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Friday,  
9<sup>th</sup> December, 2022  
18 Agrahayana, 1944(Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

# RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT (FLOOR VERSION)  
(PART-II)

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Website : <http://rajyasabha.nic.in>

<http://parliamentofindia.nic.in>

E-mail : [rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in](mailto:rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in)

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## RAJYA SABHA

*Friday, the 9<sup>th</sup> December, 2022 / 18 Agrahayana, 1944 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

*MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.*

### REFERENCES BY THE CHAIR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the 10<sup>th</sup> December, 2022, marks the Seventy-fourth Anniversary of the Adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This historic day is celebrated as 'Human Rights Day' across the globe. The landmark document adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, on this day in 1948, established for the first time universality and indivisibility of the inalienable rights that every human being is entitled to.

This year's theme — dignity, freedom, and justice for all — aims to further highlight the universal commitment. Our nation 'Bharat' has always cherished the values of liberty, equality, and justice for all, as ingrained in our civilizational ethos. Series of legislative measures, executive actions, and judicial pronouncements have further reinforced our commitment to these values. It is satisfying to note that series of affirmative Government interventions have exemplified new dimensions of human rights. This was amply demonstrated during our commitment to universal vaccination and food security during the COVID pandemic, not just in India, but as well in the world too.

Hon. Members, as legislators, it is our bounden duty to strive to uphold dignity, freedom, and justice for all. On this day, I urge this august House of Elders to work towards building an ecosystem for further blossoming of the human rights. Let us rededicate ourselves to the noble ideas and principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

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### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

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

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री  
(साध्वी निरंजन ज्योति) : महोदय, मैं आधार (वित्तीय और अन्य सहायिकियों, प्रसुविधाओं और

सेवाओं का लक्षित परिदान) अधिनियम, 2016 की धारा 55 के अधीन मूल अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 371 (अ), दिनांक 8 फरवरी, 2017, का संशोधन करने वाली उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय (खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग) की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 4495 (अ), दिनांक 23 सितम्बर, 2022 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T.7834/17/22]

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry**

**II. Reports and Accounts of M/s. Jabalpur Garments & Fashion Design Cluster Association, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh; M/s. NOCCI Balasore Infrastructure Company, Balasore, Odisha; and NCCBM, Ballabgarh, Haryana for various years and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SOM PARKASH): Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce), under sub-section (3) of Section 19 of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992:-

- (i) S.O. 3111 (E), dated the 7th July, 2022, amending the Export Policy of wheat flour (atta).
- (ii) S.O. 3124 (E), dated the 7<sup>th</sup> July, 2022, amending the registration time period of Steel Import Monitoring System (SIMS).
- (iii) S.O. 3125 (E), dated the 7<sup>th</sup> July, 2022, amending ITC (HS), 2022-Schedule-1 (Import Policy) in sync with the Finance Act, 2022.
- (iv) S.O. 3255 (E), dated the 20<sup>th</sup> July, 2022, amending the Import Policy Conditions for item under ITC(HS) Code 05119999 of Chapter 05 of ITC (HS), 2022, Schedule -I (Import Policy).
- (v) S.O. 3578 (E), dated the 1<sup>st</sup> August, 2022, amending the Import Policy Conditions of HS Code 29335200 under Chapter 29 of ITC (HS) 2022, Schedule-I (Import Policy).
- (vi) S.O. 3702 (E), dated the 5<sup>th</sup> August, 2022, amending the Import Policy Condition of HS code 29021100 under Chapter 29 of ITC (HS) 2022, Schedule-I (Import Policy).
- (vii) S.O. 3737 (E), dated the 8<sup>th</sup> August, 2022, amending the Export Policy of items under HS Code 1101.

- (viii) S.O. 3759 (E), dated the 10<sup>th</sup> August, 2022, amending the minimum registration time period of Non-Ferrous Metal Import Monitoring System (NFMIMS).
- (ix) S.O. 3879 (E), dated the 17<sup>th</sup> August, 2022, amending the Policy Conditions at Sl. No. 55 and 57 of Schedule-2 of ITC(HS) Export Policy, 2018 for export of rice (Basmati and Non-Basmati).
- (x) S.O. 4021 (E), dated the 25<sup>th</sup> August, 2022, amending the Import Policy of Artemia Cyst under ITC (HS) Code 0511 91 40 of Chapter-05 of ITC (HS), 2022, Schedule-1 (Import Policy).
- (xi) S.O. 4028 (E), dated the 27<sup>th</sup> August, 2022, amending the Export Policy of items under HS code 1101 withdrawing the exemption on Wheat or Meslin flour from export restriction/ban.
- (xii) S.O. 4029 (E), dated the 27<sup>th</sup> August, 2022, amending the Export Policy of items under S.No. 64 of Chapter 11 under HS code 1101 of ITC(HS), Schedule-II, 2018.
- (xiii) S.O. 4219 (E), dated the 9<sup>th</sup> September, 2022, amending the Export Policy of broken rice under HS Code 1006 40 00.
- (xiv) S.O. 4331 (E), dated the 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2022, amending the Import Policy Condition No. 2 under Chapter 39 of ITC (HS), 2022, Schedule I (Import Policy).
- (xv) S.O. 4357 (E), dated the 16<sup>th</sup> September, 2022, inserting sub-para (d) under Para 2.54 under the Foreign Trade Policy in sync with RBI A.P.(DIR Series) Circular No. 10 dated the 11<sup>th</sup> July, 2022.
- (xvi) S.O. 4399 (E), dated the 20<sup>th</sup> September, 2022, extending the period of export of broken rice (HS code 1006 40 00) from 15<sup>th</sup> September, 2022 till 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2022 as mentioned in Notification No. 31 dated 08.09.2022.
- (xvii) S.O. 4558 (E), dated the 27<sup>th</sup> September, 2022, extending the period of export of broken rice (HS code 1006 40 00) from 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2022 till 15<sup>th</sup> October, 2022 as mentioned in Notification No. 34 dated 20.09.2022.
- (xviii) S.O. 4570 (E), dated the 28<sup>th</sup> September, 2022, amending the Import Policy Conditions of items under ITC(HS) 0802 80 10 of Chapter 08 of ITC(HS) 2022, Schedule-I (Import Policy).
- (xix) S.O. 4578 (E), dated the 29<sup>th</sup> September, 2022, amending Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-2020.
- (xx) S.O. 4862 (E), dated the 12<sup>th</sup> October, 2022, amending the Import Policy Conditions for item under Exim code 07019000 of Chapter 07 of ITC (HS), 2022, Schedule -I (Import Policy).



- (xxi) S.O. 4863 (E), dated the 12<sup>th</sup> October, 2022, regarding the export quota of only broken rice (HS code 1006 40 00) for the year 2022-23.
- (xxii) S.O. 4895 (E), dated the 14<sup>th</sup> October, 2022, amending the Export Policy of items under HS Code 1101.
- (xxiii) S.O. 5071 (E), dated the 28<sup>th</sup> October, 2022, extending the date of restriction on export of sugar beyond 31<sup>st</sup> October, 2022.
- (xxiv) S.O. 5206 (E), dated the 7<sup>th</sup> November, 2022, amending the Policy Condition No. 7(ii) of Chapter 27 of Schedule - I (Import Policy) of ITC(HS), 2022.
- (xxv) S.O. 5227 (E), dated the 9<sup>th</sup> November, 2022, amending the Foreign Trade Policy in sync with RBI A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.10 dated the 11<sup>th</sup> July, 2022.
- (xxvi) S.O. 5229 (E), dated the 10<sup>th</sup> November, 2022, amending the Export Policy of broken rice under HS Code 1006 40 00.
- (xxvii) S.O. 5375 (E), dated the 17<sup>th</sup> November, 2022, regarding finalizing the modalities for export of Red Sanders Heart Wood by Forest Environment and Climate Change Department, Government of Odisha.

[Placed in Library. For (i) to (xxvii) See No.L.T.7836/17/22]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of M/s. Jabalpur Garments & Fashion Design Cluster Association, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T.7844/17/22]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of M/s. NOCCI Balasore Infrastructure Company, Balasore, Odisha, for the year 2019-20, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T.7845/17/22]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Council for Cement and Building Materials (NCCBM), Ballabgarh, 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.7610/17/22]

**Reports and Accounts (2020-21 and 2021-22) of RLBCAU, Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh and ICAR, New Delhi and related papers**

**कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कैलाश चौधरी) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-**

(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 30 and under sub-section (4) of Section 31 of the Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University Act, 2014:—

(i) (a) Annual Report of the Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University (RLBCAU), Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2020-21.

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

(ii) (a) Annual Accounts of the Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University, Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2020-21, along with Audit Report for the period 2020-21.

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

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

[Placed in Library. For (i) to (ii) See No.L.T.7740/17/22]

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

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

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Annual Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T.7742/17/22]

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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

**श्री सतीश चंद्र दूबे** (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं विभाग-संबंधित खाद्य, उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजनिक वितरण संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2022-23) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

- (i) Twenty-second Report on action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Eighteenth Report of the Committee (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2022-23)' of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution); and
- (ii) Twenty-third Report on action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Nineteenth Report of the Committee (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2022-23)' of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs).

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**REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT**

**श्री हरद्वार दुबे** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं 'भारतीय पशु कल्याण बोर्ड (ए.डब्ल्यू.बी.आई.) के लिए संसद सदस्यों के निर्वाचन की जांच' के संबंध में लाभ के पदों संबंधी संयुक्त समिति के नौवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी और हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

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**STATEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I rise to announce that the Government Business in this House for the week commencing Monday, the 12<sup>th</sup> of December, 2022, will consist of:-

1. Further consideration and passing of the Energy Conservation (Amendment) Bill, 2022, *as passed by Lok Sabha.*

2. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Lok Sabha:-
  - (i) The New Delhi International Arbitration Centre (Amendment) Bill, 2022; and
  - (ii) The Constitution (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022.
  
3. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:-
  - (i) The Multi-State Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2022; and
  - (ii) The Anti-Maritime Piracy Bill, 2019.
  
4. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are introduced, considered and passed by Lok Sabha:-
  - (i) The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022;
  - (ii) The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Third Amendment) Bill, 2022;
  - (iii) The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 2022;
  - (iv) The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Fifth Amendment) Bill, 2022

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#### MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have received two notices under Rule 267, for suspension of the rules, from Shri K. C. Venugopal and Shri Syed Nasir Hussain. I had the occasion to indicate to this hon. House the parameters of seeking intervention by way of this Rule. The notices drawn are not found to be in consonance with the requirement of the rules. Now, matters of urgent public importance. *...(Interruptions)..*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, what has happened there....*(Interruptions)..*

SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR (West Bengal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my submission for Special Mention has been disallowed on legal terms. But I would plead justice from you and the House. Our national spokesman has been ....(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member may kindly take his seat. ..(Interruptions).. Please take your seat. In this House, we dictate our actions in accordance with the procedure and rules. There is no issue which cannot be raised according to rules. We must exemplify our conduct that can be emulated. I am here to assure you that expression of any nature will find vent. It cannot be in the *ad hoc* fashion. If an hon. Member is to rise suddenly, raise an issue, reach a conclusion that a view has been taken, that will not be very fair to the office I hold. I am available to the Members every day, from 10 a.m. and thereafter during the House, and up to late evening hours. I would always welcome any input from the hon. Members, accommodate them, if, in the ballot, a matter of urgency has been left out for one reason or the other. I am open to it. I would, therefore, make one appeal. You are very senior people, very seasoned people. We are known as House of Elders. Let us follow rules scrupulously. I will have no difficulty of time, to run the House even up to midnight. We have to reflect expression of the people indicating their aspirations.

I would take up Zero Hour. Zero Hour -- Shri Sushil Kumar Modi.

### **Need to amend J&K Reorganization Act in order to implement the recommendations of Delimitation Commission**

**श्री सुशील कुमार मोदी (बिहार) :** सभापति महोदय, वर्ष 1989 में पाक समर्थित आतंकवादियों के कारण कश्मीर से लाखों कश्मीरी हिन्दुओं, खास कर कश्मीरी पंडितों को पलायन करना पड़ा। 3 दशक से ज्यादा समय हो गया है, वे देश के अलग-अलग हिस्सों में बसे हुए हैं। उनको मैसेकर, मास रेप, जेनोसाइड के दौर से गुजरना पड़ा था। इसी को ध्यान में रखकर जम्मू-कश्मीर के लिए जस्टिस रंजन देसाई की अध्यक्षता में डीलिटिमिशन कमीशन बना था, उन्होंने रिकमंड किया है कि जम्मू-कश्मीर की विधान सभा में कश्मीरी पंडितों के लिए दो सीट्स रिजर्व करने की अनुशंसा की है। इन दो सीट्स में से एक सीट महिला के लिए रिजर्व होगी। इन दोनों सीट्स को केन्द्र की सरकार नॉमिनेट करेगी। इन मेम्बर्स के पास वही अधिकार होंगे, जो पुदुच्चेरी असेम्बली के तीन नॉमिनेटेड मेम्बर्स के पास अधिकार हैं। इसके पहले जम्मू-कश्मीर की विधान सभा में दो महिलाओं के नॉमिनेशन का प्रावधान था। साथ ही साथ डीलिटिमिशन कमीशन ने यह भी रिकमंड किया है कि जो पाक ऑक्युपाइड जम्मू-कश्मीर का इलाका है, जिसकी 24 सीट्स फ़ोज़न कर दी गई हैं, वहां के भी एक व्यक्ति को, जो डिसप्लेस्ड पर्सन्स हैं और जो जम्मू-कश्मीर में बसे हुए हैं, उनमें से एक व्यक्ति को नॉमिनेट करने की अनुशंसा की है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से भारत सरकार से आग्रह करूंगा कि जब डीलिटेशन कमीशन ने दो कश्मीरी पंडितों और एक पाक ऑक्युपाइड कश्मीर के डिसप्लेस्ड पर्सन को नॉमिनेट करने के लिए रिकमंड किया है, तो जो The Jammu & Kashmir Reorganization Act, 2019 है, उसमें संशोधन करके वह उस आरक्षण को लागू करने का प्रयास करे।

मैं सदन को यह भी बताना चाहूंगा कि सिक्किम के अंदर जो 51 मॉनेस्ट्रीज़ हैं, उनके जो मॉन्क्स और नन्स होते हैं, उनके लिए वहां एक सीट आरक्षित की गई है। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से यह आग्रह करूंगा कि कश्मीरी पंडितों को जितनी बड़ी त्रासदी झेलनी पड़ी है, जितना अत्याचार सहना पड़ा है, वैसी स्थिति में अगर डीलिटेशन कमीशन ने कश्मीरी पंडितों के लिए दो सीट्स रिकमंड की हैं और पाक ऑक्युपाइड जम्मू-कश्मीर के डिसप्लेस्ड पर्सन के लिए, पाक ऑक्युपाइड एरिया के लिए रिकमंड की है, तो भारत सरकार एक्ट में संशोधन करके उसको लागू करने का प्रयास करे, ताकि जब भी जम्मू-कश्मीर की असेम्बली बने, तो वे लोग उसका लाभ उठा सकें, धन्यवाद।

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, we would like to associate with the sentiments expressed for Kashmiri Pandits' representation.

SHRI KAILASH SONI (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI DEEPAK PRAKASH (Jharkhand): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. ANIL SUKHDEORAO BONDE (Maharashtra): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (DR. BHAGWAT KISHANRAO KARAD): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have already indicated, and this may be noted, all those who seek to associate can send their names to the Table Office. Shri Nadimul Haque.

### **Need to create a centralized database of unclaimed inherited money**

SHRI MOHAMMED NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, rightful heirs have a hard time claiming their inherited money usually present in the form of unclaimed bank deposits, insurance, Post Office funds, etc., because the process to retrieve them is often cumbersome and different for each entity and every bank. At present, the unclaimed sum is reportedly estimated at a massive Rs. 82,025 crore. Parliament has authorized the RBI to enact a policy or issue directions with a statutory backing. However, no redressal or actionable procedures have been formulated until now. What accelerates the problem is the fact that individual banks make their own rules and demands to release these claims. For instance, they ask for probate, sureties from unrelated person, indemnities, affidavits, mandatory fixed deposit, etc. Therefore, I request the Government to formulate a Standard Operating Procedure for making effective claims and for creating a more humane system for heirs of deceased persons to claim their inheritance.

In addition, a centralised online database should be developed under the control of the RBI. That will provide information about the deceased account holders including their details.

Further, in every nine to twelve months, banks should be asked to mandatorily inform the RBI about the inoperative or dormant bank accounts. I end by saying that this unclaimed public money, which is to the tune of more than Rs. 82,000 crores, is the resource of the citizens.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please conclude. You can't read out in Zero Hour.

SHRI MOHAMMED NADIMUL HAQUE: I am just concluding.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, you are reading out.

SHRI MOHAMMED NADIMUL HAQUE: Okay, Sir. I would like to say that this amount is the resource of the citizens and it is the duty of the Government that this resource, unclaimed money, goes back in the fulfilment of the demands and various schemes of the citizens.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

**Need for Central Government support to develop Vizag /Vishakhapatnam  
as a major IT Destination**

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO (Uttar Pradesh): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for the opportunity. My Zero Hour submission is about developing the city of Vizag as a major IT destination in the country, and the need for the Central and State Governments' support in this regard.

First of all, I would like to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of IT for giving a huge impetus to the digital revolution in the country. Sir, certainly, we have made rapid strides. The united Andhra Pradesh developed largely on account of the IT sector growth and Vishakhapatnam as a cosmopolitan city, as the city with the ninth highest GDP in the country, has the potential to emerge as a major IT destination. Our Central Government has already sanctioned certain major IT institutions for the State of Andhra Pradesh and particularly Vishakhapatnam, but somehow, the implementation of this is lacking. Expansion of the Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) campus in Vishakhapatnam is getting delayed because of lack of land allotment by the State Government and Andhra University. In the meanwhile, I request that a 30,000 square feet of space be hired to set up the STPI centre as quickly as possible because this will offer incubation services and start-ups can make major leap of growth in this area. The Central Government has also sanctioned a Centre of Excellence in RINL, Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant. I would urge the Ministry of Heavy Industries also to sanction a Common Engineering Facility Centre (CEFC) which will give a huge impetus to the activities of CoE which can emerge as a major smart manufacturing facility in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

I would also request establishment of fabrication laboratory in Vishakhapatnam and urge both, the Central and the State Governments, to work in unity to ensure that all these institutions take shape as early as possible. Then, I would also request for Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC) in Vishakhapatnam. I urge upon the hon. Minister in this regard. I have already met our hon. Minister, Shri Ashwini Vaishnaw, and I am making this public appeal so as to give a very special focus to Vishakhapatnam and the State of Andhra Pradesh because it can give a huge impetus to our software development and software exports. Finally, I also urge the hon. Minister to extend the BPO, that is, promotion of BPO scheme, for entities

which have already availed this scheme because this can create huge employment opportunities. Thank you, Sir.

DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): 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.

**Need to establish an Indian Institute of Science and Education  
Research (IISER) in Pudukottai District, Tamil Nadu**

SHRI M. MOHAMED ABDULLA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISER) were announced in the year 2006, and were further declared as the Institutes of National Importance in 2012 to promote them as leading institutes in the country for science education and research. As of date, the IISERs have been established at only seven locations in the country which is not enough for the promotion of science education and technology. No such Central institution has been set up in Pudukottai District of Tamil Nadu, which is one of the centrally-located districts of Tamil Nadu. Hence, it should be given an IISER to promote the region. The Union government has enough land for establishing the same. Establishment of IISER in Pudukottai District will augment the existing NID in Tiruchirappalli, which has saturated over the years. Sir, close coordination of IISER, Pudukottai and NID, Tiruchirappalli can rapidly advance the research and development work in science sector for the benefit and development of the country. Hence, I call upon the Central Government to open an IISER in Pudukottai District at the earliest.

Sir, we are the very first princely State which joined India but till now, we have not got even a small benefit from the Union Government. You should take care of us, Sir. This request is being made after 75 years. Thank you.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Non-fulfilment of promises made for compensation to the  
victims of the Lakhimpur-Kheri incident**

**श्री जयंत चौधरी** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सभापति महोदय, मैं बहुत भारी मन से और मजबूरी में इस विषय को सदन में रख रहा हूँ। मैं 3 अक्टूबर, 2021 का जिक्र कर रहा हूँ, जहाँ उत्तर प्रदेश के लखीमपुर के तिकुनिया में आंदोलनकारियों पर पीछे से एक गाड़ी आती है और उन्हें रौंदकर चली जाती है। यह ऐसी घटना है, जिसकी लखीमपुर नरसंहार के नाम से पूरे देश में चर्चा हुई और देश के किसानों को इस घटना ने झकझोर दिया। गौर करने की बात यह है कि 1 दिसम्बर, 2022, अभी जो शीतकालीन सत्र विधान सभा में चला है, हमारे दल के विधान मंडल नेता विधायक श्री राजपाल बालियान जी ने ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर** (महाराष्ट्र) : यह स्टेट का सब्जेक्ट है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री जयंत चौधरी** : यह स्टेट का सब्जेक्ट नहीं है। मुझे अपनी बात कम्प्लीट करने दीजिए। उन्होंने मांग रखी और उन्होंने मुख्य मंत्री जी से प्रश्न पूछा ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members... ..(Interruptions)...

**श्री संजय सिंह** (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): पांच किसानों की मौत हुई है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री देरेक ओब्राईन** (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : क्या किसान का मुद्दा अब स्टेट सब्जेक्ट हो गया?  
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): What is this? Let him speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, can I make an appeal and can I be assured? If I say something reasonable or indicate something which is in your heart, why should we jump and why should there be interruptions? Let it be for both sides. ...(*Interruptions*)... If an hon. Member is saying something by way of a statement on the floor of the House, and it is objectionable or exceptional or not upright, there is a way to deal with it, and I am here to take care of it. Why should it be raised in a chorus by this side and that side? I would expect the hon. Members to conserve their energy, which is needed elsewhere, and there you can display it as much as you can. Mr. Jayant, please continue.

**श्री जयंत चौधरी** : सभापति जी, मैं कोई भी बात असंसदीय नहीं कहूंगा और कहूंगा तो आपका अधिकार बनता है। मुख्य मंत्री जी से अतारांकित प्रश्न पूछा गया और यह पूछा गया कि क्या जो घायल किसान हैं, उनको सरकार की तरफ से कोई सरकारी मुआवजा मिला है? क्या इस घटना में जो मृतक किसान थे, उनके परिजनों को कोई सरकारी नौकरी दी गई? मैं आपके संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि खुद सरकार ने इस घटनाक्रम के बाद वहाँ किसानों के बीच पहुंचकर, अपने वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को भेजकर यह वायदा किया था कि दस लाख का मुआवजा हर एक घायल को दिया जाएगा और जो चार मृतक किसान थे, उनके परिवारजनों में से एक को सरकारी नौकरी दी जाएगी। एक साल बीत चुका है, लेकिन अब तक इस पर कोई सरकारी कार्रवाई नहीं हुई है। मुख्य मंत्री जी का खुद इस पर जवाब आया कि ऐसी कार्रवाई प्रदेश सरकार नहीं कर पाई है। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से मांग करना चाहता हूँ और यहाँ सदन के नेता भी मौजूद थे, इन्हें सवाल पूछना चाहिए क्योंकि प्रदेश में आपकी ही बहुमत की सरकार है। आप उनसे जवाब मांगिए कि अब तक उन्होंने कार्रवाई क्यों नहीं की, क्योंकि यह बात आपकी हमारी नहीं है। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... सर, मैं कन्क्लूड कर रहा हूँ। ...(**व्यवधान**)... अगर सरकार वायदे पूरे न करे, तो जनता सरकार पर विश्वास क्यों करे?

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

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

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

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

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA (National Capital Territory of Delhi): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Need to ease regulations to visit Shri Kartarpur Sahib and development of Anandpur Sahib as a heritage city**

**श्री राघव चड्ढा** (पंजाब) : सर, श्री गुरु नानक देव जी का परम पवित्र स्थान श्री करतारपुर साहिब का लांघा, जब आज से कुछ साल पहले खोला गया, तो सिर्फ हम पंजाबी ही नहीं, बल्कि पूरा देश, पूरी दुनिया बाबा नानक के रंग में रंग गयी। इस देश का हर नौजवान, हर बच्चा, हर बुजुर्ग बाबा नानक के गुरु घर में जाकर, श्री करतारपुर साहिब में जाकर दर्शन करना चाहता है, मत्था

टेकना चाहता है। सर, इससे कोई भी वंचित नहीं रहना चाहिए। हम लोग तो एक बार नहीं, बल्कि बार-बार वहां जाकर मत्था टेकना चाहते हैं, लेकिन तीन समस्याएं आज हर श्रद्धालु को, हर संगत के हर सदस्य को झेलनी पड़ती हैं, जब वह गुरु घर जाता है, जब वह श्री करतारपुर साहिब मत्था टेकने जाता है।

सर, पहली समस्या पासपोर्ट की है। आपके पास पासपोर्ट होना अनिवार्य है। अगर आपके पास पासपोर्ट नहीं है, तो आप वह लांघा पार करके श्री करतारपुर साहिब नहीं जा सकते, आपको इजाजत नहीं दी जाती है। मुझे लगता है कि अगर भारत सरकार पाकिस्तान की सरकार से बातचीत करे और यह मुद्दा उठाये कि जब लांघा खोला ही है, जब संगत के लिए एक फैसिलिटी तैयार की है कि वे गुरु घर में जाकर मत्था टेक सकें, दर्शन कर सकें, तो इस पासपोर्ट की जो कंडिशन है, इसे वेव किया जाए और आधार कार्ड जैसे किसी भी आईडेंटिटी कार्ड को वैलिड आई.डी. कार्ड बनाकर इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिए।

सर, दूसरी बड़ी समस्या यह है कि आज हर श्रद्धालु को 20 डॉलर की फीस देनी पड़ती है। आप जानते हैं कि आज वैसे ही एक डॉलर 80 रुपये के पार हो चुका है। हमारी सरकार की इकोनॉमिक पॉलिसीज़ के चलते 80 के पार डॉलर हो गया है। अगर एक शख्स को 20 डॉलर की फीस देकर दर्शन करने जाना पड़े, तो 1,600 रुपये से अधिक की धनराशि उसकी जेब से लगती है। सर, मान लीजिए कि एक परिवार में पांच सदस्य हैं, वे हर साल जाना चाहते हैं, तो एक साल का, एक परिवार का 8,000 रुपये का खर्चा होगा।

मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूं कि जो यह 20 डॉलर की फीस है, इसे वेव किया जाए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... संगत के हर सदस्य को वहां जाने की अनुमति दी जाए।

सर, आखिरी समस्या यह है कि जो रजिस्ट्रेशन का ऑनलाइन प्रोसेस है, वह बड़ा मुश्किल है, उसे सरल किया जाए, ताकि संगत और गुरु घर के बीच में जितनी दूरियां हैं, वे मिटाई जाएं, बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

DR. ASHOK KUMAR MITTAL (Punjab): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

**श्री संजय सिंह** (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता** (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री सभापति** : डा. अशोक बाजपेयी।

### Increasing fire incidents in the country

**डा. अशोक बाजपेयी** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से एक लोक महत्व का विषय सदन के संज्ञान में रखना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, पिछले दिनों देखा गया है कि देश में आगजनी की घटनाएं बड़ी संख्या में बढ़ी हैं। एक समय था, जब हम लोगों का बचपन था, तब गांव में फूस के छप्पर हुआ करते थे, फूस के घर होते थे और उनमें आग लग जाया करती थी, खेत-खलिहानों में आग लग जाया करती थी, क्योंकि खलिहान कई महीने तक चलते थे। लेकिन अब वहां पर मकान पक्के हो गये, वहां पर खलिहानों की जरूरत नहीं होती, कम्बाइन मशीन आ गई, जिससे तत्काल किसान अपनी फसल लेकर घर आ जाता है।

लेकिन आज शहरों में जो बड़ी-बड़ी अट्टालिकाएं हैं, मल्टी स्टोरी बिल्डिंग्स हैं, उनमें आग लग रही है। महोदय, अभी पिछले दिनों लखनऊ में एक लेवना होटल है, उस होटल में आग लग गयी और जो गेस्ट उस होटल में रुके हुए थे, उनको निकलने तक का रास्ता नहीं था, जिसके कारण कई जानें चली गयीं। सड़क पर चलती हुई गाड़ियों में आग लग रही है। मान्यवर, यह शॉर्ट सर्किट एक ऐसी समस्या बन गई है कि आज उससे कोई भी बिल्डिंग सुरक्षित नहीं है। बड़ी-बड़ी बिल्डिंगों में, बड़े-बड़े गोदामों में, कारखानों में आये दिन आग लगने की घटनाएं सुनने को मिलती हैं और उसमें अरबों रुपये की हमारी सम्पत्ति की क्षति होती है तथा बहुमूल्य जानें जा रही हैं। मान्यवर, मैं चाहूंगा कि इस विषय पर सरकार चिंता करे कि जो आगजनी की घटनाएं हैं, इन पर कैसे अंकुश लगाया जा सकता है। इस पर सरकार संज्ञान लेने का काम करे। आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

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

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

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

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

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

**Delay and lack of urgency on the part of the Centres of Excellence (CoEs) to treat patients diagnosed with life-threatening rare genetic disorders**

DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the National Policy for Rare Diseases was finalized and notified by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare on 30<sup>th</sup> of March, 2021. Subsequently, the Ministry increased the funding support to Rs.50 lakh per patient, for all categories of rare disease patients in May this year. I must thank the Ministry for having honoured the request of a group of Parliament Members who have been making this request time and again. But, Sir, even after several months of announcement, not a single patient diagnosed with life threatening rare genetic disorders has so far been put on life saving treatment. This unending delay and lack of urgency on the part of the Centres of Excellence has not only claimed several innocent young lives but also endangered the survival prospects of close to 415 odd patients, largely, children diagnosed with life threatening rare disease conditions including Lysosomal storage disorders, Gaucher disease, Pompe disease, MPS 1 and 2, Fabry disease. An analysis of the crowd funding platform, an initiative of the Ministry, reveals that close to 190 odd patients diagnosed with ultra rare genetic conditions including LDS could be immediately put on life saving therapy thereby reducing the risk of loss of life and the ongoing anxiety that subsequently comes in. Patients, without any institutional support are, otherwise, left with no option but to wait for the inevitable. A majority of these patients have been diagnosed with Gaucher disease for which the Drugs Controller General of India approved therapy is available for many years. Several Centres of Excellence, including the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi; Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi, Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow; Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics with Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences etc. are yet to seek financial support for patients diagnosed with life threatening diseases. Group III conditions, at least, those conditions for which approved therapy is available under Rs.50 lakhs, are currently available in India. (*Time-bell rings.*) Sir, just one minute. This is despite several reminders from the Ministry. I would like to request the Ministry to consider two to three points. One is that the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare should issue urgent instructions to the Centres of Excellence to treat 190 odd patients diagnosed with... (*Time-bell rings.*)

DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Adaptation and mitigation measures adopted for tackling impact of climate change**

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Thank you, Sir, and sorry that I am late.

