन्तर्गत खलारी प्रखंड के करकटा
स्थित केडीएस की बन्द कोयला खदान में आग लगी हुई है, जिससे उस इलाके में रहने वाले लोग बहुत मसौद हैं, संकट में हैं और खुली व भूख हो रही खदान में बड़े पैमाने पर यह आग फैलती ही चली जा रही है। सीसीएल प्रबंधन को बार-बार जानकारी देने के बावजूद वह इसको नहीं देख रहा है, इसकी केरा नहीं कर रहा है।

श्री उपसभापति : यह बात इस विषय से अलग है। जब कोयला खदानों पर विषय आयेगा, तब आप यह बोलिएगा। ...(व्यवहार)...

श्रीमती महुआ माजी : महोदय, हम लोग चाहते हैं कि वे आदिवासी उजड़ें नहीं। ...(व्यवहार)...

श्रीमती महुआ माजी : महोदय, हम लोग चाहते हैं कि वे आदिवासी उजड़ें नहीं। ...(व्यवहार)...

श्री उपसभापति : धन्यवाद। ...(व्यवहार)...

यह बहुत दुख की बात है। ...(व्यवहार)...

श्री उपसभापति : फ्लीज, फ्लीज। ...(व्यवहार)...

श्री उपसभापति : फ्लीज, फ्लीज। ...(व्यवहार)...

श्री उपसभापति : कृपया आपस में बात न करें। ...(व्यवहार)...

श्री उपसभापति : फ्लीज, फ्लीज। ...(व्यवहार)...

श्री उपसभापति : फ्लीज, फ्लीज। ...(व्यवहार)...

श्री उपसभापति : कृपया आपस में बात न करें। आप हैं, यह रजिस्टर्ड है, आप बोल चुकी हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : कृपया आपस में बात न करें। आप हैं, यह रजिस्टर्ड है, आप बोल चुकी हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : जिन लोगों ने देश में बहुत लंबे काल खंड तक शासन किया, बहुत सारे सपने दिखाए और इसलिए आज आदिवासी पूछता है:

"मैं जिनकी राह देखता हूँ, वर्षों से जाग कर,
वे रोशनी का सपना दिखाने वाले क्या हुए?
वे जो इधर-उधर रहने वाले लोग, जो हमारे पास रहने वाले,
वे दोस्ती के नाम पर हमें चूटने वाले क्या हुए?

आज वे विरोध करते निकल गए। जब लिस्ट ऑफ विज्ञेस में ट्राइबल का मामला आता है, तो ये लोग इसी तरीके से करते हैं। आज अपोजिशन नहीं है, उनकी बात आती, तो और अच्छा लगता। कुछ माननीय सदस्य हैं, उन्होंने अपनी बात कही है। उन्होंने विल से संबंधित और विल से हट कर भी बातें कहीं है। अगर आपको विल से हट कर कहना है, तो विल से कहिए, नहीं तो विल पर कहिए।

यह जो करांटिक का विषय है, इसकी भी आबादी बहुत कम है। "कांडु कुरुबा, बेटा-कुरुबा" - इनमें 'कांडु कुरुबा' लिस्टेड है और 'बेटा-कुरुबा' लिस्टेड नहीं था, जिसको आज इस विल के माध्यम से इस सदन में स्वयं के लिए लाया गया, जिसके माध्यम से इस सरकार ने नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में अपनी तड़ इच्छा शक्ति का परिचय देते हुए उन सारे 'बेटा-कुरुबा' को नया देने का काम किया है। इस अवसर पर आज प्रमुख विपक्षी दल के लोग इस सदन में नहीं हैं। मुझे फिर एक बात याद आ गई, जिसको किसी ने दिखा है और वह इस प्रकार है:

"तेजी मुखालफत से मेरी शाखिसित संवारती है,
में अपने विरोधियों का एहतताम करता हूँ।"

उपरोक्ति भाषाय चौंक लोग सभा और राज्य सभा, दोनों सदनों में इन सारे विषयों पर गंभीरता से चर्चा की रही है और सारे राज्यों के प्रति, उन राज्यों में रहने वाले उन लोगों के प्रति, जिन्होंने अपनी संस्कृतिक विरासत को लेकर लोकतंत्र पर विश्वास करते हुए आता जीवन जिया है, उन्हें न्याय मिले, इसका प्रयत्न जारी है और इसलिए यह राज्यवाद और क्रमवाद किया जा रहा है। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कुछ इस तरह के प्रश्न उठाए कि सारे राज्यों का मिला कर एक कॉमिट्स्टिक्स प्रपोज्जल आपने चाहिए। मैं इस संबंध में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी जानते हैं कि एक एक को जुड़ कर कैसे संभालना चाहिए। उन्होंने दिखाने का काम इस सदन के माध्यम से किया गया है, जो नवीं गूहे है, जो पीछे है, जो कारारों में पीछे रह गए हैं, उन्हें आगे लेकर आना है। वही संविधान की मंशा है, लोकतंत्र की मंशा है तथा हर किसी को चाहता है।

