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Thursday,

9<sup>th</sup> February, 2023

20 Magha, 1944 (Saka)

#### PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

### **RAJYA SABHA**

OFFICIAL REPORT (FLOOR VERSION)

(PART-II)

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#### **RAJYA SABHA**

Thursday, the 9<sup>th</sup> February, 2023 / 20 Magha, 1944 (Saka)

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

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table.

- I. Notifications of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
- II. Report and Accounts (2021-22) of CZA, New Delhi and related papers

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

- I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Notification No. S.O. 4410 (E), dated the 21<sup>st</sup> September, 2022, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, amending the Principal Notification No. S.O. 83 (E), dated the 16<sup>th</sup> February, 1987 by substituting certain entries in that Notification, along with Delay Statement.
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Notification No. S.O. 4411 (E), dated the 21<sup>st</sup> September, 2022, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, amending the Principal Notification No. S.O. 84 (E), dated the 16<sup>th</sup> February, 1987 by substituting certain entries in that Notification, along with Delay Statement.

[Placed in Library. For (i) and (ii) See No.L.T.8994/17/23]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:
  - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Zoo Authority (CZA), New Delhi, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T.8582/17/23]

#### Report and Accounts (2020-2021) of MAKAIAS, Kolkata and related papers

संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:-

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, (MAKAIAS), Kolkata, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T.8995/17/23]

#### Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

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

- (A) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, along with Explanatory Memoranda:-
  - (i) S.O. 6168 (E), dated the 30<sup>th</sup> December, 2022, amending the Principal Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3<sup>rd</sup> August, 2001, by substituting certain entries in that Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T.9011/17/23]

(ii) No. 02/2023-Customs (N.T.), dated the 5<sup>th</sup> January, 2023, determining the rate of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies, into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods, *w.e.f.* 6<sup>th</sup> January, 2023.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T.9012/17/23]

(iii) G.S.R. 19 (E), dated the 11<sup>th</sup> January, 2023, publishing the Customs (Assistance in Value Declaration of Identified Imported Goods) Rules, 2023.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T.9016/17/23]

(iv) S.O. 259 (E), dated the 13<sup>th</sup> January, 2023, amending the Principal Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3<sup>rd</sup> August, 2001, by substituting certain entries in that Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T.9013/17/23]

(v) No. 05/2023-Customs (N.T.), dated the 19<sup>th</sup> January, 2023, determining the rate of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies, into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods, *w.e.f.* 20<sup>th</sup> January, 2023.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T.9014/17/23]

(vi) S.O. 459 (E), dated the 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2023, amending the Principal Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3<sup>rd</sup> August, 2001, by substituting certain entries in that Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T.9015/17/23]

(vii) G.S.R. 67 (E), dated the 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2023, amending the Principal Notification No. G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2017 by inserting/substituting/omitting certain entries in that Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T.9017/17/23]

- (viii) G.S.R. 68 (E), dated the 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2023, amending the Principal Notification No. G.S.R. 69 (E), dated the 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2021 by inserting/substituting/omitting certain entries in that Notification.
- (ix) G.S.R. 69 (E), dated the 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2023, amending the Principal Notification No. G.S.R. 114 (E), dated the 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 2018 by substituting/inserting certain entries in that Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (viii) and (ix) See No.L.T.9018/17/23]

- (x) G.S.R. 70 (E), dated the 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2023, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 71 (E), dated the 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2021 and G.S.R. 487 (E), dated the 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2022.
- (xi) G.S.R. 71 (E), dated the 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2023, amending certain Principal Notifications, as mentioned therein, by substituting/inserting certain entries in those Notifications.
- (xii) G.S.R. 72 (E), dated the 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2023, publishing the Project Imports (Amendment) Regulations, 2023.

- (xiii) G.S.R. 73 (E), dated the 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2023, amending the Principal Notification No. G.S.R. 328 (E), dated the 30<sup>th</sup> April, 2022 by substituting certain entries in that Notification.
- (xiv) G.S.R. 74 (E), dated the 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2023, amending the Principal Notification No. G.S.R. 413 (E), dated the 8<sup>th</sup> May, 2000 by substituting certain entries in that Notification.
- (xv) G.S.R. 75 (E), dated the 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2023, amending the Principal Notification No. G.S.R. 575 (E), dated the 13<sup>th</sup> July, 1994 by inserting/omitting certain entries in that Notification
- (xvi) G.S.R. 76 (E), dated the 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2023, amending certain Principal Notifications, as mentioned therein, by inserting certain entries in those Notifications.
- (xvii) G.S.R. 77 (E), dated the 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2023, amending certain Principal Notifications, as mentioned therein, by inserting/omitting substituting certain entries in those Notifications.