Several cities in our country have witnessed a dire brunt of the impacts of climate change since the last few years. On the one side, they are hit by unprecedented floods due to changed rainfall patterns in the form of heavy and torrential rains or cloudbursts or even storms in some of the cities which have never seen it before. All this results in loss of property, loss of life and, of course, needless to say, stripping the poor of their every belonging. On the other side, our cities have also experienced heat waves. Increased temperatures or severe heat-waves cause serious impacts on health, productivity at work and even deaths. Every such event hits the headlines and, then, as soon as the water and the heat is down, it is forgotten and life carries on till the next event happens. I come from the city of Pune. We have experienced severe floods in various parts for the last four years killing and displacing people and destroying property worth crores. In a Carbon inventory Report for our city prepared by TERI shows that Pune would have 32 per cent increase in rain by 2030 which is unaccounted for in the developmental process. As far as heat waves are concerned, the World Bank, in a very recent report, has said that severe heat waves responsible for thousands of deaths across India over the last few decades are increasing with alarming rate and soon the country could become the first place in the world to experience heat waves that break the human survivability limit. This is extremely serious. Rampant urbanization and not giving attention to capacity building of the administrative agencies, haphazard and unscientific development, mushrooming of illegal constructions, disregard to natural features, rampant deforestation, cementing and capping of roads and land are becoming the main recipe for flooding and heating. Some of the policies of the Government with 'One-size-fits-all' approach, as for example, applying the Transit Oriented Development (TOD), which has come in recently and increase in FSI four times just to make a metro financially feasible with absolutely no regard as to the carrying capacity of that particular city. Sir, what is the kind of water and infrastructure that goes along with it which is required? This will make our cities grossly unhealthy and non-liveable. We have to stop this as of now and the time is now. You have made a wonderful beginning in the last three days. We have been deliberating on exceptionally important Bills which address sustainability, thereby, making the commitment of this House, every parliamentarian, to our planet and to our future generations.

I appeal to the Government, through you, Sir, that a similar note, a Mission for Sustainable and Resilient Cities...*(Time-bell rings.)*

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I go back three decades when I was the Member of Parliament in the 9<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha. We used to have heroes of Zero Hour because they

used to be extempore and they used to be very brief. Now, it is structured. Let us confine to that. Now, Shri Satish Chandra Dubey.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, can I just take 30 seconds to speak with your permission?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, 30 seconds.

**श्री सतीश चंद्र दूबे** (बिहार): आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे शून्य काल में बात रखने का मौका दिया...(व्यवधान)...

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, as per established norms, a State subject, particularly, law and order is never taken up in this House. ...(*Interruptions*)... Every Member, my senior colleagues, would accord and would stand in affirmation and this is against.... ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Satish Chandra Dubey. ...(*Interruptions*)...

### **Deteriorating law and order situation in Bihar**

**श्री सतीश चंद्र दूबे** (बिहार) : आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे शून्य काल में बात रखने का मौका दिया, उसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

महोदय, मैं बिहार राज्य में पिछले कुछ महीनों से हो रहे हत्या, लूट, डकैती, बलात्कार और अत्याचार जैसे गम्भीर मामलों पर आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूँ। समूचे बिहार की जनता डरी और सहमी हुई है। न जाने कब किसकी हत्या हो जाये, किसके साथ लूटपाट हो जाये, किस बच्चे का अपहरण हो जाये, किसी को कुछ भी पता नहीं है। वहाँ भय का माहौल बना हुआ है, व्याप्त हो रहा है। रात्रि 8 बजे के बाद किसी आदमी का घर से निकलना सुरक्षित नहीं है।...(व्यवधान).... 1990 से लेकर 2005 तक के शासनकाल में जो हुआ करता था, आज कमोबेश वही हो रहा है। 02 दिसम्बर, 2022 को हमारे गृह जिले पश्चिम चम्पारण में नरकटियागंज में अपराधियों द्वारा नगर परिषद के सभापति प्रत्याशी श्री राजेश श्रीवास्तव की गोली मारकर हत्या कर दी गई। अगले दिन...(व्यवधान)...

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, this should not go on... ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर** (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, परम्परा को मत तोड़िये। ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, I can...  
 ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, kindly take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...  
 Kindly... ...*(Interruptions)*... Kindly take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kindly  
 resume your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kindly take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...  
 Hon. Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, can I appeal to you?  
 ...*(Interruptions)*... It will never be nice for me to every time make an appeal.  
 ...*(Interruptions)*... Can you imagine my pain? I am getting input from everyone all  
 over the country. What happens here, you will get from select category, I will get from  
 everyone. As an exceptional situation, I gave the hon. Member thirty seconds. I hope  
 he would make his input. We are not to ignite things. We have to douse fire  
 everywhere. If we become the epicentre of it, where will it lead us? I have indicated  
 that you shall never have a grievance to put across your point. There are rules  
 available and mechanisms available. There is no Member in the House, and I say  
 without fear of contradiction, who has reached out to me and has not had his say on  
 that day. I am, invariably, accommodating him or her. If I find that a Member is not  
 here, I skip that name, look at when she or he is here and give the platform. Please  
 follow decorum. I will be very patient. I will be very persuasive. I will never take a  
 judgemental view. But I have your strength. Once I take a judgemental view, friends,  
 pardon me, I do it on your strength, I will not reverse it. It will be a tough call for me.  
 I am sure, you will help me act as a rational mind. I will respect your sentiments. We  
 have two very distinguished people in the House by way of their designation, the  
 Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition. We have the former Prime  
 Minister. I have declared on the floor of this House that these three hon. gentlemen,-  
 -one of them is not here, Dr. Manmohan Singh--if they rise, I will not look at the rules  
 book. I said so in your presence, and all of you have access to them. My ears will be  
 open to most difficult situation coming from this side, this side or from them. But if  
 you start making it the way you are doing it, you are entitled; do it in my Chamber. I  
 come at 10 o'clock everyday. I am available here during lunch. Do I take it now that  
 we will exemplify our conduct to a level that everyone will say, "Yes, Upper House is  
 a role model of decorum, discipline"? It is a theatre for dialogue, debate, deliberation  
 and discussion. Thank you.

**श्री सतीश चंद्र दूबे :** सर, पश्चिम चंपारण में नरकटियागंज के अपराधियों के द्वारा नगर परिषद के  
 सभापति प्रत्याशी, राजेश श्रीवास्तव की गोली मार कर हत्या कर दी गई। अगले दिन जिले में  
 बेतिया के एक होटल संचालक, सूरज बैठा की हत्या हो गई। 7 दिसंबर को दिन-दहाड़े  
 एसबीआई बैंक की लूट हो गई। भागलपुर में सरेआम महिलाओं को कुल्हाड़ी से काट-काट कर

मार दिया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... \* मैं आपसे आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं सत्याग्रह की धरती, चंपारण ...**(व्यवधान)**... सत्याग्रह की धरती, चंपारण से आता हूँ और उस पवित्र धरती को \* इससे बड़ा दुर्भाग्य कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बिहार की सरकार हमारी बातें सुनेगी नहीं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... और हम इस सदन में बात रखेंगे नहीं, तो आखिर कहाँ रखेंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि इस पर पहल करके इस समस्या का निदान किया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... धन्यवाद। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

DR. JOHN BRITTAS (Kerala): Sir, they are...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री जयराम रमेश (कर्नाटक):** सर, यह तरीका गलत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, one second. ...*(Interruptions)*... Would you take your seat? Hon. Members, I think, all that I said has not been appreciated. If someone engages into an act of indiscretion or something that is not expected, that can happen; I am here to look. I am here to visit that person with exemplary consequence. I have gone to the extent of saying that I can be judgemental. You don't allow me! If the hon. Member has said something, I will examine it completely. But if you are on your feet physically, and do it, that is never done. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, it has come on record. It has come on the television. It is already said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Jairamji, you know it more than I do. Even when things come on record, there are consequences that emanate. Things cannot be examined in the heat or passion. If a point is raised, if anyone has a grievance with respect to anyone making a reflection here, take recourse to rules. And even if you do not take recourse to rules, on my own, I will examine. I had the occasion to indicate a day before that two of the hon. Members came with identical Special Mentions. I am looking into it. My office is doing more work for it so that we bring about synergical approach. Now, Dr. V. Sidasivam... Yes, Dr. Sivadasan.

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

DR. V. SIVADASAN (Kerala): Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: And, I know, I don't believe in Shakespeare who said, 'There is nothing in name'! Everything is in name, Dr. Sivadasan, go ahead.

### **Need to develop libraries throughout the country**

DR. V. SIVADASAN (Kerala): Respected Chair of this august House, I am coming from Kannur, from Kerala State where the largest number of libraries are functioning in India. The public libraries are the strongest public spaces in the world. Public libraries should be developed as a community centre, for the knowledge production, skill development, entertainment and physical education. But, in our nation, the number of libraries is very less and the conditions of existing libraries are not at all good.

Sir, in various parts of the country, the local-self-governments are giving some assistance to the public libraries. In rural India, the libraries are working because of this assistance of the local-self-governments. But the Union Government is not giving any financial assistance to the State Governments or the local-self-government for public libraries and public cultural institutions in rural area. Earlier, local-self-governments had some income through their collection of tax like entertainment tax. Even though it was a meagre amount, it is now taken by the Union Government through G.S.T. Sir, then how will the libraries function or how will the libraries survive? Sir, look at the salaries of the librarians in the public libraries in our country! They are getting very meagre amount in the name of honourarium. It is given by the State Government. The Union Government may allocate proper amount for the salary of the librarians in public libraries in rural India. Sir, the amount of salary of the librarians in public libraries, in local areas should be increased. The Union Government should provide sufficient amount of funds to the States, for resources to the libraries and see to it that the basic facilities are ensured for the librarians. Some libraries in the Kerala are functioning exceptionally well through the initiative of the common people. But in many other parts of India, the situation is very different. Libraries can play a very major role in emancipating the Indian people from illiteracy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): 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.



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

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): 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.

**श्री जयंत चौधरी** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Neeraj Dangi.

### **Need to allocate a separate budget for *Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana***

**श्री नीरज डांगी** (राजस्थान) : धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय, जो आपने मुझे यह महत्वपूर्ण मामला सदन में साझा करने की अनुमति प्रदान की। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह मामला सदन के हर सदस्य का है। निश्चित रूप से हर सदस्य इस पीड़ा से वाकिफ है।

महोदय, भारत सरकार द्वारा अक्टूबर, 2014 में 'प्रधान मंत्री आदर्श ग्राम योजना' की शुरुआत की गई थी, जिसके तहत प्रत्येक सांसद को एक-एक गाँव गोद लेकर, उसे मॉडल गाँव की तरह विकसित करना था, लेकिन इस योजना में ग्राम पंचायत को विकसित करने के लिए अलग से किसी भी प्रकार के बजट का कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया। ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय ने कॉमन रिव्यू मिशन (सीआरएम) के तहत इस योजना का एक अध्ययन कराया। इस अध्ययन के तहत यह पाया गया था कि इस योजना का जो वर्तमान प्रारूप है, वह इसके वांछित उद्देश्य को प्राप्त कराने के लिए सक्षम नहीं है। धन की कमी के चलते उस ग्राम को विकसित करने की जो ग्रामीण अवसंरचना है, वह इस विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव नहीं डाल पा रही है। इस अध्ययन टीम के अंतर्गत सेवानिवृत्त नौकरशाह, शिक्षाविद् और विभिन्न अनुसंधान संगठनों के सदस्य शामिल हैं। ऐसी परिस्थिति में योजना के मौजूदा प्रारूप को किस प्रकार से देखा जाए? इसकी खामियों को किस तरीके से पूरा किया जाए? धन की कमी के कारण पिछड़े इलाकों में आधारभूत सुविधाएं मुहैया कराई जाएं, यह बहुत ही मुश्किल साबित हो रहा है। महोदय, जब तक इस प्रारूप को बदला नहीं जाता है, मैं समझता हूँ कि तब तक सांसदों के लिए किसी गाँव को गोद लेना सम्भव नहीं हो पा रहा है। सांसदों के एमपी फंड से सम्पूर्ण संसदीय क्षेत्र के साथ-साथ एक गाँव को मॉडल गाँव में विकसित करना इस योजना से सम्भव नहीं हो पा रहा है। वह सिर्फ एक परिकल्पना मात्र रह गया है। यही कारण है कि देश की 2 लाख, 55 हजार ग्राम पंचायतों में से अब तक 5 चरणों के तहत सांसदों द्वारा केवल 1,855 ग्राम पंचायतों का ही चयन हो पाया है। यदि भारत सरकार सही मायने में बेहतरीन तरीके से ग्राम पंचायतों को विकसित करना चाहती है, तो सबसे

पहले आदर्श गाँव का एक मॉडल तैयार किया जाए ...(समय की घंटी)... और उसके तहत ही उस गाँव में लगने वाले बजट का वह अलग से प्रावधान करे, ताकि प्रत्येक सांसद प्रति वर्ष एक गाँव को गोद लेकर उसे भली-भाँति विकसित कर सके।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से भारत सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहूँगा कि इस योजना के बेहतर क्रियान्वयन के लिए वह इसे गम्भीरता से ले और इसके लिए अलग से बजट का प्रावधान करे।

**श्रीमती फूलो देवी नेतम (छत्तीसगढ़) :** महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

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

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

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

SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKAR (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): 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.

### **Need for capacity enhancement to deal with cyber-attacks**

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I will be very brief. Yesterday, the issue of cyber attack at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences at Delhi was raised. My thought on this is that it should not be treated as an isolated incident of a cyber attack. Currently, the figure states that 77 per cent of Indian companies were hit by cyber threats during the festive season of 2021. That was from the McAfee Enterprise and FireEye report. The National Cyber Crime Reporting portal saw a rise of 15.3 per cent in reported complaints during the second quarter of 2022 compared to the first quarter. That is about 2,37,658 complaints. So, it is a rising issue of concern and it is all the more important because we have been entering various PPP models not only in the medical sector, but Railways, Airways and various public facilities and public

utilities. The point here is, we have to look at this issue from three points; one, whether the current existing IT Securities are adequate; two, whether they can be recovered. Actually, we should not stop at this. We have to also think about business continuity planning. How fast the normal operation can be restored! It is not adequate just to recover the IT system. In the AIIMS case, this is what is happening. There are long queues at OPDs, at the billing counters and the doctors also do not know what to do. Therefore, the most important thing here is, we publicly declare our business continuity plans in the event of attack on our servers along with mechanisms that establishes the time line for resuming the normal operations. This is what happens in the United States, this is what happens in the UK and we should take the advantage of G-20 to raise this issue for international collaboration on this particular aspect. I re-emphasise that what is more important is to how quickly we recover the critical operations of the hospitals and also the time taken for the full scale operation. That should be publicly declared. Not just the Government should do, but all private sectors should do. Currently, we have the National Cyber Security Strategy, 2020 which is really appreciable because Government has brought it out, but the structure has not really come up. I would appeal, since the hon. Minister is here, to make this structure very robust and then it would actually become very useful for the economic activity in this country. Thank you very much.

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

SHRI VIVEK THAKUR (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): 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.

**Need to provide reservation to backward classes in proportion to their population**

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, this year marks 75 years of India's Independence. While these 75 years of India's Independence signify the immense progress in the country, the reality remains that Independent India has failed to ensure any meaningful upliftment of backward classes in the country. Even today, the long standing aspirations of the backward classes to have equitable opportunities in all spheres of life remain unfulfilled. Every citizen of this country is grateful to Baba Saheb Ambedkar for granting reservations in proportion of their population and it is the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are all very happy today. Because of reservations, they are treated on par with the other communities in this country and the upliftment could be possible. But, unfortunately, the Backward Classes in the country have unjustifiably been left out from the fold of caste enumeration and proportionate reservation. They have also been denied reservation in Parliament, State Legislatures as well as in higher judiciary. Even though the Backward Classes constitute more than 50 per cent of country's population, reservation is still capped at 27 per cent.

Just last month, the Supreme Court held that ceiling of total reservation of 50 per cent is flexible and breaching of this ceiling would not violate the basic structure of the Constitution. Therefore, there is no legal hurdle before the Government as far as reservation to Backward Classes, in proportion to their population, is concerned. The Government of India can provide reservation to Backward Classes in proportion to their population.

Sir, decades of gross injustice suffered by the Backward Classes cannot be undone. But, however, remedial measures can be undertaken. We can ensure a holistic upliftment through proportional reservation.

Sir, it is my sincere request to the Government to take up reservation to Backward Classes in educational institutions, public employment, legislature as well as in higher judiciary. Thank you.

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

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

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri H.D. Devegowda.

### **Drinking water problem in Karnataka**

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, may I kindly sit and make my submission?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. Please.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Sir, drinking water in Karnataka is a major problem. I don't want to hurt the feelings of anybody in this House. But, how Karnataka has been suffering for drinking water and how we are fighting this battle is known to everybody.

Sir, things are going from bad to worse. Water level in Karnataka is going down day-by-day. We have approached the Union Government and also approached the subsequent rulers of Karnataka. Sir, Mekedatu is one of the prime issues to construct a dam in our own area, not to encroach any area in other States.

SHRI VAIKO (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we will be the worst affected State if Mekedatu is constructed. We are the affected State.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Sir, if anybody wants to speak, they can also speak. I can answer all those points which other friends are going to raise. I will sit in this House and I know what is going on.

Sir, one small area, Mekedatu, is not encroaching land of any other State. We wanted to construct a small dam in our own State and they are objecting!

Sir, Karnataka is water-deficit State. There are so many issues pending before the Government of India which we are demanding for clearance, whether it is Tungabhadra or Mahadayi or old Mysore. Sir, today, we are begging drinking water for nine districts of old Mysore. Let anybody question this.

Sir, I am making this request to your goodself to see that the problem of Karnataka must be solved. This is my only request. I have come here to only see that the problem of Karnataka, whether it is Mahadayi or Mekedatu or old Mysore, is resolved. Thank you.

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Zero Hour is over. We shall now take up Question Hour. Question Number 31.

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, my Zero Hour is listed for today. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, you can permit this on Monday. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will accommodate. Now, Question Hour. Question No. 31. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. WILSON: Sir, my name was not considered for Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will accommodate it. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will accommodate it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Question No. 31. Shri Digvijay Singh, not present. Next, Dr. Sasmit Patra.

12.00 Noon

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*\* Q. No. 31. [The questioner was absent.]*

#### India China trade relationship

\*31. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that China is India's largest trade partner;
- (b) the value of goods traded with China, including details of imports and exports, year-wise from Financial Year 2019 till date;
- (c) the details of India's trade deficit with China, year-wise from Financial Year 2019 till date;
- (d) the reasons for India's increasing reliance on Chinese imports for capital goods and Intermediate goods; and
- (e) the reasons for India remaining dependent on Chinese imports for chemicals and electronics despite PLI schemes for the same?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) No. The largest merchandise trading partner of India in 2021-22 was United States of America.



(b) The merchandise exports from India to China have increased from USD 11.93 billion in 2014-15 to USD 21.26 billion in 2021-22, showing an increase of 78.2 % over the last six years. The merchandise imports from China have increased from USD 60.41 billion in 2014-15 to USD 94.57 billion in 2021-22, showing an increase of 56.54 % over 2014-15. The growth in imports from China in this period have declined compared to the period prior to 2014. Imports had increased from USD 7.10 billion in 2004-05 to USD 51.03 billion in 2013-14 exhibiting increase of 618%.

(c) The trade deficit with China since FY 2014-15 is as follows:

(Values in USD billion)

FY	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (Apr-Oct) (P)
Export	11.93	9.01	10.17	13.33	16.75	16.61	21.18	21.26	8.77
Import	60.41	61.70	61.28	76.38	70.31	65.26	65.21	94.57	60.27
Total trade	72.34	70.71	71.45	89.71	87.06	81.87	86.39	115.83	69.04
Trade Deficit	48.48	52.69	51.11	63.05	53.56	48.65	44.03	73.31	51.50

(Source: DGCIIS)

\*(P) is for provisional

The trade deficit with China in 2004-05 was USD 1.48 billion, which increased to USD 36.21 billion in 2013-14, an increase of 2346%. Against this massive increase, the trade deficit with China has since increased by only 100% to USD 73.31 billion in 2021-22.

(d) Most of the goods imported from China are capital goods, intermediate goods and raw materials and are used for meeting the demand of fast expanding sectors like electronics, telecom and power in India. The rise in import of electronic components, computer hardware and peripherals, telephone components, etc. can be attributed to transforming of India into a digitally empowered society and a knowledge economy. India's dependence on imports in these categories is largely due to the gap between domestic supply and demand.

(e) The raw materials in form of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) and drug formulations imported from China are used for making finished products (generic medicines) which are also exported out of India. The electronic components such as mobile phone parts, integrated circuits, video recording or reproducing apparatus etc are used for making finished products (e.g. mobile handsets) which are also exported to other countries. The PLI schemes in API/Bulk Drugs/Key Starting Materials and Large-Scale Electronics Manufacturing have been launched by the Government recently and have started delivering results. The PLI schemes will reduce dependency on imports and make India a competitive destination for drugs/electronics manufacturing and create more domestic champions apart from giving boost to Atmanirbhar Bharat.

The PLI schemes have started showing results and some examples are enumerated below:

(i) PLI Scheme for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing was notified on 1st April 2020 with targeted segments being mobile phones and specified electronic components. The PLI Scheme for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing has attracted large investments from global and domestic companies manufacturing mobile phones and specified electronic components. The production as well as exports of mobile phones have increased. The imports of mobile handsets have decreased from Rs 48,609 crore in FY 2014-15 to around Rs 11,209 crore in FY 2021-22 whereas the Mobile phone exports from India touched the USD 1 billion mark (over ₹8,200 crore) for the first time ever in September 2022. In FY 2022-23, mobile phone exports have increased more than USD 5 billion till October 2022 against USD 2.2 billion in 2021-22 during the same period. PLI as an instrument has reduced India's dependency on China.

(ii) Under PLI for API, a total of 51 applicants have been approved with a committed investment of Rs.4138.41 crore and expected employment generation of around 10,598 persons. Industry has responded well and the actual investment up to September 2022 is Rs.1707.37 crore

(iii) Under PLI Scheme for 'Medical Devices', total 21 applicants have been approved, with a total committed investment of Rs. 1058.97 crore.

(iv) Under PLI for Pharmaceuticals, 55 applications have been approved with total committed expenditure of Rs.17,425 crore and actual investment up to September 2022 is Rs.15,164 crore with 261 manufacturing location commissioned.

(v) Under PLI for Telecom and Networking Products, in order to facilitate Design-led manufacturing for 5G products and to enhance the scope of the scheme,

amendments were made in the PLI Scheme Guidelines with effect from 01-04-2022. Approval has been granted to 42 companies, including 28 MSMEs, under the scheme, out of which 17 companies have applied for additional incentive of 1% under design-led manufacturing criteria. These 42 companies have committed investment of Rs. 4,115 crores over the scheme period. For Telecom and Networking products, as on 30-09-2022, there is sale of Rs.14,735 crores with export of Rs.8,063 Crores since 01-04-2021.

(vi) Under PLI scheme for High efficiency Solar PV modules, under tranche 1 of scheme, letter of awards has been issued to 3 successful bidders in Nov./Dec 2021 for setting up 8.737 GW capacity of fully integrated solar PV module manufacturing units which involve setting up of manufacturing units for polysilicon, ingots-wafers, cells and modules. The manufacturing capacity is scheduled for commissioning around end of 2024.

The PLI schemes have been rolled out and the manufacturing units are in the process of setting up capacities. Good results are already visible in sectors like mobile phones, and we would see positive developments in the other sectors in the recent times also.

DR. SASMIT PATRA: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for this opportunity. Firstly, I would like to thank the hon. Minister for the efforts made in terms of reducing the trade deficit between India and China in terms of trade actually happening. And, as compared to 2013-14, as the hon. Minister has mentioned, the trade deficit has come down in terms of percentage, though in absolute terms, it is still high.

Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps the Government is taking to reduce the trade deficit between India and China. And, how the PLI measures and the schemes would really help in terms of reducing this trade deficit? What is the expected forecast trade deficit in the next few years?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Hon. Chairman, Sir, I think, this is very, very important question, but my esteemed colleague is possibly in other activities. So, we do not have the privilege of having him here to put me the supplementary question. But, I am grateful that Sasmitji has highlighted this issue.