इसिलिए देशवासियों ने संविधान को आत्मसात किया और यह कहा कि पंक्तियों में जो पीछे हैं, वे एक कारा में आ जाएं। उन्हें न्याय मिलना चाहिए, विशेषाधिकार मिलना चाहिए और संविधान की सुरक्षा मिलनी चाहिए, लेकिन वे पीछे से आगे नहीं आ पा रहे हैं, जबकि वे इस देश की सबसे बड़ी ताकत हैं। लोकतंत्र में जनता सबसे बड़ी ताकत होती है। वह ताकत हीरे के रूप में है, क्योंकि वह अपनी संस्कृति, विरासत और पहचान को लेकर मरने-मिटने वाली है। यदि आदिवासी इतिहास को देखा जाए, तो पता चलेगा कि आजादी के संघर्ष में उनकी महत्वपूर्ण रूपमान है, जो किसी से छोटी हुई नहीं है। हालांकि, उन दिनों अंग्रेज जुबजुब नहीं करने वाले थे, लेकिन कुछ ऐसे लेखकों ने भी कलम चुराई है, इतिहासकारों ने भी कलम चुराई है। अब ऐसे लोगों को भी भावना देने का काम नरेंद्र मोदी के नेतृत्व में इस सरकार में हो रहा है। स्वभावित दिवस को देश के आदिवासी ही
हल्की देश मनाए, क्योंकि स्वाभिमान देश का होता है, स्वाभिमान देश के समुदाय का होता है, देश के समाज का होता है। चाहे कोई जनजाति वर्ग का हो या किसी भी वर्ग का हो, अगर वह देश के लिए मरता है, तो देश उसे सैल्यूट करता है, देश उसे सलाम करता है और यह कहने के लिए नरेन्द्र मोदी ने 15 नवंबर को स्वाधीनता दिवस के रूप में, गौरव दिवस के रूप में मनाने का निश्चय किया है।

महादेव, इसी तरीके से, उन सुदूरवर्ती क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों की पहचान होनी चाहिए। मैंने तमिलनाडू के संबंध में चर्चा के क्रम में इस बात को कहा था, अब मैं फिर बल देना चाहता हूँ कि नई एजुकेशन पॉलिसी में इस देश के तमाम डायलेक्ट्स को, तमाम लेनवेजेज़ को मान्यता मिल रही है। आप नागालैंड के पहाड़ों में जाएं, 16 पहाड़ों में 16 भाषाएं हैं। वे कितने बड़े भाषा-विभाजन हैं, जिन्हें काउंसल के ज्ञानमें महत्व नहीं मिला और अब नई एजुकेशन पॉलिसी में उन्हें मान्यता मिल रही है। देश के सरहदी इलाकों में रहने वाले तमाम जनजाति समुदायों के जो भाषाएं हैं, ये नई एजुकेशन पॉलिसी के माध्यम से कैसे सुरक्षित, संरक्षित, संरक्षित हों, इसके लिए ट्राईबल अफेर्स मिनिस्ट्री, एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री के साथ मिलकर काम कर रही है। उनके मौलिक अधिकारों से लेकर, उनकी विकासात्मक योजनाओं को नीचे घरातल तक कैसे पहुँचाया जाए, इस बात का उदाहरण है कि नल का जल हर घर तक पहुँचे। आप जानते हैं कि इस देश में संपदा की बात होती है, प्रकृति की बात होती है, तो उन जंगलों की बात होती है, उन पहाड़ों की बात होती है। आज जितनी भी नदियाँ निकलती हैं, वे समतल से नहीं निकलती हैं, बल्कि उनका स्नात पहाड़ों में है। आप जितनी भी खाद्यांक देखते हैं, जितने भी मिलता देखते हैं, वे पहाड़ों में मिलते हैं। जंगलों में पेड़-पीड़े, प्राकृतिक संपदा, सब चीजें मिलती हैं। उन्हें लोगों के साथ रहने वाला, उन भाषाओं के साथ महादेव, यह सरकार, खास करके ट्राईबल अफेर्स मिनिस्ट्री माननीय प्रधान मंत्री, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में लगातार काम कर रही है, जिससे जनजाति समुदाय स्वाधीनता के साथ, सुदूरवर्ती क्षेत्र में रहने वाले लोग नवा या के साथ, स्वाधीन या के साथ, पुनर्जागरण के साथ आगे बढ़े। उनके स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, रेस्क्यू, एम्बुलेंस, भाषा, संस्कृति, परंपरा, जीवन पद्धति के लिए, जो उनकी अक्षुण्ण परंपराएं हैं, उन्हें जीवन में बनाकर रखने के लिए हम जो भी कर सकते हैं, उन्हें मिलकर करेंगे। इसी कड़ी में, उनें चाहें देने के लिए बेड़ा-कुकुर रोड का प्रतिवार इस सदन में लिया गया है। उपसमाप्ति महादेव, मैं सदन से आग्रह करता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव को पारित किया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950, to modify the list of Scheduled Tribes in relation to the State of Karnataka, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Arjun Munda to move that the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI Bhubaneshwar Kalita) in the Chair.]