[Placed in Library. For (x) to (xvii) See No.L.T.9018/17/23]

(B) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 50 (E), dated the 25<sup>th</sup> January, 2023, amending the Notification No. G.S.R. 543 (E), dated the 9<sup>th</sup> August, 2021 by substituting certain entries in that Notification, under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T.9019/17/23]

(C) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 78 (E), dated the 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2023, exempting Compressed Natural Gas, when blended with Biogas or Compressed Biogas, from so much of the duty of excise leviable thereon, subject to conditions specified therein, under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T.9020/17/23]

#### Notification of the Ministry of Law and Justice

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल): महोदय, मैं लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1950 की धारा 28 की उप धारा (3) के अधीन मतदाताओं का पंजीकरण (दूसरा संशोधन) नियमावली, 2022 को प्रकाशित करने वाली विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय (विधायी विभाग)

की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 5038 (अ), दिनांक 27 अक्तूबर, 2022 तथा विलंब संबंधी विवरण की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूं।

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T.8971/17/23]

Reports and Accounts (2020-21 and 2021-22) of NADA, New Delhi; SAI, New Delhi; and NYKS, New Delhi and related papers

युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निसिथ प्रामाणिक): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:-

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Anti Doping Agency (NADA), New Delhi, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Agency.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
  - (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Anti Doping Agency (NADA), New Delhi, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
    - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Agency.
    - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. For (i) and (ii) See No.L.T.8820/17/23]

- (iii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sports Authority of India (SAI), New Delhi, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T.8821/17/23]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), New Delhi, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Sangathan.

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

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T.8822/17/23]

## REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

डा. अनिल अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2022-23) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:-

- (i) Thirty-seventh Report on action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations of the Committee contained in its Twenty-sixth Report on 'Suspension of Telecom Services/Internet and its impact' relating to the Ministry of Communications (Department of Telecommunications);
- (ii) Thirty-eighth Report on action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations of the Committee contained in its Twenty-seventh Report on 'Ethical Standards in Media Coverage' relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting;
- (iii) Thirty-ninth Report on action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations of the Committee contained in its Thirty-second Report on 'Demands for Grants (2022-23)' relating to the Ministry of Communications (Department of Telecommunications);
- (iv) Fortieth Report on action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations of the Committee contained in its Thirty-third Report on 'Demands for Grants (2022-23)' relating to the Ministry of Communications (Department of Posts);
- (v) Forty-first Report on action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations of the Committee contained in its Thirtyfourth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2022-23)' relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; and
- (vi) Forty-second Report on action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations of the Committee contained in its Thirty-fifth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2022-23)' relating to the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.

#### STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Reasons of not framing subordinate legislation under Section 3 of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Amendment Act, 2011

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, on behalf of Dr. L. Murugan, I lay on the Table, a statement (in English and Hindi) outlining the reasons of not framing subordinate legislation under Section 3 of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Amendment Act, 2011.

#### **REGARDING NOTICES RECEIVED UNDER RULE 267**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have received two notices under Rule 267 from Dr. K. Keshava Rao and Shri Sanjay Singh. They have sought permission for suspension of the Listed Business. I do not find the notices in conformity with the directions already imparted.

श्री जयराम रमेश(कर्नाटक): सर, आपने एलओपी की पूरी स्पीच को एक्सपंज कर दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): सर, हम लगातार रूल 267 का नोटिस दे रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आज तक एक भी दिन हमारा नोटिस ऐक्सेप्ट नहीं किया गया है। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, इसके विरोध में हमारी पार्टी सदन से वॉक आउट कर रही है।...(व्यवधान)... यह पूरी तरह से गलत है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह \* ...(व्यवधान)... जेपीसी के थू इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए, यह हमारी मांग है। ...(व्यवधान)...

(इस समय, कुछ माननीय सदस्य सभा से बाहर चले गए)

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I want to submit through you to the Government that ...(Interruptions)...