Sir, I will just take a minute to give a little perspective. India-China trade, if one goes back 22 years, around 2000-01 was barely 2 billion dollars. It was only 2 billion dollars in 2000-01. And, that position continued until 2002-03, when it increased, at best, to about 5 billion dollars. At that time, the trade deficit was consistently just about one billion dollars. So, if I look at 2000-01, it was just 661 million dollars; in

2001-02, it was one billion dollar; in 2002-03, it again reduced to 800 million dollars; in 2003-04, it was one billion dollars. And, this was the general trend in Indo-China trade. I don't know what happened after that. It is a matter for debate and research. But, suddenly, after 2003-04, one billion dollar trade deficit, over the next ten years, increased to 36 billion dollars. And, the entire country, in a way, became a large market place, inviting sub-standard, opaquely-priced, non-transparent valued goods into the country in a big measure, because of which our imports increased from 4 billion dollars in 2003-04 to 51 billion dollars in 2013-14. And, in a manner of speaking, we opened ourselves to a large number of dependencies on China, which we have suffered for years. As the economy grew and country prospered, we became dependent on them even for the products, which at one point of time, were India's strength. For example, hon. Chairman, Sir, we used to export to the world the active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs). We had plants in India that manufactured high quality APIs. Sadly, we gave up that entire industry to China and landed up in a situation that when I was discussing the RCEP at the RCEP Negotiations, and I was attacking the Chinese side that why were they allowing such sub-standard goods and how they were allowing low-priced goods because many a time we did not have any idea how they were making goods at a price even lower than the raw material cost in India, he said, "Sir, your industry is dependent on us, if I don't give you these two billion or three billions of APIs, your ten billion dollars pharma industry will collapse", I actually realised that we have, over ten-twelve years, lost India's competitive strength in very critical areas. And, that is why this Government focussed on Make in India initiative. While, of course, with economic growth and prosperity that demand for goods is increasing; and, we do not have sufficient capacity, as yet, in India to meet this large demand for goods and services, a lot of capital goods industry got killed in that ten-year period. Because of which, today, a lot of capital goods, electronic goods, where we never promoted our industry, they all became dependent on Chinese imports. ..(Interruptions)..

**श्री जयराम रमेश :** सर, इन्हें संक्षेप में बोलना चाहिए, ये क्या भाषण दे रहे हैं!

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: It is only the Modi Government which recognised..(Interruptions)..

**श्री जयराम रमेश :** सर, यह क्या भाषणबाज़ी है!

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, it is a very important subject. ..(Interruptions)..

**श्री जयराम रमेश :** सर, यह क्वेश्चन ऑवर है।

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: My hon. friend, Jairam ji, appreciates the gravity of this subject, and, I hope you are not holding a brief for somebody who is dumping goods into India. It is important that the country recognises and realises how we have become dependent on a country which has inimical interests and how this Government has, through a number of initiatives today, focussed its attention on promoting Make in India. We have introduced Production Linked Incentive schemes wherein for semi-conductors, we are giving Rs.76,000 crores, and for 24 other sectors, we will be giving as Government of India, Rs.1.97 lakh crores as support to Indian industry. For the first time, there is such a large measure of support at the Central Government level to promote domestic manufacturing, make our manufacturing competitive and start reducing imports of China. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will just give one example, Sir. Mobile phones - India used to import almost 100 per cent of mobile phones. We had only two plants doing mobile phones in this country. ..*(Interruptions)*.. Thanks to the PLI Scheme, today, we have over 200 companies in the mobile phone ecosystem. ..*(Interruptions)*.. We are now not only producing for India but we are a large exporter of mobile phones also.

**श्री प्रेम चंद गुप्ता :** श्रीमान जी, यह जो प्रश्न है, इसमें एक-दूसरे के ऊपर ब्लेम करना is not the solution. हमारा चाइना के साथ जो ट्रेड बैलेंस था, वह वर्ष 2004-05 में तकरीबन one-and-a-half billion dollars था, जो बढ़कर अब 115 बिलियन डॉलर हो गया है।

**श्री पीयूष गोयल :** नहीं सर, गलत है।

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: I am talking about total trade. And, the trade deficit is \$73 billion, which is the highest since last 20 years. In any case, I am not blaming. At one point of time, पूरी दुनिया से लोग चाइना जाते थे, बड़ी-बड़ी एमएनसीज़ चाइना जाती थीं, वहां प्लांट लगाती थीं, and, China, thus, became a manufacturing hub for the world. We are also dependent on Chinese products. What are we doing? You have introduced the PLI Scheme, and, in some cases, it is successful also. In China, two lakh people are employed by one factory. But, because of Covid restrictions and other problems, like political issues, in China, etc., many multi-national companies....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Put your supplementary, please.

**श्री प्रेम चंद गुप्ता :** मेरा प्रश्न है कि सरकार इस बारे में कुछ ऐसी स्कीम बनाए कि जो कम्पनियां अपना मैनुफैक्चरिंग हब वहां से उठाना चाहती हैं, वे अपना मैनुफैक्चरिंग हब वहां से उठाकर हमारे यहां ले आए। अभी वे वियतनाम, थाईलैंड, इंडोनेशिया, मलेशिया आदि में जा रहे हैं। Why can't we bring them here?

**श्री पीयूष गोयल :** माननीय सभापति महोदय, जैसे तो इस वास्तविकता को नज़रअंदाज़ नहीं कर सकते, क्योंकि आपने सही कहा कि डेढ़ बिलियन का डेफिसिट है। अगर हमें विरासत में वर्ष 2014-15 में 48 बिलियन का डेफिसिट मिलता है, तो उसको नज़रअंदाज़ नहीं कर सकते। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं ब्लेम गेम की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं। अगर आप देश की क्षमता को ही खत्म कर देंगे, तो देश की क्षमता को वापस खड़ा करने में समय लगता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please sit down.

**श्री पीयूष गोयल :** मुझे लगता है कि चोट ज़रा गहरी पहुंची है। उस समय आप भी सरकार में थे। यह अलग बात है।

जहां तक बात है कि जो कम्पनियां चाइना से रीलोकेट करना चाह रही हैं, यह एक प्रोसेस होता है, ओवरनाइट कोई रीलोकेट नहीं करता है, ओवरनाइट कोई कम्पनियां बंद नहीं करता है। अमेरिका ने भी वहां से खरीदना बंद नहीं किया है। हमने प्रोडक्ट बाय प्रोडक्ट निजी क्षेत्र के साथ चर्चा करके एक स्केल कमेटी बनायी, Steering Committee for Advancing Local Value-Add and Exports. निजी क्षेत्र के लोगों के साथ सलाह-मशविरा करके आइडेंटिफाई किया गया कि क्या-क्या कॉस्ट डिसएडवांटेज के बिंदु हैं और कितना सपोर्ट देने से भारत का उद्योग खड़ा हो सकता है। उस हिसाब से करते हुए यह पीएलआई स्कीम डिज़ाइन की है। कोई व्हिम्स एंड फ्रैंसीज़ से नहीं बनायी हैं। सिमिलरली, इन्वेस्टमेंट प्रमोशन के माध्यम से लोगों के लिए आउटरीच करना, देखना कि कौन नए प्लान्स अनाउंस कर रहा है। मेरे कलीग श्री अश्वनी वैष्णव जी एक बहुत बढ़िया सैमीकंडक्टर को प्रमोट करने की पॉलिसी लाए हैं। पहली बार इस देश में हुआ होगा कि 76 हज़ार करोड़ सिर्फ एक सेक्टर के लिए है। हम चाहते हैं कि हम आत्मनिर्भर भारत को बल दें। इसी प्रकार से ईज़ ऑफ़ ड्रूइंग बिज़नेस है। महोदय, हमने तरह-तरह के स्टेप्स लिए हैं। यदि आप चाहें, तो मैं एक घंटे का उद्बोधन दे सकता हूं, उसमें पूरा क्वेश्चन ऑवर खत्म हो जाएगा। डीक्रिमिनलाइज़ेशन ऑफ़ लॉज़-हर छोटे-बड़े काम पर व्यापारी को, उद्योगपति को जेल में डालना-उसको जेल में परेशान न करें, बल्कि उसको हिम्मत मिले कि हम व्यापार कर सकें। बैंकों को मजबूत बनाना-हमें वर्ष 2014 में बैंक्स किस हालत में मिले थे?...**(समय की घंटी)**... सब के सब एवरग्रीनींग और एनपीएस के बोझ में दबे हुए थे।...**(व्यवधान)**... एक-एक चीज़ को ठीक करते-करते आज यह स्थिति बन गई है कि देश भी मजबूत हुआ है और जो बिल्डिंग ब्लॉक्स हैं, जिनके आधार पर अर्थव्यवस्था मजबूत हो सकती है, वे बिल्डिंग ब्लॉक्स देश में तैयार किए गए हैं। इसमें हम सबका रोल रहा है। मैं समझता हूं कि सभी राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्रीय सरकार, सबने

मिलकर प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में देश को मजबूत ताकत बनाया है, विश्व शक्ति बनाया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call upon Dr. John Brittas, I would like to say, it is age-old wisdom, 'brevity is the soul of wit.' ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: It applies to the Leader of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It applies to everyone, including me, and I would urge everyone, the more homework we do, the brief we will be. ...*(Interruptions)*... One second. The hon. Minister has been very focussed. So, don't take it that way. ...*(Interruptions)*... The points are well taken from all sides. I would now call upon Dr. John Brittas.

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: Sir, you came to brevity only when it came to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the hon. Minister is very erudite, brilliant and a bit smart and clever too. Sir, in his answer, in order to blame the UPA, he talked about the percentage of increase, that is, say, 2,346 per cent increase has happened. He is from the financial sector. He conveniently picked up the percentage here, and he forgot the quantum. Sir, Prem Guptaji talked about 73 billion US dollars' trade deficit. Sir, that is not the true picture. This year, the trade deficit is going to be all-time high. It is going to touch 100 billion despite the so-called Atamnirbhar and incentive scheme.

So my specific question, through you, is, this trade deficit cannot be dealt in isolation. It is part of the ecosystem. The GDP results have come for the first half year, and it says that there is a dip in the manufacturing sector. It means that we are on the wrong path, and there is a Parliamentary Standing Committee Report in front of him which talks about the so-called deficiencies which ...

AN HON. MEMBER: Question? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: Sir, my question, he has to respond ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Come to the question.

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: Sir, the Parliamentary Standing Committee talked about the deficiencies, administrative and regulatory hurdles, inadequate and costly credit

facility. What is that he is going to do to improve the ecosystem and also to act on the specific suggestions from the Standing Committee?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, in a way, the hon. Member has confirmed exactly what I have said. The fact that India became so helpless and our manufacturing sector became so weak that having inherited a 48.4 billion trade deficit in the first year itself, we have, in fact, been able to really rein in the deficit and not allowed the run-away increase that was allowed by the earlier Government.

Having said that, Sir, the fact that the current year trade deficit is going to be high is a sign of growing economic activity also. The fact that our imports from China largely emanate from intermediate products on which we process and add value for further export or consumption in the country, the fact that we are importing a lot of machinery shows that the country now has started investing and gross capital formation in the country is increasing. The fact that we are increasingly consuming more goods will give confidence to new investors to invest in manufacturing, which Prem Guptaji just mentioned, so that there is more manufacturing domestically. So, this is a cycle. Investors keep watching what the demand is, what the consumption pattern is, and when they see demand, when they see consumption, they import capital goods, because unfortunately we have killed the capital goods industry in that ten year period. We are now encouraging even manufacture of machinery. We are seeing a revival of domestic indigenous start-ups, coming up with very good, bright ideas to promote 'make-in-India'. On the other thing about cost competitiveness, Sir, the Government has made a lot of efforts on the ease of doing business, decriminalizing laws and reducing the logistics cost. *PM Gatishakti* is a unique initiative, unparalleled in the world, by which we can do smarter and timely implementation of infrastructure projects and bring down logistics costs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 32.

### **Increase in prices of milk**

\*32. SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the increase in prices of packed milk since 2019, year-wise and State-wise;



- (b) whether Government is aware that increase in prices of packed and unpacked milk and dairy products affected the affordability of nutrients for children; and
- (c) if so, whether Government is taking any steps to regulate the prices of milk, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

(a) to (c) The State-wise average prices of milk from 2019 till Oct 2022 as compiled by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying based on inputs from major milk federations/ milk unions for both full cream and toned milk are at **Annexure**.

The prices of milk are decided by Cooperative and private dairies based on their cost of production and market forces. The Government reviews and monitors the milk situation in the country on regular basis but does not regulate the procurement and sale price of milk in the country. Government, inter-alia, implements POSHAN Abhiyaan in order to improve the nutritional status of children under 6 years, adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers in a time bound manner by adopting a synergised and result oriented approach.

### Annexure

#### State-wise, year-wise (average) Sale price of milk of State Dairy Federations/ Milk Unions

(Rs. Per Litre)								
State/UT	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23 (upto Oct 2022)	
	Tone Milk	Full Cream Milk	Tone Milk	Full Cream Milk	Tone Milk	Full Cream Milk	Tone Milk	Full Cream Milk
Andhra Pradesh	41.00	53.00	41.00	53.00	41.00	53.00	49.00	66.00
Bihar	37.00	48.00	39.00	50.00	41.00	52.00	44.29	56.43

Chhattisgarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	45.00	NR	50.86	NR
Goa	NR	NR	NR	NR	44.00	57.00	47.43	61.29
Gujarat	42.00	52.00	44.00	56.00	44.00	56.00	49.14	61.14
Haryana	42.00	52.00	46.00	56.00	46.00	56.00	50.00	60.00
Himachal Pradesh	NR	NR	NR	NR	48.00	59.00	50.00	61.00
Jammu & Kashmir	NR	NR	NR	NR	46.00	56.00	47.57	59.57
Jharkhand	NR	NR	NR	NR	44.00	NR	47.29	NR
Karnataka	35.00	44.00	37.00	46.00	37.00	46.00	37.00	46.00
Kerala	42.00	NR	46.00	NR	46.00	NR	46.00	52.00
Madhya Pradesh	38.00	48.00	42.00	52.00	44.00	54.00	48.57	58.86
Maharashtra	37.00	46.00	37.00	46.00	38.00	47.00	39.00	48.00
Manipur	NR	NR	NR	NR	40.00	NR	42.57	NR
Meghalaya	NR	NR	NR	NR	56.00	NR	60.00	NR
Mizoram	NR	NR	NR	NR	55.00	NR	60.00	NR
Nagaland	NR	NR	NR	NR	47.00	NR	51.29	NR
Odisha	34.00	NR	40.00	NR	40.00	46.00	42.00	48.00
Pondicherry	NR	NR	NR	NR	42.00	NR	42.00	60.00
Punjab	42.00	52.00	46.00	56.00	46.00	56.00	50.86	61.14
Rajasthan	40.00	50.00	44.00	56.00	42.00	52.00	45.43	57.14
Sikkim	NR	NR	NR	NR	50.00	55.00	52.57	60.86
Tamil Nadu	37.00	45.00	43.00	51.00	43.00	51.00	40.00	48.00
Telangana	42.00	56.00	48.00	62.00	48.00	61.00	52.14	68.57
Tripura	NR	NR	NR	NR	60.00	NR	60.00	NR
Uttar Pradesh	42.00	52.00	46.00	56.00	46.00	56.00	49.14	60.29
Uttarakhand	NR	NR	NR	NR	42.00	48.00	46.00	57.71
Assam	NR	NR	NR	NR	51.45	NR	53.63	62.89
West Bengal	34.00	50.00	34.00	50.00	32.00	50.00	47.43	53.43

Source: Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying NR-Non reporting

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS: Sir, we know that as far as child nutrition is concerned, milk is a cheap source. From the reply given by the Minister, it seems that he is heavily dependent on the *Poshan* Scheme. I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister that this scheme has not been a very good success. They have

a target of arresting stunted growth to 25 per cent by 2022. The current NFHS-5 figures show that it has achieved only 35.5 per cent. That is just an example, Sir. I may again repeat that milk is a cheap source of nutrition for children aged below six years. The Minister has said that the Government does not regulate milk prices. Does the Minister intend to do something more to help out in this case the people, especially children, of the lower income group?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Hon. Chairman, Sir, milk prices traditionally in the country have been deregulated, are determined by demand and supply and also we must bear in mind that half the country's population is associated with the agriculture sector and income from dairy, income from milk produced by them, is a very important supplementary income that helps the farmers of this country, our *annadatas*, to provide a better future for their children. Having said that, Sir, the Government is very conscious of its responsibility towards the nutrition of its children and, therefore, we are implementing the *Poshan Abhiyan* under the Ministry of Women and Child Development, which provides support for children below six years of age.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS: Sir, I would be putting my second supplementary question, but as I said, the *Poshan Abhiyan* has not been a good success and hence I was asking if Government intends to do something more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS: No, Sir. This related to the first part.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. Have only one part!

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS: Sir, this is my second supplementary question. As per the answer and as per several news articles, milk inflation increased to 7.7 per cent in October, 2022. I would like to know if the Minister has requested or intends to request the Finance Ministry to remove the five per cent GST on curd, *lassi*, buttermilk and 12 per cent GST on condensed milk, butter, ghee, cheese, etc., for easy accessibility to the lower income groups.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, the question doesn't relate to me directly. It is a matter concerning the Finance Ministry along with the Finance Ministries of all the States. GST Council is not of the Central Government. It is a Council of all States which collectively takes decisions in their collective wisdom. I would like to share with the hon. Member that a lot of this emanated from the demand from Industry itself to have a small GST component because a lot of the inputs that were going in for packaging, transporting and the entire distribution chain for milk products have GST being paid on them and they were losing the input credit. So, really the consumer prices have not gone up at all because of GST. They have been able to take the benefit of input GST credit and netting it off against the GST input. So, I think it would be good if the hon. Members study the impact of GST in the context of input credit also.

SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR P: Sir, as per the annexure attached to this reply, it is evident that in most of the States the prices have shot up. So, I would like to ask the hon. Minister: Is there any corresponding increase in the income of farmers?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, since I have given three years' data, you will find that the increase over three years is not very significant. By and large, prices have been stable. Because of the global situation, the demand is increasing significantly and the prices have gone up in a small measure. We are still monitoring the situation to ensure that it is orderly. We are fortunate to have the Ministry of Cooperation which is supporting the cooperative sector and helping the farmers in getting a major chunk of income out of sale of milk. It is also supporting the farmers in a big way. Amul, for example, from Gujarat has been a big success story which has helped farmers, particularly women farmers, get income out of sale of milk. So, the fact that the milk prices have gone up slightly is actually supplementing the Government's effort to support the increase in income and double the income of farmers.

**श्री घनश्याम तिवाड़ी :** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि ...

**श्री सभापति :** आप सप्लीमेंटरी पूछिए।

**श्री घनश्याम तिवाड़ी :** सर, मैं पूछ रहा हूँ। भारत विश्व में सबसे बड़ा दूध उत्पादक देश बन गया है, इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा कि भारत में प्रतिदिन कितना दूध उत्पन्न होता है और कितना दूध बिकता है? क्योंकि सबसे ज्यादा मिलावट दूध में ही होती है और किसानों को इससे ही नुकसान है।

**श्री पीयूष गोयल :** सर, वास्तव में बर्धाई के पात्र तो हमारे श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला जी हैं, जो मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री हैं। भारत में दूध बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पन्न होता है और वास्तव में विश्व का सबसे बड़ा दूध उत्पादक देश बनने का गर्व तो मुझे लगता है कि पूरे सदन के हर सदस्य को होना चाहिए।

मिलावट कोई जानबूझकर नहीं करता है। मिलावट के बारे में जैसे ही कोई जानकारी कंज्यूमर अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री में या डिपार्टमेंट में आती है, तो मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि वहां का डिस्ट्रिक्ट एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन उस पर अवश्य कार्रवाई करता होगा, अवश्य उसके ऊपर पूरी जिम्मेदारी से हमारी व्यवस्थाएं काम करती हैं। अगर माननीय सांसद महोदय को कोई विशेष जानकारी है कि कहां मिलावट हो रही है, कौन मिलावट कर रहा है, तो हम इस पर सख्त से सख्त कार्रवाई करेंगे।

जहां तक दूध के उत्पादन की बात है। आज दुनिया में हम सबसे बड़े दूध उत्पादक देश हैं। हम 23 प्रतिशत दूध का उत्पादन करते हैं और 2021 में 1,984 लाख टन यानी लगभग दो हजार लाख टन दूध का उत्पादन हुआ, जिसका शुल्क, वेल्यु 8,32,000 करोड़ रुपये है और यह अधिकांश पैसा सीधे किसानों को मिला है।

**श्री राघव चड्ढा :** सर, जब दूध के दाम बढ़ते हैं, तो किसान का बजट और देश के आम परिवारों के घर का बजट भी बिगड़ जाता है।

**श्री सभापति :** राघव चड्ढा जी, मैं किसान पुत्र हूँ।

**श्री राघव चड्ढा :** आप तो हैं ही सर। बिल्कुल हैं, सर। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, दूध के दाम बढ़ने का एक मुख्य कारण ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, एक मिनट। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान भी चाहूंगा। सर, दूध के दाम बढ़ने का एक मुख्य कारण यह रहा है कि फॉडर प्राइसेज इस देश में पिछले दो-तीन सालों में खासकर बहुत बढ़े हैं। अभी गुजरात का जिक्र हुआ। गुजरात इस देश के दूध के उत्पादन में सबसे आगे है, बिल्कुल सबसे आगे है, लेकिन उस गुजरात में भी पिछले दो साल में जो फॉडर प्राइसेज का एरिया अंडर क्रॉप था, वह एक लाख, छत्तीस हजार ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति :** आप सप्लीमेंटरी पूछिए।

**श्री राघव चड्ढा :** सर, मेरा सवाल यह है कि भारत सरकार को इस बात का अंदाजा था कि फॉडर प्राइसेज बढ़ने वाले हैं, इसीलिए उन्होंने आज से दो साल पहले एफ.पी.ओ.ज. ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति :** आप सप्लीमेंटरी पूछिए।

**श्री राघव चड्ढा :** सर, मेरा सवाल यह है कि 100 फार्मर प्रोजेक्ट्स ऑर्गनाइजेशन, 100 एफपीओ.ज. सेट-अप करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने एक प्रोजेक्ट आज से दो साल पहले मूव

किया था। सभापति जी, दो साल में एक भी एफपीओ रजिस्टर नहीं हुआ, जिसे सिर्फ फॉडर प्राइसेज और फॉडर प्रोडक्शन पर ध्यान देना था और जिसका मुख्य ऑब्जेक्टिव यही था। सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से एफपीओ के बारे में पूछना चाहूंगा।

**श्री पीयूष गोयल :** सभापति महोदय, वैसे तो माननीय सदस्य ने अच्छी बात कही है, लेकिन अगर वे असत्य अफवाहों और नारेबाजी के बदले खुद थोड़े एफपीओ ही बना देते, तो देश का भला होता।

सभापति महोदय, सरकार लगातार फॉडर के ऊपर नियंत्रण रखती है। पीछे जब फॉडर की कमी महसूस हुई, तो उस पर इम्पोर्ट एलाउ कर दिया गया, यदि इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी कम करने की जरूरत पड़ी, तो सरकार ने उस पर भी विचार किया। सरकार लगातार इस चीज पर नियंत्रण रखती है कि कीमतों को कैसे कंट्रोल में रखा जाए।

SHRI RAGHAV CHADHA: Sir, I had asked a specific question about FPOs. ...*(Interruptions)*... सभापति जी, मैं एफपीओ पर प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ..**(व्यवधान)**..उस पर कोई जवाब नहीं है। ..**(व्यवधान)**..ये एक्सपोर्ट पर चले गए। ..**(व्यवधान)**..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question No.33, Shrimati Shanta Chhetri. ...*(Interruptions)*...

### **Boosting textile sector in Darjeeling and Kalimpong**

\*33. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to boost up textile sector in Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts;

(b) whether Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts have received or have been earmarked to receive funds and support under the Prime Minister Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel (PM-MITRA) scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

### Statement

(a) Government is implementing various schemes/ programmes such as Production Linked Incentive Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel (PM-MITRA), National Technical Textiles Mission, Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks, SAMARTH- Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector, Silk Samagra 2.0, National Handloom Development Programme, Raw Material Supply Scheme, National Handicraft Development Programme, Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme, Integrated Wool Development Programme etc. on pan India basis including Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts in West Bengal to boost textile sector.

(b) and (c) Government has approved setting up of Seven PM-MITRA Parks in Greenfield/Brownfield sites to develop world class infrastructure including plug and play facility with an outlay of Rs.4,445 Crore for a period of seven years upto 2027-28. All State Governments were requested to send proposal along with Preliminary Project Report to the Ministry of Textiles for consideration. A total of 18 proposals from 13 State Governments have been received and no proposal has been received from the State of West Bengal.

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Sir, my first supplementary question is this. Under the Prime Minister Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel (PM-MITRA) scheme, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will specifically elaborate about the fund allotted and the project details for Darjeeling and Kalimpong Districts.

**श्रीमती दर्शना विक्रम जरदोश :** सभापति महोदय, अपर हाउस में आपके सभापति बनने के बाद आज मुझे पहली बार मौका मिला है। यह मेरा पहला अवसर है, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ। सभापति जी, यही थल है, जहाँ हम नये मंत्री चाहते थे कि हमारा अच्छी तरह से इंट्रोडक्शन हो जाए, लेकिन वह हुआ नहीं था। महोदय, आज जो सवाल यहाँ से आया है, जो टैक्सटाइल रिलेटेड है, उन्होंने जो दो सवाल किए हैं, उनके जवाब दिए गए हैं, लेकिन यह क्लैरिटी नहीं है कि वे पश्चिमी बंगाल के लिए क्या चाहती हैं और कौन-से विषय पर चाहती हैं। सभापति जी, मैं आपका संरक्षण इसलिए चाहती हूँ कि टैक्सटाइल मंत्रालय ने क्या किया है और उनका कॉन्सेप्ट क्या है - क्योंकि उनके दूसरे पूरक प्रश्न में भी यह पूछा गया है कि जो 'पी.एम. मित्र' पार्क बनने वाला है, उसमें हमारा स्टेटस क्या है? महोदय, भारत में टैक्सटाइल रिलेटेड जितनी भी योजनाएं अभी तक बनीं, उनमें दो प्रकार की चीजें हुईं कि सिर्फ कॉटन बेस्ड इंडस्ट्री की बजाय हैंडलूम, हैंडिक्राफ्ट, रेशम, जूट और उसके साथ ही मैन-मेड फाइबर के लिए भी हमने योजना बनाई। मैन-मेड फाइबर की जो योजना बनाई, जिसके लिए प्रधान मंत्री जी के

मार्गदर्शन से इस 'पी.एम. मित्र' पार्क योजना का इंट्रोडक्शन हुआ, उसमें एक पैमाने पर ईको सिस्टम से एक साथ ही इस मैन-मेड फाइबर का प्रोडक्शन हो जाए - इसके लिए हमने यह स्कीम तैयार की। इसमें 13 राज्यों से प्रपोज़ल्स आए हैं और 13 में से 7 राज्यों को इस 'पी.एम. मित्र' पार्क योजना के लिए सम्मति दी जाएगी। लेकिन बड़े दुख के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि 'पी.एम. मित्र' पार्क के लिए पश्चिमी बंगाल से कोई प्रपोज़ल नहीं आया। ..(व्यवधान).. सभापति जी, दूसरी बात यह है कि हैंडलूम, हैंडिक्राफ्ट और क्राफ्ट के लिए अभी तक जो पैसे दिए गए हैं, उसमें कई सारी स्कीम्स हैं। माननीय सदस्या का जो प्रश्न है, वह ज्यादातर रेशम पर है, सिल्क पर है कि चार प्रकार के सिल्क का प्रोडक्शन होता है। सभापति महोदय, यहाँ प्रोडक्शन से लेकर कोकून के साथ उनकी खेती भी हो जाए, उनकी ड्रिलिंग हो जाए, उनके अच्छे सेंटर्स बनें, उन्हें लेटेस्ट मशीनरी मिले, इसके लिए भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से प्रपोज़ल आना चाहिए, जो आज तक आया नहीं है। सर, सबसे अच्छी बात यह है कि हमारे यहाँ पर हैंडलूम, हैंडिक्राफ्ट के सभी आर्टिज़न्स, जिनका जी-20 समिट में भी बहुत महत्व होने वाला है, यदि आप भी कहीं जाते हैं, तो हैंडलूम, हैंडिक्राफ्ट की चीज़ें लेने जाते हैं, लेकिन आर्टिज़न कार्ड ही नहीं बने हैं। ..(व्यवधान)..

**श्री सभापति :** माननीय सदस्या, आप अपना सेकंड सप्लीमेंटरी प्रश्न पूछिए।

**श्रीमती दर्शना विक्रम जरदोश :** वहाँ पर जितने भी लोग इस व्यवसाय से जुड़े हुए हैं, जो कि केंद्र सरकार की योजना के अंतर्गत मांगे गए हैं, उन्होंने वह आंकड़ा नहीं बताया है।

**श्री सभापति :** शान्ता जी, आप सेकंड सप्लीमेंटरी प्रश्न पूछिए।

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Sir, my second supplementary question is this. I would like to know whether the Textile Ministry, on its inspection, found Darjeeling or Kalimpong Districts suitable for setting up of a PM-MITRA park. If yes, can the proposal still be sent by the State Government? And, what is the last date for submission of such a proposal?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister. Please give pointed response.