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Need for expeditious completion of Sonamura-Daudkandi Inland waterways route

Shri Bhuban Kumar Dey (Tripura): Mohoday, in your statement you have mentioned that the Bangladesh government has made a request to the Ministry of Shipping, but the latter is still to take action in this regard. The Ministry of Shipping had already instructed the Bangladesh government to prepare the plans for the Sonamura-Daudkandi inland waterways. But so far, nothing has been done.

Therefore, I would like to urge that the Ministry of Shipping should take action as soon as possible.
करे, क्योंकि इस जलमार्ग के शुरु होने से भारत और बंगालदेश में आर्थिक गतिविधियों के केन्द्रों के लिए त्रिपुरा और इसके आस-पास के राज्यों की कनेक्टिविटी में सुधार होगा।

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

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

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

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

**Need to reduce the GST on bricks**

श्री दिनेशचंद्र जेमलभाई अनावाडीया (गुजरात) : महोदय, देश के नागरिकों के लिए रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान, ये तीन विषय महत्वपूर्ण होते हैं। आज प्रत्येक परिवार को मकान उपलब्ध कराना प्रधान मंत्री जी का सपना भी है। मकान बनाने हेतु ईंट अति आवश्यक है। इस आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए ईंट उद्योग लगाने वाले व्यापारियों की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है, परन्तु यह तो काफी समय लेता है। ईंट उद्योग पर जीएसटी बढ़ाये जाने से ईंट व्यापारियों पर नकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ा है। ईंट पर जीएसटी बढ़ने से ईंट की लागत में वृद्धि हुई है, जो व्यावहारिक नहीं लगता है और इसके कारण लोग मकान बनाने हेतु ईंट का विकल्प खोज रहे हैं। ईंट के क्षेत्र में कार्य करने वाले व्यापारियों, छोटे कार्यालयों एवं उनके परिवारों पर भी इसका नकारात्मक प्रभाव दिखाई देता है। ईंट पर लगाने वाले कर को 5 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 12 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है। इसके साथ ही, ईंट भूमि की दूरी से भी परे लगाने वालों पर जीएसटी की वृद्धि हुई है। यह मकान बनाने वालों के लिए आम तौर पर 1 परसेंट और रेगुलर स्कीम के तहत आईटीसी के साथ 5 परसेंट के पुराने स्लेब की बहाली की जाए तथा जीएसटी की भुगतान को घटाया जाए।

अतः, अपने माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करता हूँ कि ईंट व्यापारियों के लिए सस्ता निर्माण का एक तंत्र विकसित किया जाए, जिससे ईंट के उद्योग में कार्य कर रहे लाखों- करोड़ों जन्मजुन और कार्यालयों के साथ-साथ देश के सामान्य जन भी लाभान्वित हों और वे अपना मकान बनाने का सपना आसानी से पूरा कर सकें।

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.
DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

Need for work on Pushkar-Merta rail line on priority basis

Dr. Ramesh Gohil (Rajasthan): Upasamardhak Mahasabha, main aapke maadhyam se sarkar ka dhyan pushkar se medhata 59 kilometer rail line ko jann-upyogyita ki aar dhyan aakrsh karana chaahata hain.

Mahasabha, is rail line ko sarv varsh 2010 mein prastavita hoon ke baad ise varsh 2013-14 ke bahtar mein bh shaimil kiya gaya the. Main mahanayi rail minister ko dhyan purkar se medhta 59 kilometer rail line ki jann-upyogyita ki aar dhyan akhrax karana chaahata hoon.

Mahasabha, tirthraj pushkar hinda dharm ki sari tiyoon mein sabse badha tirth nar mana jaata hai, kyonki yah manayta hai ke is tirth ke dinna tirth yatra puran nahi hote hai. Iski prakar aas-pas ke khetron mein bh lok deewata veer leelaji, sant jambeswar ji, sant lakshmi dass ji, baba ramdev ji, paubani maharaj, meera bai ki swayam hoon se varsh bhar yahan badhi sanhita mein tirth yatra tatha durristhan ka aawagman hoga hai. Is railkhanda ke ban jaane se laakhon logon ko laam puhidega.

Yeh khetrel petroliyam, khinin utpadan, hindikapday utyog adi ka khetra bh shi, jis ki kasran utpadai ko mal gahiyon dharaa bhaja jaata hai. Utka marag ke banane se samay ki bacht se saath mal duulaie ka kharaa bh shi bhaft kum hoga jayega.