<sup>\*</sup> Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have given my ruling.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: At least our intention in moving the adjournment motion, whether that is in order or not, is to raise the issue of Adani without any allegations. ...(Interruptions)... It should be conveyed to the Government ...(Interruptions)... I want it to be conveyed through you so that in his reply he makes a reference to it. ...(Interruptions)... There is nothing like allegation. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. K. Keshava Rao ji, you have articulated very effectively and rationally what you mean to convey. Having taken note of that, I have given my ruling. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: I am submitting only one thing. Since it is not that effective as you are thinking, let the Prime Minister know about it. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Ashok Kumar Mittal. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री जयराम रमेश: सर, आपने एलओपी का भाषण एक्सपंज कर दिया है, फिर यहां बोलने का क्या फायदा है? ...(व्यवधान)...आपने एलओपी का भाषण एक्सपंज किया है। ...(व्यवधान)... आपने एलओपी का पूरा एक्सपंज किया है, यह गलत है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह बिल्कुल गलत है, सर, यह नहीं करना चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: One second. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members, take your seat. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री जयराम रमेश: सर, आप ही के शब्द को एक्सपंज होना चाहिए, आपने उसे एक्सपंज किया है।

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

श्री जयराम रमेश : सर, पूरे पार्लियामेंटरी शब्द हैं, यह बिल्कुल गलत है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would you take your seat now? ...(Interruptions)... Would you take your seat? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री जयराम रमेश : सर, हम यह नहीं मान सकते। ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What do you mean by नहीं मान सकते? ...(Interruptions)... What do you mean by being so judgmental? ...(Interruptions)... I am surprised. ...(Interruptions)... मुकुल जी, आप बोलिये, प्लीज़ आप बैठिये। ...(Interruptions)... Let Mr. Mukul speak.

श्री मुकुल बालकृष्ण वासनिक (राजस्थान): सर, हमने नियम 267 के तहत आपको नोटिस दिया, आपने उसे खारिज किया। आपने कहा कि मौका मिलेगा, आप मोशन ऑफ थैंक्स में बोल सकते हैं। मोशन ऑफ थैंक्स में एलओपी ने अपनी बात कही, उसको आपने एक्सपंज कर दिया। एलओपी ने ऐसी कौन सी बात कही, जो असंसदीय है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Others may take their seats, please.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (राजस्थान): सर, पार्लियामेंट में, ओडिशा असेम्बली में, कर्नाटक असेम्बली में मैंने तीन-चार उदाहरण देखे, जो शब्द विपक्ष के नेता ने प्रयोग किये हैं, वे पूरी तरह पार्लियामेंटरी हैं। यहीं बैठकर डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी ने इन शब्दों का प्रयोग किया था और वे आपकी कार्यवाही में सम्मिलित हैं, आप देख लें। मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप ही के आदेश का पालन हो रहा है कि आप नियम 267 में नहीं, जब राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर चर्चा हो, तब बोल लेना।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point, Pramod ji.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: अब उसमें बोल रहे हैं और वह भी अगर नहीं सुना जाएगा, तो सर, यह संसद का जो निर्माण हुआ है, इसकी जो परम्पराएं हैं, आप हमेशा कहते हैं कि परम्पराओं की रक्षा होनी चाहिए, तो मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूं कि परम्पराओं की रक्षा करिये और जो भी शब्द निकाले गये हैं, उन्हें कार्यवाही का अंग बना रहने दें, यही मेरा विनम्र निवेदन है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I examined the proceedings in the light of the rules framed by the House. Rule 261 casts an obligation on me. To make such sweeping observations that everything has been removed is not appropriate. I expect the hon. Members first to go through what has been expunged. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, we have gone through that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One second.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, you have expunged the operative part of what he has said.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. I would urge you again that we are in a House where some decorum has to be maintained. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, it applies to everybody. ...(Interruptions)... It applies to all sections of the House. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, it is not acceptable. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have taken my call. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, in protest, we are walking out.