**श्रीमती दर्शना विक्रम जरदोश :** वहाँ से ऐसा कोई प्रपोज़ल आया ही नहीं है। स्टेट से प्रपोज़ल आएगा - सर, डेट भी चली गई है। इसका सेट-अप करने के लिए 51 परसेंट शेयर राज्य सरकार का होता है और बाकी केंद्र सरकार के सहयोग से ये पार्क लगेंगे। इसमें टैक्सटाइल पॉलिसी, लेबर पॉलिसी आदि का भी ध्यान रखा जाएगा, लेकिन वहाँ से प्रपोज़ल ही नहीं आया है।

**डा. अनिल सुखदेवराव बोंडे :** सभापति महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 13 राज्यों से 'पी.एम. मित्र' योजना के लिए जो प्रस्ताव भेजे गए हैं, उनमें महाराष्ट्र की तरफ से संभाजी नगर, औरंगाबाद तथा अमरावती



नंदगाँव-पेठ के दो प्रस्ताव गए हैं। यह पी.एम. मित्र की जो योजना है, यह कब से कार्यान्वित होगी और उसका कार्य प्रभाव, रोजगार निर्मिति और महाराष्ट्र में किसानों को फायदा इन दो प्रस्तावों के बाद में कैसा होगा, उसके बारे में जानकारी दें।

**श्रीमती दर्शना विक्रम जरदोश :** महाराष्ट्र से दो प्रपोजल्स आये हैं, एक ग्रीनफील्ड के लिए और एक ब्राउनफील्ड के लिए है। इसके लिए राज्य सरकार से समन्वय करके राज्य सरकार की लेबर पॉलिसी, टैक्सटाइल पॉलिसी, इसके साथ में ईको-सिस्टम सहित एक हजार एकड़ जगह होगी, जहां पर हमारी इंस्पेक्शन चल रही है और एजेंसी के माध्यम से यह ईको पार्क डेवलप होगा, ताकि उसमें सभी प्रकार की सुविधाएं हों। साथ में क्योंकि यह वैल्यू चेन वाला प्रोडक्शन होगा, इसलिए सब लोग एक साथ में अच्छे से बिजनेस कर पायें, यह करके ही हम लोग उनको मंजूरी देंगे।

SHRI K.R.N. RAJESHKUMAR: Hon. Chairman, Sir, Virudhunagar District of Tamil Nadu has been identified for setting up of a PM MITRA Park. Officials from the Ministry of Textiles have already visited the place. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to inform the current status of the PM MITRA Park at Virudhunagar?

**श्रीमती दर्शना विक्रम जरदोश :** जैसा मैंने बताया कि 12 स्टेट्स से 13 एप्लीकेशंस आई हैं और इसके लिए राज्य सरकारों से हम लोगों ने कुछ बातें की हैं कि इसमें टैक्सटाइल पॉलिसी होनी चाहिए, लेबर पॉलिसी होनी चाहिए, पावर पॉलिसी होनी चाहिए, जिसे अच्छे से वे सपोर्ट करेंगे, उसी को यह पार्क मिलेगा।

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Sir, the hon. Minister has explained various schemes for capacity building in the textile sector. My specific question is: What is your plan to revive the National Textile Corporation Mills which are lying closed?

**श्रीमती दर्शना विक्रम जरदोश :** यह प्रश्न इससे सम्बन्धित नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 34; Shri Jose K. Mani.

### **Allocation of foodgrains under Public Distribution System**

\*34. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has the data regarding State-wise allocation of foodgrains under the Public Distribution System (PDS) for the last two years;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has any plans to promote the adoption of millets under PDS;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government has any plans to increase the allocation of foodgrains to States under PDS; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: (a) to (f) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

(a) and (b) The details of State-wise allocation of foodgrains under the Public Distribution System (PDS) during the last two years is at **Annexure**.

(c) and (d) As per National Food Security Act, 2013 subsidized foodgrains are provided to the States/UTs. Schedule-I of the Act envisages distribution of nutri-cereals/coarsegrain (like millets) at highly subsidized rate of Re.1 per kg.

Millets are already a part of Public Distribution System. As per guidelines for procurement, allocation, distribution and disposal of coarse grains, States are allowed to procure coarse grain (Jowar, Bajra, Maize & Ragi etc.) from farmers at Minimum Support Price (MSP) under central pool with the prior approval of Government of India. To encourage the farmers who are cultivating coarse grains/millets, Government of India has recently revised guidelines wherein the distribution period of these commodities has been increased to 6-10 months from the earlier period of 3 months. This would increase procurement and consumption of millets as the States would have more time for their distribution in Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)/ Other Welfare Scheme. At present, major millets (Jowar, Bajra and Ragi) are distributed through Public Distribution System in the country.

(e) and (f) NFSA, 2013 provides for coverage of about 75% of the rural and 50% of the urban population (67% of the total population of the country) for receiving highly subsidized foodgrains under TPDS, which at Census 2011 comes to about 81.35

crore. The coverage under the Act is substantially high to ensure that all the vulnerable and needy sections of the society get its benefit.

Section 9 of the Act provides that the percentage coverage under the TPDS in rural and urban areas for each State shall be determined by the Central Government and the total number of persons to be covered in such rural and urban areas of the State shall be calculated on the basis of the population estimates as per the census of which the relevant figures have been published. The responsibility for identification of eligible beneficiaries under NFSA lies with the respective State/UT. All States/UTs have been advised to identify the eligible beneficiaries under NFSA upto their respective coverage limit.

### Annexure

<b>Allocation of Foodgrains (RICE &amp; WHEAT) from year 2020-21 to 2022-23 under TPDS/NFSA</b>				
(In thousand tonnes)				
SL.NO	STATES/UTs	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23(Nov,22)
		Allocation	Allocation	Allocation
1	Andhra Pradesh	1871.84	1871.84	1247.90
2	Arunanchal Pradesh	88.99	89.00	59.33
3	Assam	1694.32	1694.73	1130.09
4	Bihar	5524.33	5527.10	3684.73
5	Chhatisgarh	1384.06	1384.06	922.70
6	Delhi	450.69	448.68	299.13
7	Goa	58.17	59.05	39.36
8	Gujarat	2178.40	2175.74	1458.07
9	Haryana	795.00	795.00	530.00
10	Himachal Pradesh	508.02	508.02	338.68
11	Jharkhand	1739.51	1724.90	1161.03
12	Karnataka	2608.80	2608.82	1739.22
13	Kerala	1395.97	1425.05	950.03
14	Madhya Pradesh	3443.28	3165.84	2115.78
15	Maharashtra	4605.19	4605.19	3070.13
16	Manipur	162.60	130.99	90.74
17	Meghalaya	176.30	176.30	117.53

18	Mizoram	65.76	65.76	43.84
19	Nagaland	138.06	138.06	92.04
20	Odisha	2224.92	2244.23	1499.80
21	Punjab	870.12	870.12	580.08
22	Rajasthan	2788.07	2770.58	1847.06
23	Sikkim	44.32	44.32	29.55
24	Tamil Nadu	3677.75	3677.75	2451.84
25	Telangana	1338.00	1338.00	892.00
26	Tripura	271.19	271.23	180.82
27	Uttrakhand	503.00	503.00	335.33
28	Uttar Pradesh	9436.97	9782.05	6578.76
29	West Bengal	3970.62	3970.62	2647.08
30	A&N Islands	29.56	29.56	19.71
31	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	DD&DNH	15.89	15.42	10.13
33	Jammu & Kashmir	734.65	734.65	489.77
34	Ladakh	16.43	16.43	10.95
35	Lakshadweep	4.62	4.62	3.08
36	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	54815.41	54866.71	36666.27

Source: FCI

SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Sir, Kerala has gone through two consecutive floods in 2018 and 2019. We not only lost lives of hundreds of people but also the livestock and agriculture. During disastrous floods of 2018, the Centre allotted 89,540 metric tonnes of rice to be distributed by Public Distribution System as flood relief. It is learnt that the Centre has demanded Rs. 205 crores for the foodgrains supplied during the emergency.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Pointed question, please.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Sir, my question is: How can this demand be justified by the Centre as the foodgrains were distributed amongst the poor people who suffered losses in one of the worst natural disasters in Kerala?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, this subject does not relate to our Ministry. Every State is given support by the Centre. For any such natural disasters that occur, funds are given by the Centre to all the States of India and the States are expected to meet the requirements out of those funds. Odisha has had so many cyclones; Gujarat has had cyclones and typhoons; Maharashtra has had them; Andhra Pradesh has had them; West Bengal has had them. Every State, through the SDRF and NDRF, meets the requirement of such a nature. Kerala should not be an exception. They have received funds from the Centre. Kindly use those funds and give relief to your people.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Sir, these were emergency times. Anyway, let me put my second supplementary. In 2022, India has been ranked 107 in the Global Hunger Index out of 121 countries. The neighbouring countries like Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka are ahead of us. Afghanistan is the only neighbouring country behind us. Sir, though the Government has continuously questioned the methodology to prepare such index, the prevalence of hunger and poverty in the country can be very well seen. My question is: Has the Government found out the reason behind this mismatch between the excess stock of foodgrains and the prevalence of hunger in the country? Does the Government have any plan to address the critical issues?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I will just correct this perception. The proposition, which he has made, is that foodgrains were supplied to Kerala and therefore it should not be charged, is wrong. NDRF/SDRF is required to pay for the foodgrains or any other supplies that it may take from anybody else. The foodgrains were given to Kerala on the premise that they will pay for it. Now they are changing their mind. It is an abject failure of the State Government to meet the needs of their people which has been exposed by my colleague, Mr. Mani.

As regards the Hunger Index, first of all, the name itself is a misnomer. The fact is that every single State of India has given it to us in writing that thanks to the *Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana* where we supplemented 5 kilos of additional grain over and above National Food Security Act entitlement, we have, in a way, eliminated hunger or starvation from this country. Every State has written that not a single death due to starvation occurred over the last two years. We have it in writing including from your State of Kerala. This Hunger Index is a private index made by some private NGO based on subjects which are not related to hunger. They have to first decide what the nomenclature should be. The statistics are drawn out of the

data which is unverified. Also, on measurements, they don't relate to India. For example, wasting and stunting figures.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: They are just completely not related to features of an Indian person.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I think it is important that we recognize what is official and validated and what is mere propaganda.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, I am making a point. In our country, iconic status is granted on parameters that are often baffling. And we have calibration by agencies that do not have any rationale. This august House is the repository of wisdom of over 1.3 billion people. Therefore, when we raise an issue in this House that there is a calibration by an agency, that should not carry much conviction unless the hon. Member or the hon. Minister believe it is premised on our own record. Let us believe in our own worth. It will be very difficult and inappropriate for us to surrender our assessment or our achievements to be assessed by those who have either inadequate data or are dictating their actions according to their interest, not ours. Shri Sanjay Singh.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, which global index will then we use?  
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Every time I say something, at the drop of a hat, we get adversarial stance. Try to digest what I have said. We must analyse the calibration. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will respect...*(Interruptions)*.. One second. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Mr. Jairam Ramesh, please take your seat. What I said is rational with a rationale. And that rationale is, we should not be captive. We are a part of global unity. ...*(Interruptions)*... One second. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Don't interrupt the Chairman at least. ...*(Interruptions)*... One second. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have understood it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would urge everyone that there are some issues on which we need to reflect overnight. I would have individual interaction with all of you. I am very

categorical that our country cannot be allowed to be hurt by calibration from outside on the premise which we do not believe in. That does not mean outside calibration has no credibility. We will have to get into those areas. I will come to the Question. Now, Shri Sanjay Singh, confine to the question.

**श्री संजय सिंह :** मान्यवर, सबसे पहले तो मैं आपको हृदय से बधाई देना चाहता हूँ, आपके समक्ष पहली बार मुझे बोलने का अवसर मिला है। आपने इस विषय पर बोलने का मुझे मौका दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद।

मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से बड़ी विनम्रतापूर्वक यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत की राशन वितरण प्रणाली मजबूत होनी चाहिए, हम सभी लोग इस बात से सहमत हैं। इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी राजनीतिक मतभिन्नता हो सकती है। राशन वितरण प्रणाली में राशन के दुकानदार कितनी गड़बड़ी करते हैं, इस सदन का हर नेता इस बात को जानता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask the question. आप प्रश्न पूछिए।

**श्री संजय सिंह :** मैं प्रश्न पर ही आ रहा हूँ, सर। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से बड़ी विनम्रतापूर्वक यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के मुख्य मंत्री, श्री अरविंद केजरीवाल जी ने घर-घर राशन पहुंचाने की योजना बनाई, जिससे राशन वितरण प्रणाली ...(व्यवधान)... सर, देखिए, ये गरीब आदमी पर हंस रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** आप क्वेश्चन पूछिए।

**श्री संजय सिंह :** सर, ये गरीब पर हंसते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** आप क्वेश्चन पूछिए।

**श्री संजय सिंह :** सर, यह सब जानते हैं कि राशन वितरण प्रणाली में धांधली होती है। ...(व्यवधान)... मान्यवर, घर-घर राशन पहुंचाने की योजना को आप मंजूरी क्यों नहीं देना चाहते, इसको आज सदन में स्पष्ट कीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a good question.

**श्री संजय सिंह :** आप योग को मंजूरी नहीं देते, राशन को मंजूरी नहीं देते।...(व्यवधान)... आखिर आप चाहते क्या हैं? आप गरीब को राशन क्यों नहीं देना चाहते? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** मंत्री जी, आप बोलिए।

**श्री पीयूष गोयल :** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं भी बड़ी विनम्रता से माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगा कि देश में एक कानून व्यवस्था है।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि आप दोनों ही विनम्रता का प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं।

**श्री पीयूष गोयल :** महोदय, मैं बड़ी विनम्रता से आपके समक्ष रखना चाहूंगा कि देश में एक कानून है। कानून व्यवस्था से ही यह देश चलता है। कानून ने ऐसे प्रावधान बनाए हैं, जिनसे कोई भी राज्य सरकार अगर धांधलेबाजी करना चाहे, तो उसको रोका जा सके। सर, दिल्ली की यही स्कीम कोर्ट द्वारा नामंजूर की गई है।

सर, मैं इसके बारे में थोड़ा विस्तार से बताना चाहूंगा, क्योंकि इनकी गलतफहमियां ठीक करने की आवश्यकता है।...(व्यवधान)... माननीय सभापति महोदय,...(व्यवधान)... माननीय सभापति महोदय, इन्होंने इस बात को नज़रअंदाज़ किया है। फेयर प्राइस शॉप्स भी राज्य सरकार के अंतर्गत चलती हैं। अगर वे गलत काम कर रहे हैं, तो आप ऐक्शन क्यों नहीं लेते? राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है कि वह उन पर ऐक्शन ले। ये घर-घर राशन के नाम पर \* करना चाहते हैं। दिल्ली की सरकार हर चीज़ में \* और धांधलेबाजी से गरीब का अनाज \* करने का एक नया प्रयोग ...(व्यवधान)... पहले दारू में \* और अब अनाज में \* ...(व्यवधान)... यह \* की सरकार, \* को इंस्टीट्यूशनलाइज़ करना चाहती है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** मंत्री जी, आप बैठिए।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, I have a point of order. ...(Interruptions)... This is in relation to Rule 47, sub-rule (2). It says that the right to ask a question is governed by the following conditions and there are 22 conditions for Members to raise the question. But there is no such conditionality in so far as the Ministers are concerned while they give their reply. Just now, I have found that this House has witnessed that in reply to a supplementary question of hon. Member, Mr. Sanjay Singh, the hon. Minister characterized the State Government as *chor*, thief Government. ...(Interruptions)... Is it admissible under the rules? I put it for your kind consideration. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are two things I need to indicate. One, there is no point of order during this period. Am I right? ...(Interruptions)...

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.



SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, with your consent, I have raised the point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no question of point of order in Question Hour. Secondly, the hon. Member has raised an issue which we all must consider. I will look into it. I am so glad for your patience.

SHRI A.A. RAHIM: Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; Shri Subhas Chandra Bose Pilli, please.

SHRI A.A. RAHIM: Okay, not mine!

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, please.

SHRI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE PILLI: Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I was appreciating your patience but the patience continued beyond a limit. Go ahead.

SHRI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE PILLI: Sir, I am putting my straight question. Can the hon. Minister state the reasons as to why the Targeted Public Distribution System in Andhra Pradesh covers only 61 per cent of rural and 41 per cent of urban population when compared to the stipulated coverage of 75 per cent rural and 50 per cent of urban population under National Food Security Act? I also request the hon. Minister to revise the coverage of beneficiaries by TPDS and NFSA as recommended by NITI Aayog.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, this is, unfortunately, a legacy of the very ill-drafted A.P. Re-organization Act, in which a lot of questions were left unanswered. It was done in a hurry because of which when the allocation of free food-grains between Telangana and Andhra Pradesh was decided, it was probably not very scientific, and Andhra Pradesh people feel that they have been unjustly deprived of the right amount of coverage. Telangana was given a greater share compared to Andhra Pradesh. It was done before this Government came in. (*Time-bell rings.*) It was based on the Census of 2011. Ideally, when the Census of 2021 happened, we would have been

able to look into the matter afresh. Unfortunately, due to the Covid pandemic, we have not yet been able to conduct the Census. I am sure and I have assured the hon. Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh during several conversations that when the current Census data comes out, we would know exactly which State should get what quantity. I have received it as a legacy. It was probably done in a hurry but sadly it is beyond my power under the NFSA to change it.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, Shri Jairam Ramesh wants to respond to it.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, it was not done in a hurry. It was based on 2011 Census. ...*(Interruptions)*... If only you could conduct the Census, this problem would not have arisen. You are repeatedly postponing the Census.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jawhar Sircar.

SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR: Thank you, Sir, for this opportunity. I have only one simple and sharp question addressed to the hon. Minister. Are we heading for a food crisis? I have figures with me. Usually, we have stocks of about 25 million tonnes to 26 million tonnes of wheat at the beginning of the year. We have around 29 million tonnes to 30 million tonnes of rice at the end of the year. Last year's procurement was an all time record. But, in this current year and in the previous year, we have consumed a lot, thanks to the Prime Minister's free ration scheme. The net question is that wheat has been impacted, as we know, by the heat wave and other factors.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR: And, Sir, rice, paddy has also been badly impacted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, the question has been asked.

SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR: They have been reflected on the procurement figures. So, we are in shortage state, hon. Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, the question is very clear.

SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR: And I would like the Government to admit it and take steps.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Hon. Chairman, Sir, the question is in two parts. I would give a sharp and short reply for the first part.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Give short, polite and modest reply. Sharp may be avoided.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, have you seen me ever lose my temper in any of the question-answer?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. I know Jawhar Sircarji would not take a sharp reply. He would take a modest reply.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Okay, Sir. I, with all due modesty, share with the hon. Members, through you, that the country -- thanks to the very deft management of the economy by the hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi -- will not face any food shortage in the years to come. I can assure the hon. Member. We are carefully calibrating and managing our buffer stocks of rice, wheat, and different other products where we have buffer stocks, like, on pulses. We are very deftly managing and calibrating import duties, export duties to ensure that our stocks remain intact. And, while the world may face a food deficit, fortunately, because we are monitoring it on a daily basis with the hon. Home Minister, Shri Amit Shah, heading a Group of Ministers, continuously, monitoring inflation and stock levels and other associated physical and monetary measures, we have been able to control scarcity as well as control inflation. As regards his other point on buffer stocks, our buffer stocks are within norms despite, as I said earlier, doubling the food allocation. Nearly, one thousand one hundred lakh metric ton of rice and wheat has been distributed free of charge to 80 crore people. It is a humongous quantity. Thanks to the record procurement, we were able to feed every single person and as I said earlier, zero starvation deaths. I am sure that you will appreciate that Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana, particularly, in the stress of Covid, was one of the most important schemes that saved the country. Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you, yourself, have received accolades in your international visits about the Scheme.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 35; Shri Ajit Kumar Bhuyan.

### **Lumding-Silchar gauge conversion**

\*35. SHRI AJIT KUMAR BHUYAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Lumding-Silchar gauge conversion section was opened for passenger traffic without the technical certification of Commission of Railway Safety (CRS);
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the amount of expenditure incurred in the gauge conversion of this section as against the initial project cost;
- (d) whether the Railway Board carried out technical evaluation and vigilance inquiry on the quality of work and exorbitant hike in its cost; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

(a) to (e) Lumding-Silchar Gauge Conversion project (292 km) was sanctioned in 1996-97 at a cost of ₹648 crore. Cost of the project was revised to ₹5187.76 crore in January 2016 with increased length of 410 kms. after including other connected Metre Gauge (MG) lines. An expenditure of ₹7832.08 crore has been incurred so far. Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS) inspection was conducted for Lumding-Silchar Gauge Conversion section from 19.03.2015 to 21.03.2015 and from 22.06.2015 to 23.06.2015. After receipt of observations of CRS, 04 members team of Executive Directors from Research Designs & Standards Organisation (RDSO) was nominated by Railway Board for inspection of vulnerable locations and to certify the preparation of running of passenger trains.

After receipt of report of the technical team, a safety certificate was issued by General Manager/Northeast Frontier Railway and General Manager/Northeast Frontier Railway (Con.) jointly after compliance of items observed during CRS inspection before running of passenger trains.

A vigilance investigation was carried out on the basis of complaint received in Railway Board in 2015 on the aspect of irregularities in the construction work. During investigation, no vigilance angle was observed, however, some administrative issues were noticed. On perusal of investigation report, the Central Vigilance Commission directed to depute officers from Railway Board or RDSO to examine safety aspect with the reference to the observation made in complaint. In compliance, RDSO committee constituted by Railway Board inspected the site and the report was submitted to the Commission. After perusal, the Commission advised to close the case.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR BHUYAN: Sir, from the hon. Minister's reply, I came to know that there was an enquiry or investigation on the aspect of irregularities in the construction work. But, now, I would like to know that if there is no construction defects, then how the part of the Lumding-Silchar portion of track which is the only connectivity of Barak Valley of Assam and to the States of Tripura, Manipur and Mizoram, is washed away during the rainy seasons everywhere leading to untold misery to the people of these areas.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Minister.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR BHUYAN: Sir, another point of the same question that the North East Frontier Railway...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, let the hon. Minister respond.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR BHUYAN: No, Sir, this is the same question. This is part of the same question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can ask one more supplementary question. Now, hon. Minister.

**श्री अश्वनी वैष्णव :** चेयरमैन सर, पहले मैं आपका हार्दिक अभिनन्दन करता हूँ। आपके डीप विज़्डम, लॉ की जो बहुत वास्तु नॉलेज है तथा पब्लिक सर्विस में आपका जो लंबा अनुभव है, उससे इस हाउस को बहुत फायदा होगा और यहाँ पर डिबेट एक नई हाइट पर पहुँचेगी।

सर, अब मैं सवाल के उत्तर पर आता हूँ। लुमडिंग-सिल्वर गेज परिवर्तन का काम 1996 में सैंक्शन हुआ था और 2010 से 2015 के बीच में उस पर काम हुआ था। मान्यवर, सांसद महोदय ने पूछा है कि क्या इसके ऊपर कोई इंक्वायरी हुई थी और अगर इंक्वायरी में कुछ नहीं मिला, तो

वॉशआउट क्यों हुआ? इस संबंध में मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें इंक्वायरी हुई थी, सीवीसी का एक पूरा पैनल बनाया गया था, उस पैनल ने जाकर इंक्वायरी की थी। इंक्वायरी में कुछ भी नहीं मिला था। इसके अलावा भी अगर कोई प्वाइंट आता है, किसी की जानकारी में हो, तो हम उसको स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार हैं। मई में बहुत जबर्दस्त बारिश हुई थी, एक साथ क्लाउड बस्ट जैसी बारिश हुई थी, उसके कारण नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में बहुत सारी जगहों पर रेलवे लाइन्स, हाईवेज, प्राइवेट हाउसेज, फॉर्मलैंड्स आदि डैमेज हुए थे, लेकिन सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात यह जानने की है कि मई में जो डैमेज हुआ, within a period of some 38 to 40 days, the entire network was restored in a record time with very good efforts by the entire team including the State Government and the Central Government together.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR BHUYAN: Now, I would like to know whether there are any lapses in planning or execution. At the same time, whether any enquiry has been conducted to ascertain the cause of massive damage in this section in the recent flood. How much amount was spent to put the railway traffic in order?

**श्री अश्वनी वैष्णव :** सर, मई के महीने में जो बारिश आई थी, it was almost like a cloud burst. यह केवल इस सेक्शन की बात नहीं है, बल्कि पूरे नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में विशेष कर असम और मणिपुर के कुछ एरियाज़ में बहुत वास्ट डैमेज हुआ था। वह बहुत बड़ा फ्लड था। इसके लिए राज्य सरकारें और केन्द्र सरकार ने मिल कर जो काम किया, वह काम अभिनन्दनीय है। इतने बड़े मैसिव फ्लड में भी एक बहुत ही मेथॉडिकल तरीके से, एक बहुत ही अच्छे तरीके से, प्रॉम्प्ट रिस्पॉंस से काम हुआ है, रेस्टोरेशन वर्क पर फोकस किया गया। सर, माननीय सांसद जो यह पूछ रहे हैं कि क्या कोई प्रॉब्लम आई, तो मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब भी कोई नई रेलवे लाइन बनती है, तो उसको स्टैबलाइज़ होने में करीब-करीब 10 से 12 साल लगते हैं।

**श्री सभापति :** प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा।

**प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा :** माननीय सभापति महोदय, यहाँ माननीय मंत्री जी हैं, तो एक तरह से अगर मैं यह कहूँ, "ये न थी हमारी क्रिस्मत कि विसाल-ए-यार होता", तो आज विसाल-ए-यार भी हुआ। मेरा प्रश्न चूँकि इस प्रश्न से संबंधित नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसका जवाब मिले, क्योंकि यह रेलवे का मामला है। माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे पहले भी मिल चुका हूँ और अब यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज हज़ारों की संख्या में ऐसे टेक्निशियंस हैं, जिनकी रिक्रूटमेंट का सारा प्रोसेस हो गया था, लेकिन उनमें से अभी भी स्टैंडबाय और वेटिंग क्लियर होना बाकी है। सर, रेलवे हमारे लिए सिर्फ व्यावसायिक उद्यम नहीं है, बल्कि रेलवे की वजह से हमारा सामाजिक सरोकार है, इसलिए माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस पर ध्यान दें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister.

**श्री अश्वनी वैष्णव :** सर, यह टोटली अनरिलेटेड क्वेश्चन है। फिर भी, मैं माननीय सांसद जी की जानकारी के लिए यह कहना चाहूँगा कि आज रेलवे करीब-करीब डेढ़ लाख लोगों को रोजगार देने के लिए एक बहुत ही ट्रांसपेरेंट तरीके से रिक्रूटमेंट का प्रोसेस कर रहा है। आज चाहे एनटीपीसी कैटेगरीज़ हों, गुप डी की कैटेगरीज़ हों, उन सभी के लिए बहुत ही ट्रांसपेरेंटली कम्प्यूटर-बेस्ड एग्जामिनेशन हो रहा है। हम लोग पूरी तरह से चौकन्ने हैं और बाई चांस अगर कोई दलाल बीच में आकर कोई प्रॉब्लम भी करना चाहे, तो उसके ऊपर भी एक्शन लिया जा रहा है। सर, जो पुराने वेटलिस्टेड कैंडिडेट्स थे, उनमें से करीब-करीब 70 परसेंट कैंडिडेट्स को ऑलरेडी रोजगार दिया जा चुका है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question no. 36.

### Rise in the price of rice

\*36. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:-

- (a) whether it is a fact that the price of rice has risen due to fear of damage to the crop in some of the rice producing States; and
- (b) if so, the steps being taken to deal with the situation so that the common people do not face any problem in this regard?