Parshini rajyasabha aantasrikthi dental sama khetra bh shi, ant: samanya gatinivishyo ko liye bh yeh marag suum aur ekatalik hoga. Vartman mein tren marwada jankshan tatha ajmear ke rashte se hokar nikalte hain. Yeh dililih se abhadaabadaa ka vystatam rut hain. Is rut se 100 kilometer chhum ke aana-jana padhata hai, utka rail rut ke puron hoon se yeh duari gaat jayenge tatha pushkar se medhta, ajmear, chirna, raftat, ratnagad, indir se durkshna bhart tithi se jayega. Mundai se jaypur ke bh aakshat vikalp hoga. Yadi is khand ko prathamikata se joda jaata hai to jaypur tatha vikas kendra mandal se sanchalit hoon baahi trenen keh durkshna bhart tithi se jodaati hain, unki duari kum hongi jisisme jindalum se aane vali parshadiky keh bh yeha laam milenge tatha rail man ke rajasch ke bh bhootee hongi.

At: sarkar se aapraah hai keh is pariyojana ko jalti pura kiya jaayega.
DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I 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. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA (Assam): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

Need for fixing a timeline and ensuring timely completion of Transmission and Distribution Projects in the Power Sector in the UT of Jammu and Kashmir

SHRI GULAM ALI (Nominated): Sir, I would like to thank the Government of India and Shri R.K. Singh, Minister for Power, for his personal intervention in the improvement of power sector in Jammu & Kashmir. It is because of the Prime Minister’s special focus that hydroelectric projects like Kiru-Kawar, Pakkal-Dul and Rattle on the Chenab Basin, with a combined capacity of around 3,000 megawatt, are in the process of execution. This capacity is equivalent to the capacity addition in Jammu & Kashmir over the last 75 years. The Government of India has also been generous towards implementation of transmission and distribution projects in the Union Territory under various centrally sponsored schemes the fruits of which are already beginning to be felt. To anchor the gains achieved in this sector, the Government of India has already granted technical sanction for a transmission plan for Jammu & Kashmir costing around Rs. 4,971 crore, vide letter no. CEA-PS-11-22(15)/1/2018-PSPA-1 Division-Part(1), dated 18.06.2021. Implementation of this plan within the next two to three years is very essential to ensure that quality power is available 24X7 to the people of Jammu & Kashmir. I would request the hon. Minister to fix a time-line for the Government for implementation of the projects in the transmission sector in Jammu & Kashmir and strategy of their funding. As I have already mentioned that these projects should come up in next 2-3 years for enabling
the fruits of the hitherto investment in power sector of Jammu and Kashmir to reach the consumers. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to fix a timeline for implementation of transmission and distribution projects in the U.T. of Jammu and Kashmir and ensure its timely completion. Thank you, Sir.

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

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

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

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

**Need for setting up a branch of MSME Development Institute at Kannur in Kerala**

SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR P (Kerala): Sir, the MSME sector is one of the fastest-growing and employment-providing sectors in Kerala with relatively lower investment. This is particularly evident in the case of the North Kerala in which MSMEs play a critical role in the economic development. The region occupies a unique position in the MSME sector with a concentration of many Khadi, handloom, handicrafts and other traditional and indigenous industries. Many of the MSME units in North Kerala are engaged in manufacturing locally-specific unique products with geographical indicator and IPR. However, there is a lacuna in skill upgradation training, identifying and motivating entrepreneurs, technology innovation, and providing financial assistance. This is mainly because of the absence of a robust training infrastructure in the region.

In Kerala, there is only one MSME Development Institute which is situated in Thrissur. Unlike other States, Kerala does not have a Branch MSME Development Institute. As of now, most of the entrepreneurs in the four districts of North Kerala, namely, Kasargod, Kannur, Wayanad and Kozhikode, are forced to depend on the Branch MSME Development Institute in Mangalore (Karnataka) for any technical assistance. Many entrepreneurs complained about the wrong information that they received from private agencies. Against this context, establishing a Branch MSME
Development Institute at Kannur would immensely benefit the growth of the MSME sector in the region. The newly-constituted Branch MSME Development Institute at Kannur can act as a nodal agency in fostering the spirit of entrepreneurship and promoting traditional industries. More importantly, it can significantly reduce the burden of the MSME Development Institutes in Thrissur and Mangalore.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to set up a branch of MSME Development Institute at Kannur in Kerala.

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

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

DR. 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.

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

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Dr. Amee Yajnik; not present. Dr. Laxmikant Bajpayee.