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Ashok Kumar Mittal. ...(Interruptions)... Please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... The hon. Leader of the Opposition.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री मिल्लकार्जुन खरगे): सर, जो चीज रूल्स के तहत, प्रोसीजर के तहत यहां बोली जाती है, मैं नहीं समझता कि मेरी स्पीच में कोई ऐसा अनपार्लियामेंटरी शब्द था या किसी के ऊपर कोई एलिगेशन था, लेकिन फिर भी आपने उसमें चुन-चुन कर चंद शब्दों का गलत अर्थ निकाला है। मैं ऐसा तो नहीं बोलूंगा, मगर आपको उसके बारे में यदि कोई संशय है, तो आप वह अलग ढंग से पूछ सकते थे, लेकिन आपने मेरी स्पीच में छः जगह, जो शब्द मैंने इस्तेमाल किये थे, \*...(ख्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would appreciate if what I have expunged should not be used. ... (Interruptions)... What I expunged should not be used.

श्री मिल्लकार्जुन खरगे: नहीं सर, इस सदन में बोले थे, वही मैं बोल रहा हूं। श्री नरिसम्हा राव जी को श्री वाजपेयी साहब ने खुद यह शब्द कहा था, वह अभी भी कार्यवाही में है, उसे आप देख लीजिए। जब यहां हमारे चीफ व्हिप हमारी पार्टी की ओर से और सदन की ओर से अपनी बात रखते हैं, तो आप उनको बार-बार टोकते रहते हैं कि यह ठीक नहीं है, आप बैठिये, आप पढ़िये, आप बहुत अच्छा पढ़कर आए हैं, वे हार्वर्ड यूनिवर्सिटी के स्टूडेंट हैं, वे अच्छी हिंदी जानते हैं, कन्नड़ जानते हैं, इंग्लिश जानते हैं और कौन-कौन सी भाषाएं जानते हैं, वे असंसदीय भाषा भी जानते हैं, इसके बावजूद आप उनको टोकते ही रहते हैं। जो मेरे डिफेंस में आता है, हर बार उसे टोकना, यह ठीक नहीं है, कृपया आप उसे एक बार और देखिये।

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<sup>\*</sup> Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The ultimate defender of the LoP is the Chairman. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मिल्लकार्जुन खरगे : सर, वह नहीं हो रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप एक्सपंज कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have taken up Zero Hour. Dr. Ashok Kumar Mittal; not present. ...(Interruptions)... Then, Shri Binoy Viswam.

#### MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

#### Need to ensure proper implementation of the MGNREGA

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, with a saddened heart and with a lot of protests, I stand here. My concern -- I should call it 'our concern' -- is regarding the miseries of the MGNREGA workers, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act workers. The number comes to 15.28 crore in this country and those people work for the country. They also create wealth in the country. I believe that their sorrows and livelihoods should be taken care of by this Government and this House. We can see that MGNREGA covers around 2,78,342 panchayats in the country. It is a very wide scheme. I am proud to say that it is the child of UPA-I Government in which the Left also played a critical role in evolving the policies. That Government started this MGNREGA scheme.

Sir, I am very constrained to say that the Government of today is trying to kill that project. To kill it, the Budget presented here in this House, in the Parliament, by the hon. Finance Minister has allocated only Rs.60,000 crore for that scheme. It is a paltry amount for that. That amount will not be enough to maintain this scheme for the poor people. Ten days back, thousands of them came to the National Capital under the banner of AITUC for a struggle. Their demand was very simple and it was to enhance the working days to 200 in a year; out of 365 days, they demand only 200 days. Moreover, the minimum wage that they demand is Rs.700. Today, they are getting only Rs.217. The Finance Minister, other Ministers and the Chair are here. Please tell us how a family can live in this meager amount of Rs.217 per day. They are not living, only surviving. So, please think of them. I request the House and the Government to take the matter seriously and see that at least this remuneration should be enhanced to Rs.700. It is requested that the working days be increased to

200 days in a year and their minimum wages should be Rs.700 per day. I am very sure the Government of the poor, as they claim, cannot forget this claim. Thank you, Sir.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (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 issue raised by the hon. Member.