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

### Statement

(a) The prices of agricultural produce including rice, are determined by the demand and supply conditions in the market, international prices etc. The all India monthly average wholesale price of Rice are given below:

Month	Jan -22	Feb -22	Mar -22	Apr -22	May -22	Jun- 22	Jul- 22	Aug- 22	Sep -22	Oct- 22 (P)	Nov -22 (P)
Rs./ Quintal	3675	3673	3681	3701	3696	3731	3801	3863	3966	3984	3999

Source: DES

Due to deficient rainfall in some Rice growing States like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal, the production of rice may decline as compared to last year.

(b) The Government has been taking various measures from time to time to augment domestic availability and stabilize prices of essential food commodities including rice to make them accessible to all the consumers across India at affordable prices. These steps, inter alia, include releases from the buffer, advising States for effective action against hoarders and black marketers and also requisite changes in trade policy instruments like rationalization of import duty, changes in import quota, restrictions on exports of the commodity, etc.

The Government has 204.67 lakh tonnes of rice stock in central pool as on 1/10/2022 against stocking norms of 102.50 lakh tonnes.

Under the PM Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana (PM-GKAY), the Government is distributing additional free-of-cost foodgrains (rice / wheat) to about 80 crore beneficiaries under National Food Security Act (NFSA) at the scale of 5 kg. per person per month over and above the regular monthly NFSA foodgrains. The amount of expenditure incurred on the scheme so far is Rs.2,88,926 crores.

**श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता :** सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने आंसर में बताया...

**श्री सभापति :** आप सप्लिमेंटरी प्रश्न पूछिए।

**श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता :** वर्ष 2022 में जनवरी से लेकर नवम्बर तक चावल का भाव चार रुपये किलो बढ़ गया। 60 परसेंट हिन्दुस्तान चावल खाता है। पानी की कमी के कारण कुछ राज्यों में चावल की जगह दूसरी फसलों की खेती को प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है। मेरा सवाल है कि क्या केन्द्र सरकार किसानों को अधिक चावल उगाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करेगी? यदि हाँ, तो वह उन्हें कैसे प्रोत्साहित करेगी? पानी वाले राज्यों के अंदर ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister.

**श्री कैलाश चौधरी :** माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को यह अवगत कराना चाहूँगा कि देश के अंदर खाद्यान्न का जो पूरा उत्पादन होता है, वह लगभग 31 करोड़ टन है, जिसमें से 13 करोड़ टन चावल का उत्पादन होता है। जहाँ तक इसके भाव की बात है, तो निश्चित रूप से समय-समय पर भाव का उतार-चढ़ाव होता है। अगर देखा जाए, तो इसमें ज्यादा वेरिएशन भी नहीं हुआ है। अगर पहले का भाव देखा जाए, तो उससे बहुत कम उतार-चढ़ाव हुआ है। इसके लिए सरकार हमेशा भाव कंट्रोल करने का ध्यान रखती है। इसके साथ ही, वह कंज्यूमर का भी ध्यान रखती है और किसान को भी सही दाम मिले, इसका भी ध्यान रखती है। इस प्रकार, इन दोनों चीजों को ध्यान में रखकर सरकार काम करती है। इसको बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार की ओर से जो प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं, वह मैंने ...(व्यवधान)...



**श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता :** थोक बाज़ार में चार रुपये किलो भाव बढ़ गया।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary question.

**श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता :** रिटेल बाज़ार में छः रुपये किलो भाव बढ़ गया, जबकि आप कह रहे हैं कि भाव कम बढ़ा है, वह और बढ़ेगा। देश के अंदर आम व्यक्ति की क्या हालत हो रही है, यह जानने की बात है। मैं आपसे यह निवेदन कर रहा हूँ। किसान भी इस परेशानी से जूझ रहा है। किसान की आय बढ़ाने के लिए, विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने के लिए, निर्यात के लिए अच्छे चावल की गुणवत्ता बढ़ाने के लिए और चावल की उन्नत किस्म को बढ़ाने के लिए कृषि अनुसंधान केन्द्रों पर इन पाँच वर्षों में कितने अनुसंधान किए गए हैं?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister.

**श्री कैलाश चौधरी :** माननीय सभापति जी, मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी है कि इस संबंध में आईसीएआर के द्वारा लगातार प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं और चावल की ऐसी कई वेरायटीज़ हैं, जो ईजाद की गई हैं। एक्सपोर्ट की दृष्टि से भी कई नई वेरायटीज़ ईजाद की गई हैं, जिनमें पूसा बासमती के तौर पर भी नई वेरायटीज़ आई हैं। इसके अंदर हमारी एक वेरायटी आईआर-64 है तथा एक वेरायटी स्वर्णा भी है। इस तरह से, पिछले एक-दो सालों में टोटल आठ नई वेरायटीज़ आई हैं। चूंकि यह विदेश के अंदर भी जाता है, तो कुछ यूरोपियन कंट्रीज़ के अंदर इसके बारे में एक विषय उठा था। हमारे किसान जो पेस्टिसाइड्स का उपयोग करते हैं, ट्राईसीक्लाज़ोल का उपयोग करते हैं, उसकी वजह से उन्होंने ऑब्जेक्शन किया, लेकिन अब उसी को ध्यान में रखते हुए ये नई वेरायटीज़ तैयार की गई हैं कि उनके अंदर ज़िंक और प्रोटीन की मात्रा अधिक हो। अब ऐसी वेरायटीज़ तैयार की गई हैं जिनकी वजह से आज एक्सपोर्ट में भी लगातार वृद्धि हो रही है। मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि पिछले साल की बनिस्बत इस साल एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ा है। वर्ष 2021-22 में 1.7 करोड़ टन चावल एक्सपोर्ट हुआ था, जो इस साल बढ़कर 2.12 करोड़ टन हो गया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over. The House stands adjourned till 2.30 p.m. today.

*[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 thirty minutes past two of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

### **SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 2022-23**

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up the Supplementary Demands for Grants, 2022-23. Shri Pankaj Chaudhary.

**वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी) :** महोदय, मैं अनुपूरक अनुदान मांगों, 2022-23 को दर्शाने वाला विवरण (अंग्रेज़ी और हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

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### **PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS**

#### **The Uniform Civil Code in India Bill, 2020**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Members, we will take up Bills for introduction under Private Members' Legislative Business. Now, let me tell the hon. Members, let us follow a procedure. You know it more than I do. If there is any objection, you will have a right to say and you have already indicated the only mechanism to avail that right. You may further indicate. Each of you will get an opportunity to put your point rationally and briefly.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, we have given a letter.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, it will open the Pandora's box. Every time he gets up in the House, I don't know how every time he gets the opportunity to...  
...*(Interruptions)*... We are sorry, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One, the Uniform Civil Code in India Bill, 2020 by Shri Kirodi Lal Meena to move for leave to introduce the Bill... *(Interruptions)*... All of you, would you please take your seats? Can I appeal to you? Does the Member have a right to bring a Private Member Bill? The answer is, 'yes'. Whether it will be taken up further depends on the mandate of this House. The Member has unqualified right to go to the extent I am indicating. Those of you who have a point in support or otherwise and are keen to make an input, can it be done in a chorus? Can it be in a fashion that it will open the Pandora's box? ...*(Interruptions)*... Wait for your turn, one by one. Let

the nation know his stand, your stand and ultimately the wisdom of the House. That is the only way. I will sit for days and days on Friday, till midnight, but let us follow this situation. I hope I am on the same page. I hope. Okay, Now, Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, if you allow me to speak...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Once he moves, then you will get a chance.

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA (Rajasthan): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of the National Inspection and Investigation Committee for preparation of Uniform Civil Code and its implementation throughout the territory of India and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VAIKO (Tamil Nadu): Under rule 67, I have given notice opposing the introduction of the Bill. This will destroy the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please take your seat. Once there is a slip from your side, you will get full opportunity. Take recourse to the rule. Please take your seat. Let us not generate optics beyond what is permissible under the rules. I have all the intelligent approach, please.

SHRI VAIKO: Sir, it is very dangerous to the country. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Common Civil Code is dangerous. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will destroy the unity of the country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Would you please take your seat? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VAIKO: Sir, you kindly permit me to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am on my legs. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat first. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... I appeal to the hon. Member, I have indicated with clarity something which is constitutional premise. We have to decide things here through dialogue, discussion and deliberation, which means, everyone will have his or her say in a methodical manner. Can it be so chaotic? Anyone will rise and say anything one

likes! If you have a point, when I call your name, say everything you wish to. If I find all that you have said is in accordance with law, it will go on record. If any Member makes an observation which I find is not in accordance with law, I will take a call on that. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, we will follow the rule. You must send your slips.

SHRI VAIKO: Sir, I have already given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you have given notice, it is with me.

SHRI VAIKO: I have given notice under Rule 67. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you have given notice, it is with me. Wait for my call. Motion is moved.

There are three notices — one is given by Shri Vaiko, Shri Abdul Wahab and a joint notice given by Shri Elamaram Kareem, Shri Bikash Ranjan Bhattacharyya, Dr. V. Sivadasan, Dr. John Brittas and Shri A.A. Rahim opposing the introduction of the Uniform Civil Code in India Bill, 2020. Now, Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena.

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would the hon. Member like to say anything about the Bill?

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, it is only introduction. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, it is only introduction. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा :** सर, मैं इस पर कंसिडरेशन के समय सदन में विस्तृत जानकारी दूंगा और उस समय इस पर चर्चा की जाएगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. He has made his point.

SHRI VAIKO: Sir, we are opposing the very introduction of the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One second. Please, take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VAIKO: It impacts every religion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Member, take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Member, please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VAIKO: Sir, it will impact every faith, every religion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Where are we going? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VAIKO: Sir, we are really disturbed. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am opposing the introduction. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. LAXMIKANT BAJPAYEE (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One second. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VAIKO: Sir, I have got every respect for you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you have respect for the Chairman, would you for one minute take your seat? Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take your seat.

SHRI VAIKO: I am opposing the introduction itself. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I urge you to take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take your seat first. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VAIKO: I totally oppose this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VAIKO: We oppose the very introduction. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, I am urging you to take your seat, so that I can proceed further. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take your seat. Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Wait for my next direction. Take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Resume your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Member, take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... See what I do. ...*(Interruptions)*... First take your seat. I appeal to you...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Member, I appeal to you to take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Member, please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... First take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take your seat. I will go according to rule. Take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... First take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... You will find the highest traditions being maintained. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Vaiko, please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Vaiko, please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... First, please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... You don't have respite even for five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take your seat, take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Vaiko, please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Vaiko, don't force me beyond a limit. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Vaiko, Mr. Vaiko...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing goes on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Vaiko is required to take his seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VAIKO:\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I seek your protection. What I was going to do was to call upon Mr. Vaiko and thereafter others to express their view on this. He would not allow. He would like to have his way. This is not a physical affair. I am extremely in anguish. Disillusionment of the people at large is to an extreme degree. Here is a Chairperson who is giving you fullest opportunity; you don't want to avail it. I was reading out that these are the gentlemen who have given notice and each of them will have their say. You don't allow me. Are we here to generate optics? Are we here to

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\* Not recorded.

generate theatrics? Are we here to generate an impression that we are a House in mess and we don't believe in decorum and in rational approach? I appeal to you with a heavy heart and great pain: For heaven's sake, believe in yourselves; believe in rule of law. Let us not get ridiculed in the public at large. The expectations of 1.3 billion people from us are enormous. Let us not fail them. I call upon. ...*(Interruptions)*... One second, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VAIKO:\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I call upon...*(Interruptions)*... I call upon Shri Vaiko. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take your seat, Mr. Vaiko. ...*(Interruptions)*... I call upon Shri Vaiko to make his input on this.

SHRI VAIKO: India consists of so many religions, so many faiths, so many languages, so many cultures. So, this is a country of so many nationalities. It is not one nationality. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra): No; no, nation is one. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VAIKO: No, it is my view. I am putting my view. I am entitled to put my view.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: We have our view. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VAIKO: Patriotism is not the monopoly of you people. You may have majority. With your brutal majority, you cannot destroy everything. ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Address the Chair.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Since they are not talking, we also will not.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. Address the Chair. ..*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: No, no. We are obeying the Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*..

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\* Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Address the Chair. ...(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI VAIKO: Since you are having the brutal majority..(*Interruptions*)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Address the Chair. ...(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: We are paying respect to the Chairman. ...(*Interruptions*)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Everyone has to keep calm and composure. ...(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI VAIKO: We can also talk with you. ...(*Interruptions*)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Address the Chair. ...(*Interruptions*)..

**श्री संजय सिंह** : जब चेयरमैन सर ने एलाउ कर दिया है, तो आप लोग क्यों बोल रहे हैं?  
..(व्यवधान)..

AN HON. MEMBER: We are keeping quite because we respect the Chairman.  
...(*Interruptions*)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Take your seats. Only Mr. Vaiko will be on his legs. Mr. Vaiko will have time to make his input on this significant issue. Let us give him rapt attention and I would appeal to everyone not to be agitated. He has full right and protection of the Chair to express his opinion. And, no one in the House should interrupt him or take position while he is speaking. You are allowed to take your position only when your turn is there. Mr. Vaiko, you may go ahead.

SHRI VAIKO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am so thankful to you for permitting me to put my views. They are implementing one after another the agenda of RSS and BJP. They have finished Kashmir. Now, they have come to Uniform Civil Code. So, in that manner, where are we going? Where are we leading? We are leading towards the disaster of the country and disintegration of the country. The minority people are terribly hurt. Their sentiments have been totally annoyed. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, Sir, kindly see that the Bill is not introduced today. Last time, they tried. But, then, when they thought that they would not get a majority, they did not proceed. They ran away. This time, they have got majority. Therefore, they are trying to bulldoze this



thing. But this will lead towards disaster and danger to the country, which is the day of shame and sorrow. I am very sorry. Today, we have to go through this. Kindly allow them not to introduce the Bill. This is my view.

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB (Kerala): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as regards the Uniform Civil Code, it has come so many times before. This is a sort of provocation, which, deliberately, our BJP friends are doing. The Uniform Civil Code cannot be implemented in India. With whatever majority there may be, with whatever force, this is not going to be happening. It is a simple civil code, not a criminal code. If they are not, particularly, tolerable for that one -- everywhere, intolerance is there -- at least, let us have our own civil law. There is no point in this and it is not a big thing also. In the Uniform Civil Code, only on a few areas, there is no agreement. Otherwise, everybody is agreeing. I am very sorry about our Congress friends who are not there in the Benches. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Instead of saying so many things, -- last time also it came up; it was maybe Rakesh Sinha or some other Sinha, ..*(Interruptions)*.. Rakesh Sinha's was there about the issues of children, birth control, etc. --- I appeal to the hon. Member to take it back. When it is ripe, when the Government feels, let them take up. Please don't make another intolerance in the community now. Anyway, you are going to pass this one, especially, with these few people. But it is not for the benefit of India. It is not for the benefit of our nation. That is why I request, earnestly request, my friend to take back this Bill. Thank you.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Sir, we have given the notice prior to introducing that Bill. We thought that before allowing to introduce that Bill, you will dispose our request. Anyhow, you first called him, and he introduced it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It was motion for leave.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: On earlier occasions, he was withdrawing. He kept himself absent from the House, and it was not introduced in this House. Our country is a secular country. Our Constitution is giving protection to all sections of the people. The Uniform Civil Code is a controversial subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are so many other principles, so many other principles. Why are you not implementing those principles? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, no cross-talks. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Wealth should not be allowed to accumulate in a few. That is the constitutional principle. You are not talking about that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Keep conduct.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Why are you not insisting on that?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, hon. Member, address the Chair.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Sir, decent wages should be given to the workers. Why are you not implementing that? You are very particular only on this issue. That is your agenda. We are not agreeable to that.

Sir, before bringing such a legislation, we should have wide consultations with different communities, with different religions, with various sections of the people. Otherwise, it will create difference between the people; it will burn the country. So, I earnestly request, Sir, ask him to withdraw the Bill from this House.

SHRI BIKASH RANJAN BHATTACHARYYA (West Bengal): Sir, my earnest appeal would be to the Member who has introduced the Bill to reconsider whether he wants the unity of the country or he wants to expedite the diversity to be destroyed. 'Unity in Diversity' is the philosophy in India, which India was built up through centuries.

Now, I will just request the Member to consider the Constituent Assembly debates. In those debates, all things were discussed. Ultimately, we had given a call, 'We, the people of India ..'. That is the final call for unity, not go for making division and division. The country is now facing a crisis. Let us restore the unity, let us restore the civility so that the country may smoothly progress as the hon. Prime Minister accordingly desires too. The division amongst the people would not help you either to grow economically or socially. Therefore, my earnest appeal to the Member, please wait. Let the society get matured. Let the society discuss amongst themselves. Let the people feel, they are one-in-one. By imposing your forceful things, you are going to destroy the structure. Therefore, please do not destroy the structure of the country and withdraw this. This is my earnest appeal.

DR. V. SIVADASAN (Kerala): Respected Chairman, I think the main aim of these types of Bills is to ruin the strength, ruin the unity of the nation. The basic principle of

our nation is, 'Unity in Diversity'. So, we should protect that 'Unity in Diversity'. So, my humble request to the Member is to withdraw the proposed Bill. This is my request. Sir, India is not built by the bricks and stones. India is built by the spirit of the fighters of freedom movement.

DR. JOHN BRITTAS (Kerala): Sir, it is with a heavy heart, I am objecting the introduction of this Bill under Rule 67. Sir, the Treasury Benches always harp on the fact, '*Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas*'. But whatever they do is against the spirit of the slogan which they always try to raise. Sir, why did the 21<sup>st</sup> Law Commission conclude in its report, and I quote, "A uniform civil code is neither necessary nor desirable"? That was the sum and substance of the recommendation of the 21<sup>st</sup> Law Commission Report and I think the Law Minister should be aware of that. If he gets some time, if he takes his hands away from attacking the Supreme Court, he should be having some thought about it. Sir, why this piece of legislation against the spirit of the Constitution? That is the point which the hon. Member and the Treasury Benches have to think about.

Sir, there is a strange situation that has occurred now. In the name of uniform civil code there are a number of civil codes that have come up in different States. There is a civil code for Himachal Pradesh, there is a civil code for Gujarat and there is a civil code for all the BJP-ruled States. So, essentially, it beats their decision to have a uniform civil code. So, this is supposed to be an 'uncivil code' and not a civil code. Sir, let us be very clear about the fact that we should not use a piece of legislation to create polarization in the society and something which is detrimental to the unity of this nation.

I strongly object to this Bill and request the Member to withdraw this Bill immediately.

SHRI A.A. RAHIM (Kerala): Sir, this is a political exercise of the *Sangh Parivar*. Many of my colleagues here have spoken on this issue. Sir, India is a land of pluralism. Pluralism is the soul and heart of our Constitution and our country. This is a highly controversial issue. The RSS and the *Sangh Parivar* have often used this issue as a political tool. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have spoken about the integrity of this House on many occasions. I would like to underline, in your way, the integrity of this House. We should keep the integrity of this House and not play political cards in this House. Once again, I would like to remind this House and Members that India is a land of pluralism and India is the largest democratic and secular country in the world. We have to remember our Freedom fighters. This is the land of *Shaheed* Bhagat Singh

and *Shaheed* Uddham Singh, who was popularly known as Ram Mohammad Singh Azad. I wish to say with pride that I come from Kerala, from the land of INA hero, Vakkom Mohammad Abdul Khader. I would, again and again, pray to the hon. Chair to ask the hon. Member to withdraw the Bill. I strongly oppose this Bill.

**श्री सभापति :** प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, मेरा पहला एतराज तो यह है कि यह बिल, जिस पर हम लोग एतराज कर रहे हैं, यह बेसिकली संविधान के ही खिलाफ है, संविधान की कुछ धाराओं के खिलाफ है। आप आर्टिकल्स 26(बी) और 29(1) देखिए। सर, ये फंडामेंटल राइट्स में हैं। आर्टिकल 26(बी) में है, "Subject to public order, morality and health, every religious denomination or any section thereof shall have the right to manage its own affairs in matters of religion."

3.00 P.M.

आर्टिकल 29(1) में, कल्चरल एंड एजुकेशनल राइट्स को लेकर वे कहते हैं, "Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same."

सर, मेरा इन्हीं दो आर्टिकल्स एवं कुछ अन्य बातों को लेकर इस बिल पर गम्भीर एतराज है। सर, आपने शुरू में ही कहा था कि अगर कोई बात संविधान के अनुकूल है, तो उसको रखने से, इंटरोज़्यूस करने से कोई रोक नहीं सकता है, लेकिन अगर कोई बात संविधान के प्रतिकूल है, तब तो उसको रोका ही जा सकता है। आपको इस बिल को एलाउ ही नहीं करना चाहिए था, इन्हें इसे विद्‌ड्रॉ कर लेना चाहिए था।

सर, उस वक्त की संविधान सभा में हिन्दुस्तान की इंटेलेक्चुअल क्रीम के लोग थे। डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर से लेकर श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी तक, बहुत काबिल और बहुत विद्वान लोग थे। अगर हम स्वयं को उनसे ज्यादा काबिल समझते हैं, तो ईश्वर ही रक्षा करें। उन्होंने इन्हीं सब बातों से बचने के लिए कि जो लोग माइनॉरिटी में हैं, कहीं उनके सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक और अन्य अधिकारों को बुल्डोज़ न किया जा सके, संविधान के मौलिक अधिकारों में इसकी व्यवस्था की थी।

सर, हम जानते हैं कि मुस्लिम्स में चचेरी बहन से शादी करना सबसे अच्छा माना जाता है। क्या हिन्दुओं में ऐसा सम्भव है? अगर आप समान आचार संहिता की बात करते हैं, तो उसको इधर से लागू करेंगे या उधर से लागू करेंगे? ये सब अनावश्यक बातें हैं। आप देश में शांति बनाए रखिए और लोगों की जेबों तक 15-15 लाख रुपया पहुंचाने का काम कीजिए। मीणा साहब, आप इस बिल को वापस ले लीजिए। 75 साल के बाद आपको कोई पूछेगा नहीं।...(व्यवधान)... दिक्कत यह है कि ये सब 75 साल के...(व्यवधान)... आप राष्ट्रपति के लिए हैं, उपराष्ट्रपति के लिए तो नहीं हैं।...(व्यवधान)... मेरा अनुरोध है कि संविधान को देखते हुए, लोगों की मंशा को देखते हुए,

देश में किसी भी तरह, किसी के प्रति लोगों का अविश्वास पैदा नहीं हो। सत्ता में बैठे हुए लोगों के प्रति भी किसी को अविश्वास न हो, इसलिए महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मीणा साहब से इस बिल को वापस लेने का अनुरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR P (Kerala): Sir, I would like to request the hon. Member, through you, to withdraw this very dangerous Bill. My Party has a principled stand on this issue of uniform civil code. We believe in the unity of this country, not in the uniformity. So, what we need is unity, not uniformity. We are a country with hundreds of religions, castes and different types of civil codes. So, we need to think about this issue seriously. This is not a time to initiate such a legal proceeding. This will further endanger the secular credentials of this country. These people have already divided the Indian villages and created a feeling of India-Pak in almost all villages of this country. They want to enhance that division further. So, please don't allow them to introduce this dangerous Bill which is detrimental to the national interest.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we are also equally against this Bill. The same Bill has been listed many a time before, but, on request, was not introduced. Today also, we did the same. But we had a bitter experience of breach of trust; I don't want to go into that. As everyone pointed out here, this country's base is secularism and federalism. Both are at stake now. We foresee something which may happen if this Bill is passed here even if it is a Private Member's Bill. When my Private Member's Bill was passed, I know, what the consequences were. If the Bill is introduced, it becomes the property of the House. Automatically, it will be taken up for consideration. When it is taken up for consideration and debated, it will be put to vote, and as they have the majority, automatically, it will get passed.

I again foresee what the mindset of minorities in the country would be. We should not, at any cost, create an apprehension in their minds. You know very well. You are well educated, well informed. At the time of partition, Mohammed Ali Jinnah asked all the Muslims to come with him to Pakistan, but Muslims here said, "We are Muslims, but India is our nation." So, they all stayed here. They have contributed to the military. They have contributed to the development of the country. They have got their own religious code, and other minorities also have their own traditions. We should not, at any cost, create a panic in their minds. That is why, I said that it is like opening Pandora's box. We are really agonized and we are all trembling, and it is unusual of our mentality because the whole country will be watching this. So, I think just because one has got the majority, one cannot do whatever he wants. Consider

the future of this country, the safety of everyone, and the individual uniqueness of India should be maintained.

Sir, I request the Member not to introduce the Bill, and I request you to kindly protect the House, the Members and the nation's future. Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jayant Chaudhary.

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you saying anything on this issue that we are discussing?

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: No, Sir, I am just introducing the Bill. If I have the opportunity, I would like to mention what the Bill is about. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. L. Hanumanthaiah.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIHAH (Karnataka): Sir, in a democracy like India where 140 crore people are involved, many times, there will be a brutal majority in the Parliament and in the Assemblies. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is called brutal majority. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: In 1984, it was brutal majority. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIHAH: Exactly, I agree. With reference to that, I am telling. I am not afraid of telling this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIHAH: So, I wanted to inform hon. Members...*(Interruptions)*... He should speak when he gets a chance. He cannot speak now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर** : यह लोगों का अपमान है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मतदाताओं का अपमान है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Javadekar, it was inappropriate, not expected, and it is not approved. We must all maintain decorum. We are not here to create chaos. Let me

remind you, the Constituent Assembly consisted of the people of great worth, talent, and at that point, they were as representative as possible. Presently, as I have indicated in my speech also, with each election, our representation is getting deeper and deeper. This House has enormous talent. If the Constituent Assembly could traverse critical issues, complex issues, divisive issues without there being single disruption, if it could traverse, negotiate and navigate by dialogue, debate and discussion, as a senior Member, I am sure, this should not have happened. I appeal to everyone to observe discipline and give full expression. Dr. L. Hanumanthaiah.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIH: Thank you, Sir. As I said just now, in a democracy, any brutal majority will be a dangerous thing, and it is dangerous to the sensible democracy of any country. We have seen across the world that an extreme leftist or extreme rightist approach will sometimes becomes dangerous to the democracy. So, I feel that we should not enter into such extremities in a healthy democracy such as India. Nobel Laureate, Shri Rabindranath Tagore had always pleaded in all his literature that this country should be a pluralist country; it should not go to extremities. We cannot digest the extremities. We have experienced it. Sir, I also want to bring to your kind notice that across the world, every country, which has gone to the extent of taking extreme decisions, has suffered and it could not retain its democracy. So, we should not go to that extent and get our democracy derailed.

Sir, a Kannada poet named Kuvempu, who is almost equal to a Nobel Laurate, said, "This country should be *sarva janangada shantiya thota.*" It should be a garden of all the flowers, all the varieties. That is the real beauty of the society, that is, India. This is what he said. We should retain that fabric forever then only this country will retain democracy for long years. We have only a small democracy of 75 years and 75 years is not a big number. We have yet to go a long way for a democracy to get experience and experiment. Sir, as I do not want that these kinds of extremities should spoil the democratic fabric of this country, I sincerely request the hon. Member to withdraw and give way to all the healthy minds to go on like this and go on forever. Thank you.

SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR (West Bengal): Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. I rise in anguish to see how a Bill, a Private Member's Bill, which is totally unconstitutional, unethical and anti-secular, is being introduced as a Private Member's Bill by an indulgent Government to test the waters in a very dangerous game. This is brinkmanship. Sir, all I would like to say is, still, there is time to refrain from making demonstrations of a temporary majority and inflict a one-sided opinion

on a very secular and plural India. I seek your guidance and I beseech upon the Member to take better sense and withdraw the Bill. I request you to use your kind power, your wisdom not to allow such games to be played. Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI JEBI MATHER HISHAM (Kerala): Sir, as a beginner, through you, I actually want to ask the House itself - shouldn't a Private Bill be in the larger public interest? I am sorry to say that this type of Private Bill is not in the public interest. It is totally against the constitutional values enshrined in our Constitution, and, even if it goes further, it will not stand the judicial scrutiny and it will definitely be struck down because it is unconstitutional and against the basic structure doctrine of the Constitution. Sir, in our country, we believe in unity in diversity. If we believe in unity in diversity, we can never have uniformity in diversity because uniformity and diversity are self-contradictory. Sir, here, I wish to quote Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who said, "Democracy means tolerance, not only towards those who agree but also towards those who disagree". There are immense examples in the country where in terms of speeches, in terms of words and in terms of actions, democracy is being derailed, where the minority voice is being submerged. But, Sir, that's not how it should be, that's not how it was meant to be foreseen by our forefathers, Dr. Ambedkar and all other great leaders who have had a vision for our country. Sir, once again, I want to quote Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He said, 'Without peace, all other dreams vanish and are reduced to ashes.'