Need for financial assistance from the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana to complete partially-constructed houses under earlier Schemes of UP Government

डा. लक्ष्मीकांत बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, 'प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना' हेतु मेरठ महानगर में पात्र वंजीकृत लाभार्थी लगभग 1,200 हैं। पूर्व की विभिन्न योजनाओं में अभूरे पाड़े मकान 2,193 हैं। वर्तमान में पात्र वंजीकृत 1,200 लोगों को आवास मिलने के बाद रेष 993 आवास अन्य पात्र लोगों को नए वंजीकरण खोल कर दिए जा सकेंगे।
बी.एस.पी. योजना में वर्ष 2008-09 में गरीबों के 744 आवास बनाने हेतु डाबका/दायमपुर में निःशुल्क जमीन दी गई थी। इस योजना की लागत 19 करोड़, 14 लाख, 96 हजार थी। योजना अवधि 3 वर्ष की थी, लेकिन आज भी 497 मकान अधूरे हैं।

इसी प्रकार 'कांशीराम योजना' में 2008-2013 में रोजर विकास आधिकारिक को 32 करोड़ रुपये मिले थे। आधिकारिक को बराल/परतापुर/काशी में 952 मकान बनाकर आवासियों को देने थे, जो आज भी अधूरे हैं। बी.एस.पी. योजना के अधूरे मकानों को पूरा करने के लिए 6 करोड़ रुपये तथा 'कांशीराम योजना' के अधूरे पड़े मकानों को पूरा करने हेतु 40 करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता है। विड़ब्लु यह है कि आवासियों के प्रारंभिक पत्रों की जांच हुई लगभग 2 वर्ष हो गये, लेकिन 1,200 आवासिन पत्र अभी तक प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं। 'कांशीराम योजना' बन्द हो चुकी है।

अब उसके लिए धनराशि नहीं मिल सकती। इसमें 32 करोड़ रुपये लगे हैं, जो व्यस्त बरबाद हो रहे हैं। समाजवादी आवास योजना भी बन्द हो चुकी है। अब उस मद में भी धन राशि आवंटित नहीं हो सकती।

मेरा सुझाव है कि इन अधूरे पड़े 2,193 आवासों को प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना में शामिल करके पूर्ण करने हेतु 46 करोड़ रुपये तथा आधारभूत ठोंचे को विकसित करने हेतु लगभग 15 करोड़ रुपये अवमुक्त कर 1,200 आवासियों पत्रों को आवास आवंटित कर दिये जाएं तथा रोजगार बचे 993 आवासों को नए पंजीकरण खोलकर आवास देने पर विचार किया जाए। इससे मेरठ में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की आवासियों को आवास देने की योजना पूर्ण रूप से साकार हो जाएगी।

अतः सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि प्राथमिकता पर इस लोक महत्व के प्रश्न पर ध्यान देकर तत्काल कार्रवाई करने की आवश्यकता है।

6.00 P.M.

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

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

DR. 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.

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.
SHRIMATI S. PHANGNON KONYAK (Nagaland): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

श्री कामाख्या प्रसाद तासा (असम): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से संबंध करता हूं।

श्री पवित्र मार्गिरिता (असम): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से संबंध करता हूं।

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

Need for physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Departments with adequate manpower and necessary infrastructure for the benefit of differently-abled persons

SHRI G.K. VASAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the population of differently-abled persons as a proportion of our total population is rising due to various medical issues, road accidents and various other reasons. As per Census 2011, there are 2.68 crore disabled persons which is 2.21 per cent of the total population of the disabled persons. Among the disabled population, 56 per cent are males and 44 per cent are females. A majority of 1.86 crore of the disabled population reside in rural areas and 0.81 crore live in urban areas.

People with disabilities suffer undue hardships and they continue to be marginalized, discriminated against and abused. It is essential that access to affordable healthcare and rehabilitation be offered to persons with disabilities.

Physical medicine and rehabilitation, also known as psychiatry, play a prominent role in the rehabilitation of people with disabilities. Differently-abled people are certified by PMR and other speciality doctors according to guidelines issued under Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 for availing government benefits under different schemes. It is in the fitness of things that the National Medical Council has included PMR in MBBS curriculum and also in the training of students.

I would urge the Government to ensure that PMR Departments are established in all medical colleges with good sanctioned strength of faculty and necessary infrastructure created in hospitals. In addition, adequate funding should be provided for innovative projects in rehabilitation, research and production of prosthetics and
orthotics in Government institutions. It should be enhanced so that they are available to the differently-abled people at affordable rates. Thank you.

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

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

श्रीमती महुआ माजी (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबंध करती हूं।

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.

____________________________

RECOMMENDATION OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Hon. Members, I have to inform you that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held today, that is, 22nd December, 2022 has allotted time for Government Legislative Business as follows:

The Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Bill, 2022 (after its introduction, consideration and passing by Lok Sabha) 8 hours

____________________________

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Now, Message from Lok Sabha; Secretary-General.
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 22nd December, 2022, adopted the enclosed motion in regard to the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Bill, 2022.

I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the names of the members of Rajya Sabha appointed to the Joint Committee, may be communicated to this House.