#### Issue of weaving industry in the country

### **श्री इमरान प्रतापगढ़ी** (महाराष्ट्र) :

"कितनी आसाइशें हँसती रहीं ऐवानों में, कितने दर मेरी कहानी पे सदा बंद रहे। मेरे हाथों ने बुनी रेशमी पोशाकें मगर, मेरे कपड़ों के मुकद्दर में तो पैबंद रहे।"

सभापित महोदय, मैं आज एक ऐसे समाज और उससे जुड़े उद्योग का दर्द आपके सामने रखने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ, जिसे बुनकर समाज कहा जाता है, जो अपने हाथों की उँगलियों के हुनर से धागे से धागा जोड़ता है और हमारे-आपके जिस्मों के लिए लिबास बनाता है। मैं एक ऐसे उद्योग का दर्द आपको सुना रहा हूँ, जो कृषि के बाद इस देश में सबसे ज्यादा रोजगार सृजित करता है। चाहे वह महाराष्ट्र का भिवंडी, मालेगांव, इचलकरंजी हो; उत्तर प्रदेश का बनारस, मऊ, मुबारकपुर, टांडा, मेरठ, इलाहाबाद का मऊआइमा हो; मध्य प्रदेश का बुरहानपुर हो; बिहार का भागलपुर हो; तमिलनाडु का सेलम, त्रिची हो अथवा आंध्र प्रदेश का गुंटूर हो, इन तमाम शहरों में लाखों परिवारों के घर का चूल्हा जिस उद्योग की बदौलत जलता है, वह उद्योग आज बदहाली का शिकार है। सभापित महोदय, पूरी टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री में लगभग 60 परसेंट कंट्रीब्यूशन पावर लूम इंडस्ट्री का है, लेकिन सरकार ने इस इंडस्ट्री को यतीम छोड़ दिया है, बेसहारा छोड़ दिया है। काँग्रेस की सरकार ने इसके सपोर्ट के लिए 30 परसेंट कैपिटल सब्सिडी दी थी, लेकिन 2014 में जब भाजपा की सरकार आई, तो उसे घटा कर 10 परसेंट कर दिया और इन दिनों, पिछले 6 महीने से उसे भी बंद कर रखा है।

सभापति महोदय, गब्बर सिंह टैक्स यानी सरकारी भाषा में जीएसटी - धागों पर लगाए गए जीएसटी ने पूरी यार्न मार्केट को फ्लक्चुएट कर रखा है। यार्न मार्केट के फ्लक्चुएशन ने यह दिखा दिया है कि उस पर सरकार का कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है और यह उद्योग उसकी वजह से ज्यादा तबाह हो रहा है। चीन से नेपाल और बंगलादेश के रास्ते होने वाली डिम्पिंग ने इस उद्योग की बरबादी में और सहायता की है। पूरे एशिया में सबसे ज्यादा पावर लूम भिवंडी में हुआ करता है, लेकिन सरकारी उदासीनता के बाद पिछले दिनों दो लाख से ज्यादा पावर लूम मशीनें कबाड़ में बिक गईं।

सभापति महोदय, जिस बनारस में कभी करघे पर बैठ करके कबीर दास जी झीनी-बीनी चदरिया बुना करते थे, उसी बनारस में आज बुनकर भाई ईंट भट्ठों पर काम करने के लिए मजबूर हो गए हैं।

अंत में, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि करघों के धागे टूट रहे हैं, मशीनें कबाड़ में बिक रही हैं, पावर लूम को सप्लाई होने वाली बिजली के बिलों का बोझ इतना भारी है कि बुनकरों के कंधे टूट रहे हैं। जीएसटी लगा करके सरकार ने उनकी कमर और तोड़ी है। महोदय, मैं आखिरी बात कह रहा हूँ। सरकार ने जीएसटी की लिमिट 20 लाख रुपए रखी है। मैं यह अनुरोध कर रहा हूँ, माँग कर रहा हूँ कि जीएसटी की लिमिट कम-से-कम 50 लाख रुपए की जाए। इस उद्योग पर मरहम लगाया जाए, सस्ती बिजली दी जाए। सभापति महोदय, मैं अंतिम बात कहना चाहता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Time over.

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

श्रीमती रजनी अशोकराव पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री नीरज डांगी (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती फूलो देवी नेतम (छत्तीसगढ़) : महोदय मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

DR. FAIYAZ AHMAD (Bihar): Sir, I too associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): 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.

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

SHRI KUMAR KETKAR (Maharashtra): 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.

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

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

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

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

SHRIMATI JEBI MATHER HISHAM (Kerala): 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.

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

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla.

### Need to issue commemorative stamp on the centenary celebration of HH Maharaja Rajagopala Thondaiman of Pudukottai, who first signed the Instrument of Accession

SHRI M. MOHAMED ABDULLA (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Chairman, Sir, my home town Pudukkottai, the royal-province, which existed between the year 1680 to 1948, was the first princely State that signed the Instrument of Accession on 3<sup>rd</sup> March, 1948 after Independence.