Sir, through you, I want to tell the House that if this is the kind of law that is to be brought in, then there will be no peace in the country. Sir, my request, through you, is, let this Bill be withdrawn.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I am pained to hear some of the comments which are being made using very, very illustrious names -- Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, including the leaders of the Congress Party, the Constitution-makers, and Members of the Constituent Assembly who in their wisdom brought this in as a Directive Principle. My colleague Shri Prakash Javadekar has referred to the constitutional provisions in this regard. I think it is the legitimate right of a Member to raise an issue which is the Directive Principle of the Constitution. Let this subject be debated in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... I did not disturb you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vaiko, please. Hon. Leader of the House, please don't have cross talk through me. Mr. Vaiko, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit



down. Please observe order. Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go ahead. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record. I plead with you. Have a reflective mind. Take your seat. You had your say uninterrupted and if you want to have further say, take recourse to Rules. Platform is open. But take your seat. This frequent interruption does not do justice to your personality. It sends a very bad signal. Can we go to that level? Do we have that kind of obstinate approach? You have as much right as anyone else has. Everyone has a right. The Leader of the House.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Hon. Chairman, Sir, my colleague, Shri Prakash Javadekar, will elaborate on the constitutional provisions. But very clearly, at this stage, to cast aspersions on the Government...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: And to use the names of the very Members of the Constituent Assembly to try and criticize this Bill at the introduction stage is uncalled for. I would appeal to the House, let this Bill be introduced. It is the Member's right. When the debate comes up on this subject, of course, everybody will have a point of view. ...*(Interruptions)*... When it becomes the property of the House, they will decide what they have to do.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha. ...*(Interruptions)*... Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): This Bill came for introduction on very many occasions earlier. Good sense prevailed. My friends from the BJP requested Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena not to proceed further. I am witness to six such occasions. What has changed? I don't know, Sir. The Leader of the House is not here. I have read that part dealing with making of the Indian Constitution where Uniform Civil Code was discussed. Partition had happened. The Members were very certain that we should not go for a legislation which further creates barriers between people and communities. सर, अभी जी-20 में हम एक पृथ्वी, एक परिवार, एक भविष्य की बात कर रहे हैं, लेकिन ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, मैं पेन देने के लिए नहीं खड़ा हुआ हूँ, मैं माननीय सभापति महोदय के समक्ष यह कह रहा हूँ कि दुनिया की दीवारों को गिराने के लिए अपने घर की दीवारों को भी गिराना होगा। दीवारें बड़ी हैं, कोई माने या न माने, लोगों के बीच में अविश्वास बढ़ा है। गाँव बँट गए हैं, शहर बँट गए हैं। यह छोड़िए, मेरा और आपका परिवार बँट गया है। अगर इस तरह के

बैटवारे के बीच में हम इस तरह का बिल लाएँगे -- किरोड़ी लाल जी, मैं आग्रह करूँगा कि आपका अपना कद भी बहुत बड़ा है, इसको आप कृपापूर्वक वापस ले लीजिए। यह देशहित में नहीं है। यह हमारे सरोकारों के हित में नहीं है। यह हमको एक अंधी खाई में ले जाएगा, जहाँ रोशनी का सुराग नहीं होगा। थैंक यू, सर।

DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, here, I would like to say that the beauty of our Indian democracy and the uniqueness of India in the whole world lies in its unity in diversity. Our diversity is extremely important and it has to be retained; it cannot be ravaged like this. Just like a rainbow in the sky where many colours are there and it gives beauty to the sky; in the same way, our diversity gives beauty to our democracy. The way this Bill has been tried to be introduced in the House, through you, I would only plead to the hon. Member to kindly withdraw this Bill because it is not in consonance with the uniqueness of our democracy. It is not just a Muslim-Hindu issue; it is a question of diversities in every way. It does not deal with Muslims or anybody. I absolutely deny that it relates to any particular kind of community. It deals with the diversity of our country which has got millions of different cultures, traditions, etc. So, it has to be maintained this way. Sir, through you, I request the hon. Member to kindly withdraw the Bill. Thank you.

**श्री इमरान प्रतापगढ़ी (महाराष्ट्र) :** आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, मैं इस उच्च सदन में खड़ा होकर आपसे यह अनुरोध करूँगा कि देश में जिस तरह का माहौल बनाया गया है, बना हुआ है, ऐसे वक्त में इस तरह का एक और बिल लाकर उस खाई को और बढ़ाने की कोशिश करना न ही प्रासंगिक है और न ज़रूरी है। वर्ष 2018 की लॉ कमीशन की रिपोर्ट है, जिसमें जस्टिस बी.एस. चौहान साहब का साफ कहना है कि अभी इस तरह के कानून की न कोई आवश्यकता है और न कोई ज़रूरत है। ऐसे में मैं यहाँ खड़ा होकर आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाह रहा हूँ कि इस सदन की जो ज़िम्मेदारी है, इस सदन में बैठा हुआ हर एक सदस्य, वह किसी भी पार्टी का हो, चाहे वह सत्ता पक्ष का हो या विपक्ष का हो, वह देश के लिए नए विचार प्रस्तुत करे, नई बात लाए, नया माहौल बनाने की कोशिश करे, न कि ऐसी चीज़ें इन्द्रोड्यूस करे, जिससे समुदायों और धर्मों में आपस में कहीं न कहीं दुराव पैदा हो। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूँगा कि इस बिल की कोई प्रासंगिकता नहीं है, कृपया आप इस बिल को स्वयं एक्सेप्ट न करें और माननीय सदस्य से भी अनुरोध है कि इस तरह का कोई बिल लाकर सदन में उस पर बहस करने की ज़रूरत नहीं है। मेरी आपसे गुज़ारिश है कि इस बिल को किसी भी तरह से एक्सेप्ट न किया जाए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we did have some tempers. I am happy that my thought process which emanates from your wisdom could find some reflection. Everyone has had his say and that is the beauty and essence of a structured debate. And we learnt this from the Constituent Assembly that it is the structured debate,

through discussion and dialogue, that in a serious theatre like this, the Upper House, we give message to the entire country.

The question is that leave be granted to introduce the Bill.

SHRI VAIKO: Sir, I want division. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am entitled to seek division. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vaiko, you are a very senior and distinguished person. Very few people can have that kind of credentials. You traversed decades. When I was about to give floor to you, you did not allow me to give the floor, and we took five minutes. When I was about to seek your response, you did not give me that opportunity. I will go by procedure. Trust me. If at all I have to lean, I will lean constitutionally towards this side. And, therefore, why be in agitated mode? We have to mentally, persuasively, strongly give voice to our thought process. I have simply said: "Those in favour will please say 'Aye'". They have given. Now, I say: "Those against will please say 'No'".

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VAIKO: Sir, I want division. I have got every right.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, you have every right to seek division. We will take steps. Let the lobbies be cleared. The question is:

That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of the National Inspection and Investigation Committee for preparation of Uniform Civil Code and its implementation throughout the territory of India and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*The House divided.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please observe decorum. As they say, no crosstalks. I give you the indulgence. Crosstalk only through the Chair. Am I right, Professor? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. JOHN BRITTAS : Sir, through you, I am talking.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But please take your seat. Secretary-General will now explain the voting procedure. Hon. Members, result of the division on the motion for introduction of the Uniform Civil Code in India Bill, 2020, is:

Ayes : 63  
 Noes : 23  
 Abstention : NIL

**AYES : 63**

Agrawal, Dr. Anil  
 Agrawal, Dr. Radha Mohan Das  
 Ali, Shri Gulam  
 Anavadiya, Shri Dineshchandra Jemalbhai  
 Bajpai, Dr. Ashok  
 Bajpayee, Dr. Laxmikant  
 Balmik, Shrimati Sumitra  
 Baluni, Shri Anil  
 Bansal, Shri Naresh  
 Bara, Shrimati Ramilaben Becharbhai  
 Bonde, Dr. Anil Sukhdeorao  
 Brijlal, Shri  
 Dubey, Shri Hardwar  
 Dubey, Shri Satish Chandra  
 Dwivedi, Shrimati Seema  
 Geeta alias Chandraprabha, Shrimati  
 Goswami, Ms. Indu Bala  
 Goyal, Shri Piyush  
 Jangra, Shri Ram Chander  
 Kadadi, Shri Iranna  
 Karad, Dr. Bhagwat  
 Kardam, Shrimati Kanta  
 Kumar, Shri Mithlesh  
 Kumar, Dr. Sikander  
 Laxman, Dr. K.

Leishemba, Shri Maharaja Sanajaoba  
Lokhandwala, Shri Jugalsinh  
Mahadik, Shri Dhananjay Bhimrao  
Mandaviya, Dr. Mansukh  
Margherita, Shri Pabitra  
Meena, Dr. Kirodi Lal  
Mokariya, Shri Rambhai Harjibhai  
Muraleedharan, Shri V.  
Murugan, Dr. L.  
Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash  
Nagar, Shri Surendra Singh  
Nishad, Shri Baburam  
Panwar, Shri Krishan Lal  
Patel, Shri Shambhu Sharan  
Patidar, Ms. Kavita  
Prasad, Shri Aditya  
Puri, Shri Hardeep Singh  
Ram Shakal, Shri  
Rao, Shri G.V.L. Narasimha  
Rupala, Shri Parshottam  
Saini, Dr. Kalpana  
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj  
Singh, Shri Ajay Pratap  
Singh, Shrimati Darshana  
Sinha, Shri Rakesh  
Siroya, Shri Lahar Singh  
Solanki, Dr. Sumer Singh  
Soni, Shri Kailash  
Tasa, Shri Kamakhya Prasad  
Tendulkar, Shri Vinay Dinu  
Tiwari, Shri Ghanshyam  
Tomar, Shri Vijay Pal Singh  
Usha, Shrimati P. T.  
Vaishnaw, Shri Ashwini  
Vats (Retd.), Lt.Gen. (Dr.) D. P.  
Verma, Shri B.L.  
Yadav, Shri Bhupender

Yadav, Shri Harnath Singh

**NOES : 23**

Abdul Wahab, Shri  
Abdulla, Shri M. Mohamed  
Bhattacharyya, Shri Bikash Ranjan  
Brittas, Dr. John  
Chakraborty, Shri Subhasish  
Chandrashekhar, Shri G.C.  
Chhetri, Shrimati Shanta  
Girirajan, Shri R.  
Hanumanthaiah, Dr. L.  
Jha, Prof. Manoj Kumar  
Khan, Dr. Fauzia  
Khan, Shri Javed Ali  
Mather Hisham, Shrimati Jebi  
P, Shri Sandosh Kumar  
Pratapgarhi, Shri Imran  
Rahim, Shri A. A.  
Shanmugam, Shri M.  
Sircar, Shri Jawhar  
Siva, Shri Tiruchi  
Sivadasan, Dr. V.  
Vaiko, Shri  
Wilson, Shri P.  
Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal

*The motion was adopted.*

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Waqf Repeal Bill, 2022. Shri Harnath Singh Yadav — not present.

The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2022. Shri Iranna Kadadi.

**श्री ईरण्ण कडाडी** (कर्नाटक): सर, मैं आज इंट्रोड्यूस नहीं करूंगा।

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022. Shri Iranna Kadadi.

**श्री ईरण्ण कडाडी** : सर, मैं आज इंट्रोड्यूस नहीं करूंगा।

**The Antarrashtriya Kannada Vishwavidyalaya Bill, 2022**

SHRI IRANNA KADADI (Karnataka): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching University for the promotion and development of Kannada language and literature, through teaching and research, with a view to enabling Kannada to achieve greater functional efficiency and recognition as a major international language and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

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

SHRI IRANNA KADADI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Hate Crimes and Hate Speech (Combat, Prevention and Punishment) Bill, 2022**

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to empower the State Governments and the Central Government to take measures to provide for the prevention and control of hate crimes and hate speech in terms of the Constitution and international human rights instruments concerning religion, race, caste or community, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, place of birth, residence, language, disability or tribe and related intolerance, in accordance with Constitutional and international law obligations; define for the offence of hate crime and the offence of hate speech and the punishment of persons who commit those offences and rehabilitation of victims of those offences; to provide for the reporting on the implementation, application and administration of this Act; and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

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

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**श्री घनश्याम तिवाड़ी (राजस्थान)** : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति** : बाद में। पहले आप बिल्स इंट्रोड्यूस करने दें। मैं आपको बाद में मौका दूंगा।

**The Parliament (Productivity Enhancement) Bill, 2022.**

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for a framework for enhancing the performance of the Parliament by fixing minimum number of sittings for each House of the Parliament, extending the hours of a sitting, introduction of a short Session of Parliament in addition to the existing practice of three Sessions, institution of a mechanism to separately discuss opposition business, compensation for the hours unutilised due to disruption and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

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

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (amendment of articles 16, 124 and 216)**

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

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

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I were to seek leave to introduce a Bill to amend Articles 102, 155, 156, 157 and 191 of the Constitution of India by fixing qualification and disqualification for appointment of the Governor and also with the concurrence of Chief Minister of a State, the Governor sits over the Bill and block the will of the people, they run a parallel Government. Hence, I am moving this Bill.



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Wilsonji, please first introduce the Bill.

**The Constitution Amendment Bill, 2022 (amendment of articles 102, 155, 156 etc.)**

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

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

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

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (amendment of articles 124 and 220)**

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

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

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

**श्री घनश्याम तिवाड़ी** (राजस्थान) : उपसभापति जी, ये जो बिल्स इंट्रोड्यूस किए जा रहे हैं, मेरा उन्हीं के बारे में कहना था।

**श्री उपसभापति** : घनश्याम तिवाड़ी जी, एक बार ये बिल्स इंट्रोड्यूस होने दीजिए, उसके बाद मैं आपको मौका देता हूँ।

**The Prevention of Money-Laundering (Amendment) Bill, 2022**

DR. V. SIVADASAN (Kerala): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2002.

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

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

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (insertion of new article 21 B)**

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

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

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

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (amendment of article 16)**

**श्री जावेद अली खान** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों को, उनकी आबादी के अनुपात में सरकारी नौकरियों में आरक्षण दिए जाने के उद्देश्य से भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 16 में और संशोधन किए जाने के लिए विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति चाहता हूँ।

†**جناب جاوید علی خان:** مانیئے اُپ سبھاپتی جی، میں اُنے پچھڑے ورگوں کو، ان کی آبادی کے انویات میں سرکاری نوکریوں میں آرکشن دئیے جانے کے ادیش سے بھارت کے سمودھان کے انوچھید 16 میں اور سنشودھن کیے جانے کے لیے ودھیک کو پُوراستھاپت کرنے کی اُنومتی چاہتا ہوں۔

**श्री उपसभापति :** जावेद अली खान जी, आप बिल इंट्रोड्यूस कीजिए।

**श्री जावेद अली खान:** महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने के लिए विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

†**جناب جاوید علی خان (اترپردیش):** مہودے، میں پرستاؤ کرتا ہوں کہ بھارت کے سمودھان کا اور سنشودھن کرنے کے لیے ودھیک کو پُوراستھاپت کرنے کی اِنومتی دی جائے۔

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

**श्री जावेद अली खान :** महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

†**جناب جاوید علی خان:** مہودے، میں ودھیک کو پُوراستھاپت کرتا ہوں۔

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† Transliteration in Urdu script.

**The Prevention of Insult to the Father of the Nation and other Icons of Freedom  
Movement Bill, 2022**

**श्री जावेद अली खान** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपिता और स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के अन्य प्रतीकों के प्रति अपमान अथवा राष्ट्रपिता के हत्यारों के प्रति सम्मान प्रदर्शित किए जाने का निवारण करने के लिए विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

† **جناب جاوید علی خان** (اترپردیش): مہودے، میں پرستاؤ کرتا ہوں کہ راشٹریٹا اور سوتنترتا آندولن کے آنے پرتیکوں کے پرتی آپمان آتھوا راشٹریٹا کے ہتھیاروں کے پرتی سمان پردرشت کیے جانے کا نوارن کرنے کے لیے ودھیک کو پور استھاپت کرنے کی انومتی دی جائے۔

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

**श्री जावेद अली खान** : महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

† **جناب جاوید علی خان**: مہودے، میں ودھیک کو پوراتھاپت کرتا ہوں۔

**The Official Languages Bill, 2022**

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide that all regional languages shall be used for all official purposes of the Union and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

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

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Right to Digital Literacy Bill, 2022. Shri Derek O'Brien to move for leave to introduce the Right to Digital Literacy Bill, 2022.

**The Right to Digital Literacy Bill 2022**

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I move for leave to introduce the Right to Digital Literacy Bill, 2022. This calls for the adoption of a Digital Literacy Curriculum in all educational institutions across the country so that we produce responsible and young citizens who can safely participate in the digital system whether it is digital

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† Transliteration in Urdu script.

hygiene, misinformation, online financial fraud, sextortion, all this, to keep these young people educated, safe and happy.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kindly introduce the Bill.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for a Digital Literacy Curriculum in all educational institutions to make the youth digitally literate and for matter connected therewith or incidental thereto.

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

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2022. Shri Derek O'Brien to move for leave to introduce the Indian Penal Code Amendment Bill, 2022.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Thank you, Sir, and good to see you in the Chair. For the last three-four days, we are not seeing you because you are not having to . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I was already there.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: But we want to see you. We want to see you a little more. We want to see you more. But now you are having less work to do, less work but full pay. So, it is good.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please introduce the Bill.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Okay, Sir. Sorry. Just lightly.

Sir, this Bill which I am introducing seeks to criminalize marital rape. The Bill reflects the realities of sexual abuse today against women and it removes the exception of marital rape from the definition of rape because the exception of marital rape is actually antithetical to right to life, right to personal liberty as per Article 21 of our Constitution. So, Sir, this Bill seeks to ensure women, every woman, a dignified life, safe living-conditions and a woman's own rights to her reproductive choices and privacy. That's is it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now introduce the Bill.

**The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill 2022**

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

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

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Derek O'Brien to move for leave to introduce The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2022.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I move for leave to introduce the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2022, which makes it compulsory for Government schools to comply with physical infrastructure and those prescribed in the principal Act and also introduce learning outcomes. Sir, the key is that we must introduce learning outcomes so that we can actually ensure quality education. That is the theme of this Bill, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, introduce the Bill.

**The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2022**

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.

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

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. John Brittas to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005.

DR. JOHN BRITTAS (Kerala): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 to ensure increase of number of days and also the provision of wages.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please introduce the Bill.

**The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (Amendment) Bill, 2022**

DR. JOHN BRITTAS (Kerala): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005.

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

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. John Brittas to move for leave to introduce The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2022.

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 to ensure reasonable time to file claims.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please introduce the Bill.

**The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2022**

DR. JOHN BRITTAS (Kerala): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988

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

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. John Brittas to move for leave to introduce The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (Amendment of Article 324).

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India to ensure transparency, neutrality and fairness in the

appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners, for safeguarding the autonomy and independence of the Election Commission, for protection of conditions of services of the Election Commissioners and for setting up an independent permanent secretariat staff for the Election Commission.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please introduce the Bill.

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (amendment of article 324)**

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

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

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Sandosh Kumar P to move for leave to introduce The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (Amendment of the Eighth Schedule).

SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR P (Kerala): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India to include Tulu in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please introduce the Bill.

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (amendment of the Eighth Schedule)**

SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR P (Kerala): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

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

SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR P: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Sandosh Kumar P to introduce The National Commission for Controlling Medical Inflation Bill, 2022.

**The National Commission for Controlling Medical Inflation Bill, 2022**

SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR P (Kerala): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a National Commission for Controlling Medical Inflation in order to monitor, regulate and standardize the rising costs of medicines, medical diagnostic tests and pathological examinations, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

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

SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR P: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**4.00 P.M.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (amendment of articles 124, 127, 128, 222, etc., substitution of articles 124A, 124B, and 124C).

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (amendment of articles 124, 127, 128, 222, etc., substitution of articles 124a, 124b, and 124c)**

SHRI BIKASH RANJAN BHATTACHARYYA (West Bengal): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India relating to the appointment of Judges of the High Court and the Supreme Court.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please first introduce the Bill.

SHRI BIKASH RANJAN BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

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

SHRI BIKASH RANJAN BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the National Judicial Commission Bill, 2022.



### The National Judicial Commission Bill, 2022

SHRI BIKASH RANJAN BHATTACHARYYA (West Bengal): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the procedure to be followed by the National Judicial Commission for recommending persons for appointment as the Chief Justice of India and other Judges of the Supreme Court and Chief Justices and other Judges of High Courts and for their transfers and to lay down judicial standards and provide for accountability of Judges, and establish credible and expedient mechanism for investigating into individual complaints for misbehaviour or incapacity of a Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court and to regulate the procedure for such investigation; and for the presentation of an address by Parliament to the President in relation to proceeding for removal of a Judge and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

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

SHRI BIKASH RANJAN BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**श्री राघव चड्ढा** (पंजाब): सर..

**श्री उपसभापति:** राघव जी, क्या आप इस बिल पर कुछ कहना चाहते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़।

SHRI BIKASH RANJAN BHATTACHARYYA: Is it allowed after introduction?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Introduction is done.

**श्री राघव चड्ढा :** सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एनजेसी का जो कॉन्सेप्ट है, वह लगभग तीन बार सुप्रीम कोर्ट के विचाराधीन आया। पहली बार 1993 में, दूसरी बार तब, जब वाजपेयी साहब की गवर्नमेंट थी, 1998 में एक एडवाइज़री ली गयी और थर्ड टाइम, अभी जब 2016 में एनजेसी का लैंडमार्क जजमेंट सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने दिया। तीनों बार सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इंडिपेंडेंस ऑफ ज्यूडिशियरी को ऊपर करते हुए, उसको तवज्जो देते हुए, एनजेसी का जो फ्रेमवर्क है, उसे खारिज कर दिया। एनजेसी के इस बिल को, जो मेरे ऑनरेबल क्लीग ने इंट्रोड्यूस किया है, मैं इसे अपोज़ करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। We are attempting to do a constitutional impossibility. I think, जजेज़ के अप्वाइंटमेंट का सिस्टम, क्लीजियम सिस्टम बेहतरीन चल रहा है। उसके अन्दर कोई स्कोप फॉर इम्पूवमेंट हो सकता है। वह ज्यूडिशियरी से बात करके, संवाद करके किया जा सकता है,

लेकिन मेरा बस एक अनुरोध है और मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। मैं अपने ऑनरेबल मेम्बर को यह कहना चाहूँगा कि हमें ऐसा कोई भी हैंडल केन्द्र सरकार को नहीं देना चाहिए, जिसमें वह ज्यूडिशियल अकाउंटेबिलिटी में और जजेज़ की नियुक्ति में घुसे। जैसे सीबीआई डायरेक्टर, ईडी डायरेक्टर का अप्वाइंटमेंट होता है, ये ज्यूडिशियल अप्वाइंटमेंट्स में भी घुसना चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं बस इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Raghavji, you have put your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record.

**श्री राघव चड्ढा :** \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... You know the well-established procedure. The House will debate and decide. The Chair cannot decide it. You have already put your point.

Now, the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (amendment of article 270, 271, 280 and insertion of article 342B).

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (amendment of article 270, 271, 280 and insertion of article 342B)**

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY(Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India which seeks to amend the Articles 270, 271 and 280 to make the Central Government's revenue from cess and surcharge shareable with the States; to insert Article 342B to allow for enumeration of socially and economically backward classes or BCs and to provide reservation to them in proportion to their population which will also ensure welfare and upliftment of BCs in the country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please first introduce the Bill.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

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

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\*Not recorded.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Sujeet Kumar to move for leave to introduce the Prevention and Prohibition of Witch-Branding and Hunting and Other Harmful Practices Bill, 2022.

**The Prevention and Prohibition of Witch-Branding and Hunting and Other Harmful Practices Bill, 2022**

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for effective measures to prevent, prohibit and protect persons especially women from witch-branding and hunting, to eliminate their torture, oppression, humiliation, killing, sexual assault, stigmatization, discrimination, ostracization by providing punishment for such offences; relief and rehabilitation of victims of such offences and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

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

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Sujeet Kumar to move for leave to introduce the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2022.

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR: Sir, with your kind permission, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, to redefine the procedural framework with regards to bail provision and to mitigate the practice of indiscriminate arrest which defeats the purpose of the concept of 'bail, not jail' as has been articulated by the Supreme Court in various judgments.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, first introduce the Bill.

**The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2022**

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

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

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Sujeet Kumar to move for leave to introduce the Net Zero Emissions Bill, 2022.

### **The Net Zero Emissions Bill, 2022**

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide a framework for achieving net zero emissions by the year 2070 as per India's nationally determined contributions under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and to provide relief for vulnerable persons and communities from drastic climate events in the form of maintaining a vulnerable population registry at the State and the district levels and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

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

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Jayant Chaudhary to move for leave to introduce the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (Amendment of Articles 84 and 173).

### **The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (amendment of articles 84 and 173)**

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I seek your permission to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India to reduce the age of candidacy for our Legislative Assemblies and Legislative Councils to 21 years from 25 years currently.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, first introduce the Bill.

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

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

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Shanta Chhetri to move for leave to introduce the Sarva Dharma Temple Bill, 2022.

### **The Sarva Dharma Temple Bill, 2022**

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the erection and management of a temple of all religions under one roof to perpetuate the ideals of the Constitution of India which establishes India as a secular State and for the purpose of creating awareness, tolerance towards, and honour, respect, preservation, growth and spread of spiritual knowledge of all religions and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

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

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Maa Mamata (Orphan's welfare) Scheme Bill, 2022. Shrimati Shanta Chhetri to move for leave to introduce the Maa Mamata (Orphan's welfare) Scheme Bill, 2022. Shrimati Shanta Chhetri.

### **The Maa Mamata (Orphan's Welfare) Scheme Bill, 2022**

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for social security to orphan children, to ensure proper upbringing of the orphan child, to ensure a bright future for the child and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

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

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Gorkha Sculptors, Artists and Artisans of Darjeeling Hills Welfare Bill, 2022. Shrimati Shanta Chhetri to move for leave to introduce the Gorkha Sculptors, Artists and Artisans of Darjeeling Hills Welfare Bill, 2022. Shrimati Shanta Chhetri.

**The Gorkha Sculptors, Artists and Artisans of Darjeeling Hills Welfare Bill, 2022**

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare of traditional sculptors, artists and artisans of Darjeeling Hills area belonging to the Gorkha community and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

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

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Prevention and Eradication of Human Sacrifice and Other Superstitious Practices Bill, 2022. Shri Binoy Viswam to move for leave to introduce the Prevention and Eradication of Human Sacrifice and Other Superstitious Practices Bill, 2022. Shri Binoy Viswam; not present.

The Guaranteed Delivery of Public Services and Accountability Bill, 2022. Dr. Fauzia Khan to move for leave to introduce the Guaranteed Delivery of Public Services and Accountability Bill, 2022. Dr. Fauzia Khan.

**The Guaranteed Delivery of Public Services and Accountability Bill, 2022**

DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to guarantee the delivery of services within specified time limits to all citizens, the publication of the citizens' charter and other disclosures by all public authorities, the establishment of digital portals and facilitation centres for service delivery, and the processing and monitoring of grievances related thereto; to provide for the establishment of Grievance Redressal Authority to ensure accountability and prompt remedy for denial of services and the establishment of a National Grievance Redressal Commission to hear appeals and prescribe social audit standards for all public authorities and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

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

DR. FAUZIA KHAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (amendment of Eighth Schedule). Shri Rajeev Shukla to move for leave to introduce the Constitution

(Amendment) Bill, 2022 (amendment of Eighth Schedule). Shri Rajeev Shukla; not present. माननीय सदस्यगण, जिस बिल पर बहस हो रही थी, उस पर बहस को आगे बढ़ाने से पहले हम यह सुन लेते हैं कि माननीय घनश्याम तिवाड़ी जी ने क्या सवाल उठाया था। तिवाड़ी जी, आप किस रूल के तहत और क्या कहना चाहते हैं?