MOTION

"That the Bill to amend certain enactments for decriminalising and rationalising minor offences to further enhance trust-based governance for ease of living and doing business be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of the following 21 Members from this House:-

1. Shri P.P. Chaudhary
2. Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal
3. Shri Uday Pratap Singh
4. Shri Sanjay Seth
5. Smt. Queen Oja
6. Shri Khagen Murmu
7. Smt. Poonamben Hematbhai Maadam
8. Smt. Poonam Pramod Mahajan
9. Smt. Aparajita Sarangi
10. Shri Arvind Dharmapuri
11. Shri Rajendra Agrawal
12. Shri Rattan Lal Kataria
13. Shri Gaurav Gogoi
15. Shri A. Raja
16. Prof. Sougata Ray
17. Dr. Venkata Satyavathi Beesetti
18. Shri Gajanan Chandrakant Kirtikar
19. Shri Rajiv Ranjan Alias Lalan Singh
20. Shri Pinaki Misra
21. Shri Girish Chandra
and 10 Members from the Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of Members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of second part of the Budget Session, 2023;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committee shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of the Members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The above motion was adopted by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on Thursday, the 22nd December, 2022."

SPECIAL MENTIONS - contd.

Need for special package to protect coffee growers

SHRI JAGGESH (Karnataka): Sir, in the coffee heartland of Karnataka comprising Kodagu, Chikkamagaluru and Hassan districts, coffee planters have suffered badly due to destruction caused by heavy rain between July and September of last monsoon season. The impact of rain continues with diseases affecting plants and estate infrastructure suffering long-term damages. Unpredictable weather conditions are helping pests to breed and new diseases to emerge. Drastic changes in climate patterns over the last few years have adversely impacted India’s coffee production and the quality of crop. Fruit rot, stalk rot, root rot and other damage to crop has been done due to heavy rainfall and landslides. Most growers fear that such climatic patterns could wipe out plantations. The production of crop for the year 2022 is estimated to be some 35 per cent lower and has impact on export. Moreover, the
unsettled market prices and the cost of financing is one of the biggest challenges of the coffee sector with banks insisting growers to provide collateral for financing, high rates of interest and growers unable to repay loans resulting in outstanding of lakhs of short-term and long-term loan accounts. The accounts of many coffee growers have turned to non-performing assets and the growers are now facing banks recovery proceedings.

Under these conditions, I urge the Government to take immediate steps to exclude coffee plantations from recovery proceeding under the provisions of the Act and to restructure outstanding loans and a special package in line with the special coffee term loan. Thank you, Sir.

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

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

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

SHRIMATI S. PHANGNON KONYAK (Nagaland): 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 ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

Impending delay in the construction of new National Highway from Prayagraj (Uttar Pradesh) to Singrauli (Madhya Pradesh) via Mirzapur

श्री अरुण सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, प्रयागराज (उत्तर प्रदेश) से मिरजपुर होते हुए सिङरोली (मध्य प्रदेश) तक नये राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के माध्यम से करीब 100 कि.मी. की दूरी कम हो जायेगी तथा कई जिलों के निवासियों को लाभ भी होगा। इससे औद्योगिकीकरण को भी प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। महोदय, सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्रालय ने 24 मार्च, 2015 को प्रस्ताव मंगाने को कहा था, लेकिन अभी तक 6 सालों में सड़क का काम शुरू नहीं हुआ है।
अतः मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि इस विषय पर उचित कार्रवाई की जाए।

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

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

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

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

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Now, Shri Sanjay Singh; not present. Lt. Gen. (Dr.) D.P. Vats.

ले. जनरल (डा.) डी. पी. वट्स (रिट.) (हरियाणा): महोदय, हरियाणा सरकार हिसार हवाई अड्डे का एक महत्वाकांक्षी एविएशन हब के रूप में विस्तार कर रही है। यह दिल्ली के कॉम्प्लीमेंटरी विकल्प के रूप में एशिया की सबसे बड़ी हवाई पट्टी होगी। यहाँ पर एविएशन ट्रेनिंग, कार्गो सुविधाएं, पाकिंग सुविधाएं दिल्ली के कंजेस्शन को कम करने में मदद करेंगी। सीष विश्वविद्यालयों के साथ ऐम एवं, फार्मा, स्टॉल उद्योग हब और अग्रहा जैसे पर्यटन और तीर्थ स्थल दिल्ली से 170 किलोमीटर दूर होने के कारण यह दिल्ली के लिए एक बड़ा वरदान साबित हो सकता है। एक बड़ा सैन्य स्टेशन होने के कारण इसका उपयोग दोहरे उद्देश्यों के लिए किया जा सकता है। हिसार से दक्षिणी पंजाब के और उत्तरी राजस्थान के कई जिले भी 200 किलोमीटर के घेरे में स्थित हैं। हिसार से अंतरराष्ट्रीय उड़ानों की सुविधाएं भी उपलब्ध कराई जा सकती हैं।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार से उड़ान के अलावा इन सुविधाओं का लाभ उठाने का अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं, जो कि पहले से ही मौजूद हैं।

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

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

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

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): 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 for sustainable land use planning in the hills and mountain areas

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to draw the kind attention of this august House to the Task Force set up around 1980 by the Government of India which found that more than 250 million metric tonnes of valuable top soil and boulders are annually being washed down to the rivers and valleys from the Darjeeling-Sikkim Himalaya alone. This will result in bleak future for the farmers of the hilly region unless some urgent measures are taken up. Therefore, I humbly urge the august House to draw the kind attention of hon. Agriculture Minister to it and take the help of experts in this field for sustainable land use pattern in the Himalayas.