**श्री घनश्याम तिवाड़ी** (राजस्थान): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आप तो स्वयं परम्पराओं के ज्ञाता हैं।

**श्री उपसभापति** : आप किस रूल के तहत और क्या कहना चाहते हैं?

**श्री घनश्याम तिवाड़ी** : सर, इंट्रोडक्शन की स्टेज पर जो आज विरोध हुआ, उसके बारे में मैं कुछ बातें, जो लोक सभा के ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति** : आप उसी वक्त यह कह सकते थे। अगर आपको इस बिल के बारे में कुछ कहना हो तो कहें।

**श्री घनश्याम तिवाड़ी** : मैं उसी वक्त कहना चाहता था, लेकिन मुझे उस वक्त यह कहा गया कि आप बाद में कहना, इसलिए बाद में, अब आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**डा. राधा मोहन दास अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): आप प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति** : प्लीज़, मिस्टर अग्रवाल, आप न कहें। अगर प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर होगा, तो उनको यह बताना पड़ेगा कि वह किस रूल के तहत है। मैं उनको कह रहा हूँ ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री घनश्याम तिवाड़ी** : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं लोक सभा, राज्य सभा और विधान सभा का सदस्य रहा हूँ, मैं 35 साल से विधान सभा का सदस्य रहा हूँ। माननीय अध्यक्षों के ये निर्देश रहे हैं कि इंट्रोडक्शन की स्टेज पर आम तौर पर विरोध नहीं करते हैं। बिल की तीन स्टेजेज़ होती हैं, जिसमें इंट्रोडक्शन की स्टेज, पारण की स्टेज और विचार की स्टेज होती है। विचार और पारण की स्टेज पर विरोध करते हैं, लेकिन इंट्रोडक्शन की स्टेज पर विरोध नहीं करते हैं। यह माननीय अध्यक्षों की परम्परा रही है। आज डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा जी ने जो बिल पेश किया, उसका इंट्रोडक्शन की स्टेज पर विरोध हुआ। अगर यह परम्परा कायम रही तो प्रतिपक्ष का कोई भी सदस्य अपना प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल पेश नहीं कर पाएगा।

**श्री उपसभापति** : माननीय घनश्याम तिवाड़ी जी, वह बिल इंट्रोड्यूस हो चुका है। उस पर सदन ने अपनी राय व्यक्त कर दी है। अब उस चीज़ पर चर्चा न करें।

**श्री घनश्याम तिवाड़ी :** सर, कृपया आप रूलिंग तो दीजिए।

**\*The Right to Health Bill, 2021**

**श्री उपसभापति :** माननीय सदस्यगण, 22 जुलाई को हम the Right To Health Bill, 2021 डिस्कस कर रहे थे, जिसे प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा जी ने पेश किया है। उन्होंने अपनी कन्क्लूडिंग स्पीच भी दे दी थी।

**प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार) :** सर, नहीं हुई है।

**श्री उपसभापति :** कन्क्लूडिंग स्पीच नहीं हुई है, तो आप अपनी कन्क्लूडिंग स्पीच दें। उसके बाद फर्दर हम प्रोसेस करेंगे।

**प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा :** उपसभापति महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा जी, कृपया आपस में बात करने की बजाय चेयर की तरफ संबोधित करके बात करें।

**प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा:** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माफी चाहता हूँ। मेरी मंशा कतई नहीं थी कि मैं चेयर के बिलग जाकर अपने साथियों से बात करूँ। महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले आपके माध्यम से सदन का धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ। आज तकरीबन तीसरा दिन है, इस पर बहुत लम्बी बहस हुई, काफी सार्थक बातचीत हुई। सदन में कोई भी ऐसा सदस्य नहीं था, जिसको इस बिल की भावना से कोई विरोध हो। संसदीय लोकतंत्र में ऐसे कम अवसर होते हैं जब विरोध की गुंजाइश बिल्कुल नहीं होती है, बल्कि किसी न किसी प्रकार से सभी साथियों ने इसके विस्तारीकरण की बात की, इसके अंदर कुछ ऐसे बिंदु बताए, जो मुझे और समाहित करने चाहिए थे, जब मैंने यह बिल बनाया था। जाहिर तौर पर मैं सबसे पहले आपके माध्यम से सारे सदस्यों को धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ, शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहता हूँ।

सर, जिस शिद्दत से आज हमारे भाजपा के साथी यूनिफॉर्म सिविल कोड बिल लेकर आए, जो इंद्रोज्यूस हो चुका है, मैं चाहूँगा कि उसी शिद्दत से आप इस बिल के बारे में भी वही नज़रिया रखें। यूनिफॉर्म सिविल कोड पर हमारा और आपका विरोध था, विरोध है और विरोध रहेगा, लेकिन राइट टू हेल्थ पर हममें से किसी ने भी इसकी भावना को लेकर विरोध नहीं किया। हाल के एक वर्ष पूर्व जब हमने कोविड की विभीषिका देखी, हमने ऑक्सीजन के लिए हाहाकार देखा था, हॉस्पिटल बेड के लिए हाहाकार देखा था। इसी सदन में चर्चा हुई और सारे सदस्यों ने अपनी कलेक्टिव हेल्पलेसनेस को कई दफ़ा महसूस किया। ईश्वर न करे, वह क्षण इस देश को फिर देखना पड़े, ईश्वर न करे उस तरह के हाहाकार की परिस्थितियाँ इस देश में पुनः पैदा हों। मैं

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\* Further consideration continued on a motion moved on 22<sup>nd</sup> July 2022.



माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, वे मुझसे कहकर गए हैं, क्योंकि उन्हें कहीं जाना था। यहां हमारी एमओएस बैठी हुई हैं। संजीदगी से भरे हुए लोग हैं, लेकिन चिंता सामूहिक होनी चाहिए। मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि हमारे कई बीजेपी के सदस्य और अलग-अलग दलों के सदस्यों ने आंगनवाड़ी और आशा कर्मियों की बात की और कहा कि ये फ्रंटलाइन वर्कर्स हैं। फ्रंटलाइन वर्कर्स के लिए तालियां बज्जिं, उनके लिए अन्य तरह के समारोह हुए, लेकिन वे फ्रंटलाइन वर्कर्स जिन्दा इन्सान हैं। उनका पेट तालियों से नहीं भरेगा, उनकी वाहवाही से उनके घर की चिंताएं खत्म नहीं होंगी। आंगनवाड़ी वर्कर्स, आशा वर्कर्स आपकी हेल्थ का पूरा बोझ अपने कंधों पर ढोते हैं। उनके कंधे पर जो बोझ है, वह दिनों-दिन बढ़ता जा रहा है। They are over-worked and under-paid. काम इतना ज्यादा है और उसके एवज़ में हम उन्हें क्या दे रहे हैं! क्या कोई सोशल सिक्योरिटी दे रहे हैं, नहीं। कितना मानदेय, पीनट्स, यह नज़रिया आपको राइट टू हेल्थ के विस्तारीकरण और उस गोल तक पहुंचने में मदद नहीं करेगा। यह मैं आपके लिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ। ऐसा नहीं है कि राइट टू हेल्थ पर पहली बार बोला जा रहा है। सर, मैं केवल 10-12 मिनट ही लूंगा, उसके बाद अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा। जब मैं इस पर रिसर्च कर रहा था, तो इसके बारे में संविधान सभा की बैठकों में भी चर्चा हुई। खासकर एक व्यक्ति, जिनके बारे में बहुत कम लोग जानते हैं कि उन्होंने पब्लिक हेल्थ सिस्टम के बारे में क्या कहा, तो मैं बाबा साहेब को भी इस बहस में लाना चाहूंगा। सर, बाबा साहेब का नज़रिया बिल्कुल साफ था। वे जानते थे कि पब्लिक हेल्थ सिस्टम, सोशल सिक्योरिटी के बगैर नागरिक का सबलीकरण नहीं हो सकता। आज हमने उस छोटे-से फॉर्मूले को भुला दिया है, उसको वापस लाने की जरूरत है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने एक बात कही और मैं सहमत भी हूँ कि वे लगातार बजट बढ़ा रहे हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय, इस आंकड़े का व्याकरण अद्भुत है। मैं विश्वविद्यालय से अपनी सैलेरी लेता हूँ। मेरी सैलेरी बढ़ी, मान लीजिए इन्क्रीमेंट लगती है, तो वह एक साल में बढ़ी। अब उस इन्क्रीमेंट को आप इन्फ्लेशन के इंडेक्स में देखिए। अगर आप ऐलोकेशन की रीयल टाइम वेल्यू जज करेंगे, तो आपको लगेगा कि it is too little and even too late. यदि आंकड़ों को लेकर कहेंगे कि यूपीए के दौरान इतना था, हमने इतना बढ़ाया, बाकी इंडिसिस को सामने रखिए और तब कहिए। सर, दुनिया के गरीब मुल्क भी हमसे ज्यादा खर्च कर रहे हैं। हमसे गरीब हैं, लेकिन हेल्थ में उनका एक्सपेंडिचर हमसे ज्यादा है, क्योंकि वे जानते हैं कि जब तक पब्लिक हेल्थ पैरामीटर्स को दुरुस्त नहीं किया जाएगा, आप कितनी भी रिटॉरिकल चीज़ें कर लें, वे कभी भी ज़मीन पर नहीं आ पाएंगी। सर, ग्रामीण भारत हमारी चर्चा से अकसर विलग रह जाता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूंगा कि देखिए, अकसर यह होता है कि जब आप किसी हॉस्पिटल में विज़िट करते हैं, तो पहले से जानकारी होती है। किसी पीएचसी को विज़िट करते हैं, उसके बारे में पहले से जानकारी होती है। मेरा राजा-महाराजाओं में न यकीन है और न मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनका उदाहरण दिया जाए, लेकिन हम सुनते थे कि हिन्दुस्तान में कुछ राजा-महाराजा होते थे, जो वेश बदलकर निरीक्षण करने के लिए जाया करते थे। आप भी पूरा वेश बदलकर जाइए।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** मनोज जी, आप बोलिए। आप चेयर की तरफ देखें। प्लीज़, आपस में बात न करें।

**प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा :** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं दो छोटे-छोटे उदाहरण दूंगा। एक दिन अटल जी बोल रहे थे और कांग्रेस के कुछ सदस्यों ने टोका कि अटल जी इतना लंबा बोल रहे हैं। तब वे बोले कि बिना प्रिपेयर करके आया हूँ। यदि प्रिपेयर करके आता, तो छोटा बोलता। मैं बिना प्रिपेयरेशन के बोल रहा हूँ। उनके लिए सम्मान है। मैंने पहले ही कह दिया था कि ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लूंगा। मैं जानता हूँ कि आज शुक्रवार है, तो आप सबकी तुरंत बाहर कोई न कोई एग्जामेंट होगी और मजबूरी है कि पार्टी व्हिप है, तो बैठना है। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, ग्रामीण भारत को लेकर मेरी जो चिंताएं थीं, मैंने उनके बारे में कहा। हमने राइट टू हेल्थ एन्शोर कर लिया। मुझे याद है कि जब आर.टी.आई. की बात हो रही थी, तब भी बहुत लोगों की ये आपत्तियां थीं कि इससे क्या होगा, इससे क्या बदलाव आएगा? जब आप किसी चीज़ को इस तरह से लेजिस्लेटिव फ्रेमवर्क देते हैं, तो उससे यह होता है कि अलग-अलग स्तर पर लोगों के साथ अन्याय होता है, उसका मैं एक छोटा उदाहरण दूंगा। यह ऑक्सफैम की इंडिया डिस्क्रिमिनेशन रिपोर्ट है। मैं इसको पढ़ना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मैंने इसमें मार्क किया था कि कई राज्यों में यह स्थिति है कि इन-पेशेंट केयर में किस तरह का डिस्क्रिमिनेशन होता है, खासकर अगर आप अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति, अत्यंत पिछड़े वर्गों से आते हैं या आम तौर पर आप गरीब हैं। अगर मैं वर्गीय श्रृंखला की बात करूँ, तो विस्तार में यह रिपोर्ट बताती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को यह रिपोर्ट भेज दूंगा, ताकि आपके माध्यम से इस पर नज़र पड़े और इस पर कुछ चर्चा हो कि आखिर डिस्क्रिमिनेशन की कितनी लेयर्स हैं और कैसे हम इम्यून होते जा रहे हैं? What I wanted to actually say जब मैंने कहा कि the legislatively guaranteed right will make access to health legally binding and ensure accountability? मैंने पहले भी दवाई की बढ़ती कीमतों के बारे में कहा था और अब दोबारा कह रहा हूँ। मेन्टल हेल्थ, मानसिक रोग को लेकर बहस में भी कम चर्चा हुई थी। मेरा उद्देश्य था कि इस पर व्यापक चर्चा हो, क्योंकि कोविड पैंडेमिक के बाद मेन्टल हेल्थ के केसेज में बाढ़ सी आई है। उस बाढ़ की वजह से एक बड़ी आबादी है, जो अफोर्ड नहीं कर सकती है। आप इंश्योरेंस कंपनियों से कभी बात करके देखिए, रैन्डम चैक करवाइए, कई सारे जो मेन्टल हेल्थ एलिमेंट्स हैं, उनको वे क्लेम में आने ही नहीं देते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर हम इन सारी चीज़ों पर चर्चा करें, तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा। फ्रंटलाइन वर्कर्स के बारे में मैंने आपसे कह दिया है। मैं सिर्फ इतना कहूंगा कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी अप्रैल, 2022 में कहा था कि आंगनवाड़ी सेन्टर्स में पेमेंट ऑफ ग्रेच्युटी एक्ट को एप्लिकेबल करो। यह मैं माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के माध्यम से कह रहा हूँ।

सर, मैं एक आखिरी टिप्पणी कहकर अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा। यह लाभार्थी शब्द बहुत प्रचलित हो गया है। Our people are not our beneficiaries. They are the citizens of this country, part of the paradigm which is called Welfare State और वेलफेयर स्टेट में यह लाभार्थी की संज्ञा है कि यह लाभार्थी है, लेकिन सर, कोई लाभार्थी नहीं है। मैंने बार-बार इसी सदन में कहा है। कोई भी पार्टी हो, आजकल तो कम्पीटिशन चल पड़ा है, मुफ्त, मुफ्त, मुफ्त। मुफ्त कुछ नहीं है। उसका टैक्स है, चाहे वह किसी भी फॉर्म में हो। आप उसके टैक्स का एक मिनिमम रिलीफ दे रहे हैं। आप इसको मुफ्त मत कहिए और यह बेनिफिशियरी के नज़रिए से न देखिए, राइट के नज़रिए से देखिए, अधिकार के नज़रिए से देखिए। सर, हास्य के लिए मैं एक छोटी चीज़ सुनाकर खत्म कर दूंगा। विन्स्टन चर्चिल रूज़वेल्ट के यहां जाते थे। रूज़वेल्ट प्रेज़िडेंट थे। वे व्हील चेयर पर चलते थे। चर्चिल अपने विट के लिए फेमस थे,

हालांकि हम उनकी पोलिटिक्स से इत्तेफाक नहीं रखते हैं और कभी नहीं रखेंगे। चर्चिल साहब को व्हाइट हाउस में कमरा मिला था। वे नहा रहे थे और उनके नहाने की आदत थी कि वे नग्नावस्था में नहाते थे, तो वहां रूज़वेल्ट पहुंच गए। जैसे ही व्हील चेयर वहां ले गए, तो रूज़वेल्ट हकबका गए और उन्होंने अपनी व्हील चेयर को मोड़ा। अब देखिए कि चर्चिल कैसे संभालते हैं, वे कहते हैं "Look Mr. President, Prime Minister of U.K. has nothing to hide from you." सर, मैंने यह थोड़ा हल्के माहौल के लिए कहा।

सर, मेरी बड़ी इच्छा थी कि मैं इस पर डिवीज़न ले लूं और मत-विभाजन की मांग करूं, क्योंकि यह बिल हम सबके मन का है, लेकिन मंत्री महोदया मुझे टुकुर-टुकुर देख रही हैं और बाकी लोग भी देख रहे हैं, तो मैं मत-विभाजन की अपनी टेम्प्टेशन को इस अपील के साथ कर्ब करता हूं कि आज नहीं तो कल यह बिल आएगा, आज नहीं तो कल यह होना है। आप तो दूसरों की भी चीज़ों का श्रेय लेते हैं, इसे करके अपना श्रेय खुद ले लीजिए। अगर आप यह कर बैठे, तो इस देश पर और इस देश के नागरिकों पर एक बहुत बड़ा एहसान होगा और शायद जब आगे हम बात करेंगे, तो हेल्थ के लिए लाभार्थी के नज़रिए से नहीं, बल्कि अधिकार के नज़रिए से बात करेंगे। हमारे आशा कर्मी प्रोटेक्टेड होंगे, आंगनवाड़ी कर्मी प्रोटेक्टेड होंगे, डॉक्टर-पेशेन्ट रेश्यो बेहतर होगा, पीएचसीज़ लैकलस्टर नहीं होंगी, सरकारी अस्पताल में कुत्ते बेड्स में नहीं सो रहे होंगे और शायद बेहतर परिस्थितियां होंगी। Thank you so much, Sir. Thanks to all my friends for the great participation. *Jai Hind!* Let's keep talking like that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha. So, are you withdrawing the Bill? Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha, you are not putting the Bill for vote and you are withdrawing the Bill!

**प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा :** सर, मैं इसमें एक करार करवाना चाहता हूं। आप यूनिफॉर्म सिविल कोड वापस ले लीजिए। That was in a lighter note. I must say, I have spoken. My friends have spoken, hon. Minister has spoken and we have a general consensus, we would take steps. But my only request is that let it not be baby steps. Let it be a huge step at one point of time and do it soon. I withdraw the Bill, Sir.

*The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.*

**श्री उपसभापति :** इस बिल पर 15 लोग बोल चुके हैं और लगभग साढ़े चार घंटे से अधिक बहस हुई है। Now, we move on to the next Bill, the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (amendment of article 153 and substitution of articles 155 and 156). Dr. V. Sivasadan to move for a motion of consideration of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022. आप बोलिए। आप इस पर कुछ बोलना चाहते हैं, तो मोशन मूव करने से पहले बोल सकते हैं।

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (amendment of article 153 and substitution of articles 155 And 156)**

DR. V. SIVADASAN (Kerala): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, motion moved. Now, it will be open for discussion. माननीय संजय सिंह, not here.

DR. V. SIVADASAN: Sir, I would like to speak.

**श्री उपसभापति :** मैंने आपसे बोलने के लिए अनुरोध किया था।

DR. V. SIVADASAN: Sir, it is because of the confusion. Sorry for that.

**श्री उपसभापति :** चूंकि संजय सिंह जी नहीं हैं, अगर वे बोलने के लिए खड़े हो गये होते, तो मैं मौका नहीं दे पाता, परन्तु आप बोलिए।

DR. V. SIVADASAN: Respected Chair, I would like to present a very important subject here. If we look the history, Governor is a position which has been there since colonial times. The role of Governors in colonial India was the suppression and oppression of Indian people. The Governors who were ruling the provinces under Governor General were like kings. They took all the powers to themselves leaving hardly anything for the elected or nominated members of the council. Even when a little bit of representation was given to Indians, the Governors retained their autocratic position. Why? Sir, the British colonial rulers thought that we, the Indians, were not capable to stand on our own feet. They thought that we were not enlightened to guide ourselves. So, like a child to be guided by elders, we were considered minors to be guided and controlled and taught by the great Englishmen. This colonial vision was racist and undemocratic. Sir, once Shri T N Seshan was offered the position of a Governor and he refused to take it. Journalists asked him "Sir, why you are not taking up the position of Governor?" This is the question from the journalist. And, he had given the answer. Shri T N Seshan, in a humorous way, said, "If I become Governor, my wife will become a governess." Being a governor is good job, but the Governor should not treat the Government as child. In fact, our Governors are

actually acting like our elected Ministers, are not mature. They are encroaching on their Constitutional Rights. Governors think that the position still has the powers it had in the colonial era. Sir, if Nehruji or Ambedkarji happen to come to India and they are first taken to the Raj Bhavan, then they will think that they have gone to the British India. It is because the same colonial mindset is adopted and practised by many Governors in India. It is because they have thought that this would be an impartial and neutral position which will be used in a very dignified manner. I want to remember a name of a Governor here. The Governor of Madhya Pradesh Shri HV Pataskar, the then Chief Minister was late Kailash Nath Katju and the Prime Minister was Nehruji. Nehruji came to Madhya Pradesh and he criticised the Chief Minister considering some law and order issue. The Governor wrote back to the Nehru. He defended him, the Chief Minister and said that the Prime Minister is not supposed to criticise the Chief Minister in such a manner. But, what is happening these days? There were many debates about how the Governor should be selected or whether he should be elected or nominated. In fact, the first suggestion by Shri B.N. Rao was for election of Governor. And, the power to remove the Governor was vested with the State Legislature. But, this plan was rejected by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. Do you know, Sir, why? Sir, Baba Saheb thought that since the position of Governor is so powerless — then, he added — that no one will be ready to contest the post of Governor! Dr. Ambedkar said that the powers of the Governor were only nominal and he has no discretionary powers. That is why I am saying that Ambedkar will be shocked to see what is happening in our country today.

Sir, finally, it was decided that the Governors will be appointed by the President. And, it was expected that the Union Government will always consult the State before appointing the Governor. Sir, Jawaharlal Nehru made it clear that the Governor should be a person acceptable to the provinces. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar expected that a convention will develop whereby the Governor will be appointed by consulting States as happens in Australia and Canada.

What did Ambedkar say about Governor? He clearly said that Governors are to be nominated heads. He said it in the Constituent Assembly and I quote. He said, 'The first thing I would like the House to bear in mind is this. The Governor, under the Constitution, has no functions which he can discharge by himself. No functions at all. Even under this Article, the Governor is bound to accept the advice of the Cabinet. Therefore, the criticism that has been made that this Article somehow enables the Governor to interfere or to upset the decision of the Cabinet is entirely beside the point, and completely mistaken.' But, as a euphemism, the doctrine of pleasure was retained in the Constitution. But, Sir, this came from Constitution of India Act, 1935.

According to Article 164, the Council of Ministers shall hold power during the pleasure of the Governor. In fact, H.N. Kunzru said in the Constituent Assembly that this was an unpleasant reminder of the past. And, Sir, the doctrine of pleasure is an anachronism. In India, the post of Governor and his or her powers, functions are the major issues since Independence. The Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, told us about the importance of decentralization and Gram Swaraj. We have derived our concept of autonomy of administration, including village, from the national movement. The forefathers of the nation raised flag of unity in diversity. It is the spirit of the national movement.

Unity in diversity is the fundamental spirit of our nation. So, we are thinking diversity is our strength. But, the criticism on our nation is that the Constitution of India is federal in form, but it is more unitary in character. Strengthening the federal system is necessary for meeting the aspirations of the people. Therefore, Centre-State relations, the arrangement, or the power sharing between the Union Government and the State Governments is very crucial to maintain a peaceful atmosphere. The concentration of powers, functions and responsibilities have always been creating many kinds of problems. Sir, strengthening the federal system is necessary for meeting the aspirations of the people. Therefore, the Centre-State relations, the arrangements or the power distribution between the Union Government and the State Governments is very crucial to maintain the peaceful atmosphere within the relationship. The concentration of powers, functions, and responsibilities has always been crucial and has always been creating many kinds of problems. The experience proves that legislative, administrative and financial powers are disproportionately concentrated in the hands of Union Government. But, the States have a large number of responsibilities without sufficient financial support or autonomy.

With the significant socio-economic and political changes occurring in the post-independence period, the Centre-State relationships have also undergone some changes. The period since 1991, which witnessed a paradigm shift in the economic strategy, from planned development to a market-oriented one, has also thrown up new issues and challenges in front of the federal structure. This has a great impact on the functioning of the democracy as well as the well being of the people. So, a thorough Centre-State relationship is very necessary in the current scenario. It should be done in order to correct the existing imbalance of power distribution between the States and the Centre. That will empower the States. And, if the States are empowered, the people will automatically get benefitted. If there is

genuine autonomy, the States will achieve new goals and will be able to create new space for development.

I am sure, the discussion on this Bill will make more spaces on the necessity of the post of Governor. I am sure, the discussion and debate on the post of Governor's work and administrative powers, everything is being discussed everywhere in the Legislative Assemblies. And, it will create an initiative for the discussion on Centre-State relationship and among the political parties and organizations.

We all know that the State, such as India, is federal in name, but most of the powers and resources are concentrated in the hands of the Union Government.

The anti-democratic provision of Article 356 of the Constitution is one of the examples. Dismissing elected State Governments and dissolving the elected State Assemblies is a threat to the federal and democratic structure of our country. It is a major instrument for subverting the federal system and the autonomy of the States. The States enjoy little power. It makes them dependent on the Central Government. It restricts their development. Therefore, the contradictions between the Union Government and the States have grown.

Sir, the Government of West Bengal had adopted a 15-point memorandum in 1977, seeking a realignment of Centre-State relations. Many other political parties, since their inception, have also stood for a restructuring of Centre-State relationship and greater federal autonomy. Sir, the Srinagar Conclave in 1983 brought together parties like DMK, TDP, Akali Dal, Republican Party of India, the Assom Jatiyatabadi Dal and the J&K National Conference along with the Left Parties. There also, powers of Governor was one of the core subjects. In his note, at that time, Shri Jyoti Basu said, "Contrary to what is generally argued, the devolution of economic powers, resources and decision-making instead of weakening the Centre would, actually, strengthen the base.

The major areas identified at the Srinagar Conclave, related to the administrative, legislative and financial spheres, have been repeatedly endorsed by subsequent conferences of the Chief Ministers.

In the administrative sphere, the major issues were the abuse of Article 356, the sending of Central forces to the States without their concurrence and the role of Governors.

The major issues in the legislative sphere related to intrusions by the Centre into State List subjects and delays in obtaining assents for important Bills passed by the State Assemblies. The Bills which have been passed by the Legislative Assemblies after a thorough discussion, the Governors are keeping the same in their pockets. This also we are seeing in each and every State in India.

In the financial sphere, the major issues related to increasing centralization of powers in the Union Government in matters like resource mobilization and allocation and other key areas of economic decision making like planning.

With the demand for restructuring Centre-State relations gathering momentum, the Union Government had also set up the Sarkaria Commission in 1983. While this Commission took about five years to submit its report, its recommendations failed to resolve most of the basic issues mentioned above.

There have been some minor improvements in the financial sphere, such as giving powers to the Municipalities to issue tax-free bonds, endorsing the Chief Ministers' decisions on consignment tax, extending slightly the time frame for overdraft loans, etc. It is unfortunate that even these recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission have not been implemented by the Union Government after nearly four decades.

Even then, not only have the major problems not been resolved, but new problems have also emerged. Many Commissions and Committees were appointed on Centre-State relations in different periods. However, the States were not consulted prior to the formation of these Commissions or Committees, neither the Terms of Reference nor the composition of the Commission. All these kinds of things we were seeing in the nation.

The Union Government set up a Commission on Centre-State Relationship in April 2007 with former Chief Justice M.M. Punchhi as the Chairperson. The Punchhi Commission Report we are discussing. Nowadays, on the issue of Governors, each and every State is quoting Punchhi Commission's recommendations. The Terms of Reference of the Commission did not reflect the long-standing demands of the States. The greater devolution of financial powers, especially, the increase of the States' share in tax revenue, transfer of Centrally-sponsored schemes to the States and alleviation of the debt-burden of the States.

On the other hand, the terms of reference included the issue of suo-moto interference on law and order and deployment of Central forces, which is an intrusion into the jurisdiction of the States. Sir, here the Punchhi Commission has made some noted recommendations and comments on the appointment and powers of the Governor.

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*)

Sir, in the history of India, the Governors are the main culprit of the repeated misuse of administrative and legislative spheres. It is proved by the use of the



provisions of Article 356 of the Constitution to dismiss the State Governments and dissolve the State Assemblies by the Governors.

The demand to restrict the use of Article 356 only to cases where there is a serious threat to national unity or the secular fabric of the country has been raised from various quarters in the nation. In this august House, many of the Members from different political parties had raised the same in different manner and it was discussed in the meetings of the Inter-state Councils. The State Legislative Assemblies also discussed it.

In view of the Supreme Court Judgement on the S.R. Bommai case, there is an urgent need to build in strong safeguards in Articles 356 and 365 through appropriate amendments of the Constitution.

However, no decision has been taken by the Union Government in this regard. There is another matter, Central deployment of paramilitary forces in the States unilaterally. The provenance of Article 355 needs to be clarified. It has been repeatedly stressed by several States.

The Governors are making the communications without consulting the State Government. It was utilized to sabotage the State Government. The States had the various experiences.

The term 'internal disturbance' in Article 355 is related to 'public order', which is the first entry in the State List. The proposal for Central deployment of paramilitary forces in a State in a situation which the Centre would consider as 'internal disturbance' without the State's concurrence is unacceptable. Article 355 should be amended on the lines suggested above for Article 356.

Sir, we should take an initiative of the discussion on the appointment and role of Governors.

If the post of nominated Governor is needed, then one suggestion is to collect the three names from the Chief Minister of concerned State. If you need the elected Governor, then an election should be conducted. An electoral college should be constituted with the Members of the Legislative Assembly and the representatives of the local-self Government.

None of the major countries of the world with a federal Constitution have any provision for a post of Governor in a State to be appointed by the Centre.

There should also be a time-limit with regard to Governor's assent to a Bill passed by the State Assemblies. Moreover, the requirement of an explicit norm debarring Governors from publically expressing disagreement or differences with the State Government also needs to be debated. There is also a need to review whether Governors should continue to be ex-officio Chancellors of State Universities. In

Kerala, the Governor, after making the appointment, is asking the Vice-Chancellors to resign. The Governor, acting as ex-officio Chancellor, has no power to ask the Vice-Chancellors to resign. The legislative powers of the State are being curtailed through the interventions of the Union Government through the Governor. Residuary power is one of the issues in this case. It is in the hands of the Union Government. Now, the residuary powers of legislation should be placed in the State List.

Sir, the process of consultation between the Centre and the States needs to be institutionalized on legislations under the Concurrent List. The Constitution should also be amended to set definite time-limits for receiving the assent of the Governor or President in the case of Bills passed by the State Assemblies. Governors are sitting on legislations passed by the State Assemblies in utter disregard to Article 200 of the Constitution. There are various examples from the States of Kerala and Tamil Nadu including The NEET Bill of Tamil Nadu and The Lokayukta (Amendment) Bill from Kerala, etc. Governors of various States are behaving as political actors and are not impartial and independent in their exercise of constitutional duties.

Sir, the recent comment by the Governor of Kerala that Kerala Ministers may invite action including 'withdrawal of pleasure' 'if they lower the dignity of the Governor's Office has reignited the debate on the contours of power that a Governor holds under the Constitution. The Chief Minister of Kerala was quick to retort. He asserted that the Governor held only limited powers and cannot act contrary to the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers. The Governor of Kerala then escalated the issue by communicating to the Chief Minister that he has withdrawn the pleasure of the Finance Minister serving in the Cabinet. The Chief Minister had rejected the Governor's demand. The controversy poses several questions of larger constitutional purport and whether the Governor can act in whatever manner he pleases. In the *Shamsher Singh Vs State of Punjab* case, the Supreme Court has held that the Governor has to act as per the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers only and that the Governors have very limited discretionary powers. The silence in the Constitution regarding the pleasure of the Governor is misused by the Governors these days to carry forward the agenda of the Union Government.

Sir, the Governor is only a titular head and can only act as one. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar has said that a Governor is only a ceremonial device. According to the Supreme Court's Constitution Bench's judgement in the *Nabam Rebia versus Deputy Speaker of Arunachal Assembly* the functions, duties and powers of Governor by or under the Constitution are 'cabined, cribbed and confined'.

5.00 P.M.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, the discussion on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (amendment of article 153 and substitution of articles 155 and 156) will continue on the next allotted day, that is, 23<sup>rd</sup> December, 2022, the Private Members' day.

DR. V. SIVADASAN: Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up Special Mentions.

### SPECIAL MENTIONS

#### Need to connect Saharanpur-Dehradun-Chakrata-Uttarkashi and Dehradun-Saharanpur to broad gauge line

**श्री नरेश बंसल** (उत्तराखंड) : महोदय, यह दुख का विषय है कि आज़ादी के इतने साल बाद भी पहाड़ रेल, फोरलेन व ऑल वेदर रोड से वंचित रही। आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने इस दर्द को समझा व इसकी मंजूरी देने के साथ ही लक्ष्यबद्ध कार्यक्रम के तहत इसका कार्य भी शुरू हो गया, जो निश्चित रूप से रिकॉर्ड समय पर पूरा भी होगा। प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में बाबा केदार नाथ जी तथा भगवान बट्टी विशाल जी के धाम का जो विकास कार्य हो रहा है, उसके लिए वे साधुवाद के पात्र हैं। हर क्षेत्र में पहले से बहुत ज्यादा विकास कार्य हो रहा है। उसके लिए मैं उत्तराखंड की समस्त देवतुल्य जनता की ओर से अपने प्रधान सेवक को कोटि-कोटि आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। चकराता-उत्तरकाशी आदि भी रेल लाइन से वंचित है। जहाँ हरिद्वार-देहरादून के बीच कई प्रमुख रेलों का संचालन नहीं है और ऋषिकेश-कर्णप्रयाग रेल लाइन को देहरादून रेलवे स्टेशन से भी जोड़ा जाना बाकी है। सहारनपुर-देहरादून के बीच सीधा रेल संपर्क नहीं है, जिससे हरिद्वार की ओर से आना पड़ता है और इसमें समय बहुत अधिक लगता है तथा माल भाड़ा भी बहुत अधिक हो जाता है। साथ ही, चकराता, मसूरी, उत्तरकाशी, जो उत्तराखंड के मुख्य धार्मिक और पर्यटन स्थल हैं व सुरक्षा एवं सामरिक दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण हैं, लेकिन वहाँ के लिए अभी तक रेल सुविधा नहीं है, जो चिंता का विषय है।

महोदय, मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि देहरादून-सहारनपुर रेल लाइन, देहरादून-हरिद्वार के मध्य बड़ी रेल लाइन व सहारनपुर-देहरादून-चकराता-मसूरी-उत्तरकाशी रेल लाइन की आवश्यकता है।

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Anil Sukhdeorao Bonde; not present. Shrimati Shanta Chhetri.

#### **Need to provide reservation quota for children of Martyred Gorkha Rifles Soldiers**

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to draw your kind attention that the children of our brave soldiers suffer untold pain, both psychologically and materially, when they suddenly and unexpectedly lose their parent in service to the nation. Without a parent, life becomes a misery to the extent that none can comprehend the minor sufferers' plight, both psychological and material.

Therefore, I would urge the hon. Prime Minister, through you, that the children of the Martyr Gorkha Rifles soldiers be included for reservation quota. Our Martyrs deserve this for their supreme sacrifice. Thank you.

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

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

#### **Need to provide Railway concession and exemption from toll tax to Journalists**

**श्री कैलाश सोनी** (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं सदन के माध्यम से लोक महत्व के विषय की ओर भारत सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूँ। लोकतंत्र में पत्रकारों की अहम भूमिका आजादी के समय से वर्तमान तक अति महत्वपूर्ण रही है। इनके माध्यम से जन सरोकार के मुद्दों की जानकारी जनप्रतिनिधियों, सदन और सरकार को प्राप्त होती है। इनमें लंबे समय से देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में काम करने के कारण पत्रकारों को मान्यता प्रदान की जाती है। ऐसे पत्रकारों को उनके कार्यों की सुगमता एवं उनकी भूमिका को देखते हुए सरकार द्वारा उन्हें रेल में एवं टोल नाके पर छूट प्रदान की जाए, जिससे जन सरोकारों पर काम करने की उनकी वृत्ति और मजबूत होगी।

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

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

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

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

### **Malnutrition impacting the children of migrant workers**

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, child malnutrition is a long-standing chronic problem in our country. Despite decades of investment to tackle this malaise, India's child malnutrition rates are still one of the most alarming in the world.

Though there are several schemes of the Government, however, since there is no or failed real-time monitoring system, the children, especially of migrant workers who travel from rural to urban areas or to different States in search of livelihood, are the worst affected.

Existential struggle, low wages, harsh and exploitative work conditions and economic vulnerability result in no time to access Government schemes, resulting in an extremely dire situation for their children, leaving them deprived of education and nutritional needs.

Under-nutrition has long-term effects, like morbidity, mortality and chronic disease impairment. It also affects the physical and cognitive development of the children, rendering their future bleak. It is estimated that there are approximately 100 million short-term migrants in India, out of which approximately 10-15 million are children.

POSHAN Abhiyan in recent times sought to scale up the ICDS programme through several important interventions. However, children of migrants still face several hurdles in accessing their entitlements. It is important that Government addresses the critical gap in migration literature and further devises a methodology to reach migrant communities to provide them with a holistic social cushion. Thank you, Sir.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ms. Dola Sen; not present. Shri Rakesh Sinha.

**श्री राकेश सिन्हा** : सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं आपको इस परम्परा को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने सदस्यों को स्पेशल मेंशन बोलकर सभा में रखने का अवसर दिया।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, please proceed with your Special Mention.

**Need to address the problems being faced by people living in *Diara* area of Bihar and Assam and need for formation of National Diara Board**

**श्री राकेश सिन्हा** (नाम निर्देशित) : सभापति महोदय, देश के कई राज्यों, जैसे-असम, बिहार, बंगाल आदि में किसानों को बाढ़ का सामना करना पड़ता है। यह न सिर्फ किसानों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक जीवन को दूँधर करता है, बल्कि इसका सीधा प्रभाव देश के कृषि उत्पादन पर भी पड़ता

है। अर्थव्यवस्था पर बाढ़ नियंत्रण एवं प्रबंधन के कारण वित्तीय दबाव भी रहता है। असम में ब्रह्मपुत्र, बिहार में कोसी और गंगा नदियों के कारण करोड़ों किसान पीढ़ियों से प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। बाढ़ के कारण दियारा क्षेत्र का विस्तार होता है। दियारा में दो फसलें साधारणतया नहीं हो पाती हैं। अस्पताल, स्कूल, सड़क का अभाव या उनके होने पर भी उनका पानी में डूबना, उनका भवन टूटना जारी रहता है। उदाहरण के तौर पर, बिहार के बेगूसराय में 43 प्रतिशत भूमि दियारा है। मैंने भावानंदपुर, बिशनपुर, मकसूदनपुर, मधुरापुर, नया गांव, चौथम आदि क्षेत्रों में स्वयं जाकर देखा है कि वहाँ के छोटे किसान तंगी की हालत में हैं और यहाँ तक कि अधिकांश किसान भूमिहीन बनते जा रहे हैं। एक व्यक्ति अपने जीवनकाल में बाढ़ के विध्वंस के कारण औसतन दो बार रहने का स्थान बदलने के लिए बाध्य होता है। इसका समाधान रिंग बाँध है, जिसके लिए केन्द्र सरकार की पहल की आवश्यकता है। उत्तर और मध्य बिहार में स्थित पटना, खगड़िया और बेगूसराय की 40 प्रतिशत कृषि भूमि दियारा है। असम में ब्रह्मपुत्र के दोनों तरफ हजारों हेक्टेयर का क्षेत्र दियारा है।

अतः मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह है कि नीति आयोग के अंतर्गत एक कार्यदल का गठन कर देश में दियारा को श्रेणियों में बाँटा जाए। साथ ही, किसानों की परेशानियों को कम करने के लिए 'राष्ट्रीय दियारा बोर्ड' का भी गठन होना चाहिए।

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

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

### **Need for inclusion of Ho, Mundari and Bhumij languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution**

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, Languages spoken by our tribal brothers and sisters are precious for India. There is a huge need for including three major tribal languages - Ho, Mundari and Bhumij in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

Language is extremely important as an ethnic identity and with a Scheduled Tribe population of over 22.85 per cent, Odisha is home to 62 tribal communities, including 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). Inclusion of Ho, Mundari and Bhumij languages will go a long way in fulfilling the long-standing demands and aspirations of the tribal communities speaking these three languages. Hon. Chief Minister of Odisha, Shri Naveen Patnaik has written in this regard to the hon. Union Minister for Home Affairs earlier and requested the inclusion of these three languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Ho language is spoken by nearly ten lakh tribal people living in Odisha and Jharkhand. After Santhali, which has already been

included in the Eighth Schedule, Ho is second-most widely spoken tribal language in Odisha. Mundari is spoken by more than six lakh people belonging to the Munda and Mundari tribes of Odisha. Bhumij is spoken by about three lakh people.

The Odisha Government has initiated several steps for giving recognition to the tribal languages. However, there are some tribal languages in Odisha which highly deserve to be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. I strongly demand that the Union Government should take necessary steps for including Ho, Mundari and Bhumij languages in Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution.

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

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

**Need to remove Sanganer hand block printing units from Red category list of Central Pollution Control Board**

**श्री घनश्याम तिवाड़ी** (राजस्थान) : सभापति महोदय, जयपुर, राजस्थान में सांगानेरी हाथ-ठप्पा छपाई हस्तकला करीब 500 वर्ष पुराना लघु उद्योग विश्व प्रसिद्ध है। वर्तमान में इस उद्योग से निर्मित वस्त्रों की स्वदेशी पूर्ति के साथ विदेशों में भी निर्यात किया जाने लगा है, जिससे सरकार को विदेशी मुद्रा भी प्राप्त होने लगी है। सांगानेरी हाथ-ठप्पा छपाई कार्य कुटीर उद्योग की तरह घरों में ही किया जाता है। इस उद्योग में छपाई हेतु जो रंग काम में लाए जाते हैं, वे प्राकृतिक और वानस्पतिक होते हैं जैसे हरडा, दावडा और आल की लकड़ी का रंग। वर्ष 1944 में पंजीकृत कैलिको प्रिन्टर्स कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटी, सांगानेर द्वारा हाथ-ठप्पा छपाई वस्त्रों के उत्पाद निर्माण से लेकर विक्रय तक की व्यवस्था की जाती है। सोसायटी स्वयं कच्चा माल देकर अपना उत्पाद बनवाती है। सोसायटी के निर्मित उत्पाद जैसे बैडशीट, पिलो कवर, साड़ी, सूट, इत्यादि हैं। इस उद्योग में बहुत कम मात्रा में पानी का उपयोग किया जाता है तथा उपयोग उपरांत निकलने वाला पानी नगण्य प्रदूषित होता है। इस उद्योग को भारत सरकार से GI प्रमाणपत्र भी प्राप्त है। वर्तमान में सरकार द्वारा इस उद्योग को प्रदूषण की रेड श्रेणी में रखा है।

मैं उल्लेख करना चाहूँगा कि इस हस्तकला उद्योग को सरकारी सुविधा एवं संरक्षण के बजाय आये दिन राजस्थान राज्य प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण मंडल द्वारा बिजली कटाई के नोटिस दिए जा रहे हैं। सांगानेर में एक अन्य इसी प्रकृति का हाथ कागज उद्योग है, जिसे ऑरेंज प्रदूषण श्रेणी में डाला हुआ है।

अतः सांगानेर के हाथ-ठप्पा छपाई उद्योग को प्रदूषण की रेड श्रेणी से हटाकर ऑरेंज श्रेणी में करने का निवेदन है।



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

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

**Need for use of All India Institute of Medical Science only as referral Hospital**

**डा. राधा मोहन दास अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सभापति महोदय, एम्स एक्ट, 1956 स्वीकृत कराते समय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ने कहा था कि मेरा सपना है कि शिक्षा के उच्च स्तर को बनाने तथा स्नातकोत्तर शिक्षा के लिए एम्स की स्थापना की जाए। वर्ष 2003 में 'प्रधान मंत्री स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा योजना' के अंतर्गत कहा गया कि विश्वसनीय एवं वहनीय टर्शरी केयर की स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं में क्षेत्रीय विषमता दूर करने के लिए पूरे देश में एम्स की स्थापना ज़रूरी है। सर, अभी तक देश में कुल बीस एम्स स्थापित हो चुके हैं। यह एम्स प्राथमिक सेवा देने वाले पीएचसी, सीएचसी, जिला अस्पताल तथा द्वितीयक सेवा देने वाले मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ से मुकाबला करने के लिए नहीं, बल्कि टर्शरी मेडिकल केयर, स्नातकोत्तर शिक्षा तथा चिकित्सा शोध के लिए बनाए गए थे, लेकिन बहुत दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज एम्स में सर्दी, जुकाम, निमोनिया, डायरिया, उल्टी, पेट और सिर में दर्द के मरीजों की भीड़ लगी पड़ी है। एक ओर विशेषज्ञ चिकित्सकों की कमी है और दूसरी ओर जो हैं, वे भी हल्की-फुल्की बीमारियों की भीड़ में दबे हुए हैं। ऐसे में न तो उनके अंदर उच्च शैक्षणिक अनुभव, पढ़ने, पढ़ाने की भूख रह जाएगी और न ही उच्च चिकित्सा शोध कार्यों में रुचि ही रहेगी। यह अत्यंत आवश्यक है कि पीएचसी, सीएचसी, जिला अस्पतालों, मेडिकल कॉलेजों से मरीजों का अनावश्यक रूप से भाग कर एम्स पहुंचना रोका जाए और एम्स के चिकित्सकों को क्लिष्ट, गंभीर और अनिदानित मरीजों के इलाज तथा चिकित्सा शोध कार्यों के लिए आरक्षित किया जाए। एम्स को सामान्य मरीजों से भरकर 'फुटफॉल' के आंकड़े दिखाने की जगह इसे सिर्फ रेफरल हॉस्पिटल बनाया जाए।

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri K.C. Venugopal; not present. Shri Sanjay Singh; not present. Shrimati Mamata Mohanta; not present. Dr. L. Hanumanthaiah.

**Need to reinstate the pre-matric scholarship for SCs, STs, OBCs and Minority students of class 1 to 8**

DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH (Karnataka): Sir, I stand before the House today to raise a significant issue of pre-matric scholarship for students. The Central Government's recent decision to stop pre-matric scholarship for marginalized communities, including the SCs, the STs, the OBCs and minorities is wholly unjustified and a travesty for the marginalized sections of our society. It has been reported that the Central Government has rejected crores of pre-matric scholarship applications for this year.

The Government has said that since such students are already covered under the Right to Education Act, there is no need for such scholarship. Despite free education, scholarships are an important tool to incentivise the education of young students from the SCs, the STs, the OBCs and minority communities. Such a drastic measure will surely affect the enrolment and attendance of students from these communities at the elementary education level.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, you are required to confine to the text. There has been violation on a number of occasions while you are reading it out. Please confine to the text. If something is left out, take steps with the Table Office to make correction. Go ahead.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH: Thus, I would request the Government to immediately take back its order and reinstate the pre-matric scholarship for students of Classes 1 to 8 from the SCs, the STs, the OBCs and minority communities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Need to reduce the GST rate on Kendu leaves to provide relief to Kendu Leaf workers**

SHRI NIRANJAN BISHI (Odisha): Sir, Kendu leaf is a minor forest produce and is the financial backbone of around eight lakh Kendu leaf pluckers, binders and seasonal workers of Odisha, who mostly belong to the tribal community and also are among the poorest of the poor of the society. The tribal people call it their right as defined under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act of 2006. They have the right to procure and sell these leaves. Eighteen per cent GST on Kendu leaf is affecting the trade and livelihood of Kendu leaf pluckers. This tax needs to be withdrawn in the greater interest of the people of Odisha, particularly in the interest of the tribal people. This, in turn, affects the livelihood of Kendu leaf pluckers, binders and seasonal workers, and also impacts the implementation of social security and welfare schemes meant for them. Our hon. Chief Minister of Odisha also has expressed his concern and written a letter on this issue to the Central Government and also the hon. Finance Minister. So, I urge upon the Union Govt. to consider for withdrawal of 18% G.S.T. on kendu leaves.

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member. Sir, do you want me to read it out?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is your option.

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR: Sir, this is to draw your attention to the predicament of more than one more Kendu leaf workers in India who have been suffering since the

implementation of GST on 1.7.2017, where 18 per cent GST is being imposed upon Kendu (Tendu) leaf produce.

In the State of Odisha, this had a significant impact on over eight lakh Kendu leaf workers, most of whom are tribals and women, who make up roughly 80 per cent of the workforce. It is to be noted that the collection of Kendu leaves is the financial lifeline for the subsistence of the tribal communities.

Sir, empathising with the plight of Kendu leaf workers, the hon. Chief Minister of Odisha, Shri Naveen Patnaik, made repeated requests to the Central Government for reduction of GST rates on Kendu leaf from 18 per cent to 5 per cent before late Shri Arun Jaitley, the then Union Finance Minister, on 29.11.2018, and before Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, the Union Finance Minister, on 17.12.2019. However, GST reduction was not considered. Recently, in light of the trade in Kendu leaves being negatively impacted by the 18 per cent GST and the worsening situation after the Covid-19 pandemic, the hon. Chief Minister of Odisha has raised the request for complete withdrawal of GST on Kendu leaves in his letter dated 25.11.2022 to the Union Finance Minister.

It is thereby requested that GST on Kendu leaves be removed in order to protect the livelihoods of the community that depends on collection of Kendu leaves for their subsistence.

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

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

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

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Subhas Chandra Bose Pilli; not present. Shri Rajmani Patel.

**Need to provide jobs and compensation to the farmers and their families affected by doubling of Satna-Rewa rail line under the Lalitpur-Singrauli Railway Project**

**श्री राजमणि पटेल** (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, ललितपुर-सिंगरौली रेल परियोजना के अंतर्गत सतना रीवा रेल दोहरीकरण में प्रभावित ग्राम सतरी, कोठार, हिनौता, मनकहरी, बम्हौरी, खारी एवं बगहई ग्राम के किसानों की जमीन ली गई, लेकिन अभी तक प्रभावित किसानों के परिवार के सदस्यों को नौकरी नहीं दी गई है।

कुछ किसानों को नौकरी देने का प्रावधान किया गया है। उसी परियोजना तथा उन्हीं शर्तों के तहत जमीन लेने के बाद भी 631 किसानों को नौकरी देने के लिए पात्र नहीं माना गया है। साथ ही मुआवजा निर्धारण में भी भेदभाव किया गया है, जिसे लेकर पीड़ित किसान परिवार लम्बे समय से धरना, अनशन और आंदोलन कर रहे हैं। माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि जिन किसानों की जमीन ली गई है, उन सभी किसानों के परिवारजनों को नौकरी देने का प्रावधान किया जाए। साथ ही मुआवजे की विसंगति को दूर कर किसानों को उनका वाजिब हक दिलाया जाए, ताकि किसानों में व्याप्त निराशा की भावना समाप्त हो जाए।

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

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

**Need for construction of covered sheds to arrest the emission of fugitive dust of Bulk Cargo at Visakhapatnam Port**

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, pollution caused by emission of fugitive dust from coking coal, steam coal and other operations at the Visakhapatnam Port poses a health hazard. This port handles over 70 million tonnes of cargo and handles bulk cargo consisting of coal, iron ore, pet coke, coke, pellets etc.

The habitation around the Visakhapatnam Port has grown exponentially since the inauguration of the Visakhapatnam Port many decades ago. Infrastructure needs

to be created to handle bulk cargo within covered sheds to minimize emission of the fugitive dust.

Construction of sheds is an expensive proposition and cannot be taken up by private berth operators. The proposed investment is high and the recovery period is longer. Therefore, I propose that the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways make this investment under Sagar Mala project and recoup investment by collecting user charges from the users to recover the capital investments made.

A time-bound action plan needs to be initiated to bring all coking coal and steam coal operations under covered sheds to arrest the emission of fugitive dust.

Visakhapatnam Port Authority (VPA) has already commenced construction of two sheds and plans have been made for two more. However, there is an urgent need to construct huge, large capacity, state-of-the-art, well-equipped sheds with stacker reclaimers or wagon loading systems. In the interest of public health and sustainability of port operations, I request the Central Government to urgently look into this issue and sanction provision of large, well-equipped cover sheds in the immediate future.

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

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

#### **Need to establish rules and protocols for the conduct of National Song 'Vande Mataram' in Public Offices**

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI (Bihar): Sir, our National Anthem, Jana Gana Mana, and National Song, Vande Mataram, both have their sanctity and command equal respect and honour from Indian citizens. Moreover, the former marks the beginning of a parliamentary session, the latter closes the curtains on it.

In the case of the National Anthem, there are detailed protocols and instructions about the correct versions of the Anthem, the occasions on which these are to be played or sung, and about the need for paying respect to the Anthem by observance of proper decorum on such occasions that are clearly delineated by Government orders. Further, the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971 has established penal provisions against the actions of prevention of singing of the National Anthem and causing disturbances to any assembly engaged in such singing.

However, there are no such protocols put in place for Vande Mataram and its singing in eminent public offices.

To this effect, I urge the Government to consider establishing rules and protocols for the conduct of the National Song in public offices since both the National Anthem and the National Song are placed on the same pedestal and Vande Mataram also occupies a unique place in the emotions and psyche of Indians. Thank you, Sir.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri M. Shanmugam, not present. Shri Muzibulla Khan, not present. Shri Sanjeev Arora, not present. Shri Ajay Pratap Singh.

**Need for proper rehabilitation and livelihood facilities for the displaced population of  
20 Villages in Sanjay Tiger Reserve and Dubri National Park**

**श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह** (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, संजय गाँधी टाइगर रिज़र्व, जिला सीधी, मध्य प्रदेश के अंतर्गत लगभग 35 गाँव स्थित हैं। इन गाँवों में निवास करने वाले निवासी अनेक कठिनाइयों का सामना कर रहे हैं। संजय गाँधी टाइगर रिज़र्व में स्थित होने के कारण इन गाँवों में कोई भी विकास कार्य संपादित नहीं हो रहा है। गरीबों के लिए आवश्यक 'जल जीवन मिशन', 'प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना', विद्युतीकरण के लिए 'सौभाग्य योजना', 'प्रधान मंत्री सड़क योजना' सहित सारी योजनाओं से यहाँ के रहवासियों को वंचित रखा गया है। इन रहवासियों के विस्थापन एवं पुनर्वास हेतु सरकार द्वारा प्रति वयस्क व्यक्ति को मात्र पंद्रह लाख रुपये दिए जाते हैं, जो कि अत्यंत अल्प राशि है। इससे इन गरीबों की आजीविका का आधार नहीं बनाया जा सकता है और न ही आवास बनाया जा सकता है। इनका विस्थापन भी छोटे-छोटे समूह में किया जाता है, जिससे इनका सामूहिक सामुदायिक जीवन नष्ट होता है। इनके रक्त संबंध एवं संस्कृति भी प्रभावित होती है, अतः मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि इनके विस्थापन एवं पुनर्वास के लिए निर्धारित राशि बढ़ा कर 30 लाख रुपये प्रति वयस्क व्यक्ति की जाए। कम से कम एक गाँव का विस्थापन एकमुश्त अर्थात् एक साथ किया जाए, जिससे इनका सामूहिक जीवन नष्ट न हो। जब तक विस्थापन न हो, तब तक इन्हें सरकार द्वारा लागू सभी योजनाओं का लाभ मिले व इनके जीवन के लिए आवश्यक विकास कार्य किए जाएं। इनके पुनर्वास हेतु भी सरकार की पुनर्वास नीति के तहत आवश्यक भूमि एवं मकान बनाने हेतु सहायता राशि, नवीन बस्ती में सड़क, बिजली, पानी, स्कूल, आँगनवाड़ी इत्यादि की समस्त सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई जाएं।

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the House stands adjourned to meet at 1100 hours on Monday, the 12<sup>th</sup> December, 2022.

*The House then adjourned at thirty-three minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Monday, the 12<sup>th</sup> December, 2022.*



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