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

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

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

श्रीमती महुआ माजी (झारखंड): महोदय, भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबंध करती हूं।

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.
Growing incidents of cardiovascular diseases among young people

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, until now, heart attack was thought to be a condition that only affected the elderly and heart attack among the youth was considered abnormal. However, the instances of heart attack among the people under 40s are on the rise, including young people in their 20s and 30s. This is a scary trend for a nation with the largest youth population in the world.

India specific data regarding heart attack in people under 40 is sparse. Indians suffer from cardiovascular disease at a younger age as compared to other countries. As per the Indian Heart Association, 50 per cent of all heart attacks in Indian men occur when they are under 50 years of age and 25 per cent when they are under 40 years of age. There has been a three per cent increase in cardiovascular disease among Indian women from 1990 to 2019, while globally the rate of cardiovascular disease among women has declined.

The rise in heart attacks is attributed to various reasons: onset of diabetes at an early age, rising rate of obesity, sedentary lifestyle, excessive drinking and smoking, consumption of drugs, hypertension and stress. Some studies have found an increase in heart attacks post-Covid. The Government should encourage the youth to adopt a lifestyle that may decease the risk of cardiovascular diseases. There is a need to collate and study the data on occurrence of heart attack in people under 40 years of age. Appropriate trainings for conducting CPR and emergency response to heart attacks should also be conducted.

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

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

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

DR. 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.

Need for long term policy for traditional organic farming and establish a soil Health Laboratory in each development block

Shri Harnath Singh Yadav (Uttar Pradesh): Mohodas, मैं मिट्टी की घटती उर्वरा शक्ति और प्रदूषणयुक्त भूमि के कारण मानव जीवन तथा सभी जीव-जंतुओं के स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ रहे गंभीर संकट की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूं।

प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने वर्ष 2014-15 में मृदा स्वास्थ्य परीक्षण हेतु अति महत्वपूर्ण मुदा स्वास्थ्य परीक्षण कार्य योजना का शुभारंभ किया था, जिसमें करोड़ों किसानों ने बड़े उत्साह के साथ अपने कृषि बनवाये थे। बड़ी संख्या में कृषि बने, परन्तु आज भी आवश्यकता के अनुसार मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्य परीक्षणशालाओं का आभाव दिखाई देता है।

भूमि के स्वास्थ्य का मानव जीवन के साथ परिवर्तन सम्बन्ध होता है। प्रदूषित जल का मुख्य कारण भूमि प्रदूषण होता है। हमारे आपके शरीर में अन्न, फल, सब्जी तथा भोज्य पदार्थ मिट्टी और जल के मध्यम से ही पहुँचते हैं। प्रदूषित जल और प्रदूषित मिट्टी के कारण अनेक प्रकार के जानलेवा रोग फैल रहे हैं और देश केंद्र, कृषि गार्ड, लीवर, फेफड़े जैसी अनेक घातक बीमारियों का घर बनता जा रहा है।

भूमि की उर्वरा शक्ति घट रही है, मानव तथा सभी पशु-पक्षियों, जीव-जंतुओं आदि की पोषण शक्ति घट रही है और रोगों से लड़ने की क्षमता भी घट रही है।

अतः मैं भूमि व जल के स्वास्थ्य को उत्तम बनाने के लिए रासायनिक खाद्य और कीटनाशकों के उपयोग को कम करने पर उपयोगिता जैविक कृषि के अनुप तथा सरकार से दीर्घकालीन नीति बनाने और मृदा परीक्षण के लिए कम से कम प्रत्येक विकास क्षेत्र पर एक मृदा स्वास्थ्य परीक्षण प्रयोगशाला खोलने की मांग करता हूं।

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

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

DR. 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.
Vacancies under SC, ST and OBC quota in Higher Educational Institutes

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, according to the Education Ministry, India’s elite higher educational institutes like IITs and IIMs are far behind in fulfilling their commitments to ensure inclusivity in higher education. The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 mandates 15 per cent, 7.5 per cent and 27 per cent quotas for SC, ST and OBC students respectively. However, the intake of students under the reserved categories in IITs and IIMs are much lower than the mandated norms. The acceptance rate of applications for SCs, STs and OBCs in IIMs has been below four per cent for the past four years.

Sir, IIM Ahmedabad received 200 Ph.D. applications from SCs between 2018-19 and 2021-22 but only two have been accepted. They got 78 applications from STs; out of which only two were accepted. During the same period, IIM Bangalore accepted three out of 188 applications by SCs and none out of the 52 applications by STs were accepted. IIM Calcutta accepted nine out of 219 applications by SCs, IIM Lucknow accepted nine out of 78, IIM Kozhikode accepted two out of 298 and Indore accepted four out of 97.

There is a serious under-representation of STs with only 2.5 per cent, that is, only 137 students out of 3,430 eligible applicants admitted across all IITs. Last year, 137 out of 3,430 ST candidates and 574 out of 17,075 SC students secured admission. Less than 10 per cent of all PhD candidates at IITs in 2021 were SCs. Even for OBC reservations, most of the IITs are below the mandated 27 per cent. The Government should take necessary steps in this regard. Thank you.

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

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

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): श्री समीर उरांव।

Need to establish Ayush University in Gumla District of Jharkhand

श्री समीर उरांव (झारखंड): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा विशेष उल्लेख झारखंड के गुमला में आयुष महाविद्यालय स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता के संबंध में है।

महोदय, मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से माननीय आयुष मंत्री जी का ध्यान गुमला जिले में आयुष महाविद्यालय स्थापित करने की ओर आर्कित करना चाहता हूँ, जो आस-पास के लोहरदगा, सिमडेगा, लातेहार और पलामू जिले के प्राकृतिक वनस्पतियों से आच्छादित भूभाग से सटा है और करीब-करीब बीच में ही स्थित है। इन क्षेत्रों में निवास करने वाली आबादी मुख्यतः जनजाति समुदाय से आती है। स्थानीय जनजातीय आबादी जनजातियों के संबंध में वर्षों से अपने स्वास्थ्य की चुनौतियों से निपटने हेतु पारंपरिक चिकित्सा पद्धति का अनुसरण करती आई है तथा उत्तम स्वास्थ्य और रीढ़यु जीवन से संपन्न रही है। इनकी उपचार पद्धति आयुर्वेदिक औषधीय चिकित्सा पद्धति से मेल भी खाती है। गुमला जिले में आयुष महाविद्यालय स्थापित होने से इन क्षेत्रों के बुधवार-यूवितियों हेतु आयुष के क्षेत्र में शिक्षण-प्रशिक्षण एवं रोजगार हेतु भी एक महत्वपूर्ण अवसर उपलब्ध हो जाएगा। अतः स्थानीय जनजाति प्रत्येक दृष्टिकोण से इस आयुष महाविद्यालय को हाथों-हाथ लेगी, जिससे इस क्षेत्र में सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में भी उपलब्धि हासिल की जा सकेगी।

अतः सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि सरकार यथाशीघ्र झारखंड के गुमला जिले में एक आयुष महाविद्यालय स्थापित करने की कृपा करे।

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

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

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): डा. कल्पना सैनी।
Need for establishment of National Institute of Virology in Roorkee in Uttarakhand

Dr. Kalpana Saxena (Uttarakhand): Adarshini, उत्तराखंड में नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ वायरोलॉजी स्थापित किए जाने का अनुरोध करती हूँ।

महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री आयुर्विज्ञान भारत हेल्थ इन्फ्रास्ट्रूक्चर मिशन (पीएम-एबीएचआईएम) के अंतर्गत चार जोनल (उत्तर, दक्षिण, पूर्व और पश्चिम) नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ वायरोलॉजी स्थापित किए जाने हैं। इस योजना का उदेश्य यह है कि भविष्य में समय-समय पर सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य संक्रमण, जैसे कोविड-19 महामारी, से निपटने में नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ वायरोलॉजी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सके। इसके अतिरिक्त नए एंटी-वायरल दवाएं पर शोध हो सके तथा डायग्नोस्टिक किट एवं बैक्सीन व्यापक स्तर पर बनाई जा सके।

महोदय, मैं आपके संज्ञान में यह भी लाना चाहती हूँ कि यह महत्वपूर्ण है कि अभी तक उत्तराखंड राज्य में भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएमआर) का कोई भी संस्थान स्थापित नहीं किया गया है। अतः उत्तराखंड में संक्रामक रोगों की निरंतर निगरानी के लिए यह महत्वपूर्ण होगा कि भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद उत्तराखंड राज्य के अंतर्गत रुडकी (जिला हरिद्वार) में नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ वायरोलॉजी स्थापित करे, जिसके माध्यम से देश भर में संक्रामक रोगों की निदान हेतु महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दे पाए। आज के समय में यह अति आवश्यक है। धन्यवाद।

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

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

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): The House stands adjourned to meet at 1100 hours on Friday, the 23rd December, 2022.

The House then adjourned at twenty-four minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 23rd December, 2022.
PUBLISHED UNDER RULE 260 OF RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS IN THE COUNCIL OF STATES (RAJYA SABHA)