His Highness Raja Sri Rajagopala Tondaiman Bahadur was the princely State's ninth and last crowned ruler. He was the first King who signed the Instrument of Accession with independent India whole-heartedly with his total treasury amount, currently located at Pudukkottai district. Additionally, he selflessly donated his Royal Palace for the functioning of the District Collectorate at the request of the then Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar. He also served as the President of the Tamil Nadu Cricket Association, Kodaikanal Boat Club and the Rowing Club.

As soon as India gained Independence, he decided to adjoin his country with India without any duress. His Highness Raja Sir was honoured with many royal medals by the Government. He died on 16<sup>th</sup> January, 1997 at the age of 74.

The then Home Minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel got the confidence to unite India along with the Princely States only because of him. His Highness Raja Sir was honoured with the George V Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935, George VI Coronation Medal in 1937. During the last years of his life, he shunned away marriage to serve the people and lived a saint-like life. To commemorate his Centenary recall and considering the legacy, magnanimity, and simplicity of our beloved Raja, His Highness Raja Sri Rajagopala Tondaiman Bahadur, I request the Union Government to release a commemorative postal stamp recognizing his service to the unity of our nation. Thank you.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Need to start air services from Belgavi Airport

श्री ईरण्ण कडाडी (कर्नाटक): सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने की अनुमति दी, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

महोदय, बेलगावी हवाई अड्डे का निर्माण 1942 में रॉयल एयर फोर्स के द्वारा किया गया था। 2018 में 'उडान-॥।' के अंतर्गत बेलगावी को 13 शहरों से जोडने के लिए पाँच एयरलाइन्स को चिन्हित किया गया था, जो इस योजना के तहत एक हवाई अड्डे को आवंटित उच्चतम हवाई मार्ग है। दिसम्बर, 2022 तक बेलगावी से दिल्ली, मुम्बई, बेंगलूरु, अहमदाबाद, हैदराबाद, चेन्नई, इंदौर, नागपुर, नासिक, उदयपुर, जोधपुर, तिरुपति, पुणे, कडपा, मैसूर और सूरत से जुड़ा हुआ था। बेलगावी से 'उडान' योजना के लाग होने से पहले प्रति वर्ष 74,041 यात्री भार के साथ 1,176 उडानें चलती थीं। 'उडान योजना' शुरू होने के बाद इस हवाई अड्डे ने 2021 और 2022 में 2,80,000 यात्रियों के साथ 6,470 उडानों का संचालन किया। बेलगावी हवाई अड्डे को अंडर-सर्व्ड एयरपोर्ट की श्रेणी में केन्द्रीय नागरिक उड्डयन मंत्रालय द्वारा चैम्पियन ऑफ उडान से भी सम्मानित किया गया था। बेलगावी हवाई अड्डे को 'उडान योजना' के अंतर्गत दी जाने वाली सहायता की अवधि तीन वर्ष की है, जो 2023 में समाप्त हो जाएगी। सहायता न मिलने के कारण वर्तमान में कई एयरलाइंस अपनी सेवाओं को बंद कर सकती हैं और कुछ एयरलाइंस, जैसे लॉयन एयर की पूणे की फ्लाइट ने बंद भी कर दी है। इसके अतिरिक्त, किन्हीं और वजहों से स्पाइसजेट दिल्ली की मुम्बई, हैदराबाद, बेंगलुरु की फ्लाइट, ट्रुजेट की तिरुपति, कडपा, मैसूर, हैदराबाद की फ्लाइट, इंडिगो की चेन्नई की फ्लाइट, स्टार एयर की नासिक की फ्लाइट -- सर, दिल्ली तक चलने वाली फ्लाइट नॉन उडान रूट के अंतर्गत थीं। दिल्ली वाली फ्लाइट का पैसेंजर लोड, आना और जाना मिलाकर, प्रतिदिन लगभग 280 यात्री था। इसके बाद भी इस फ्लाइट को बंद कर दिया गया। इन सभी रूटस का पैसेंजर लोड काफी बेहतर था। महोदय, बेलगावी कर्णाटक का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा जिला है। यह जिला कर्णाटक, गोवा, महाराष्ट्र, तीनों राज्यों की सीमा पर स्थित है। बेलगावी प्रशासनिक दृष्टि से भी बहुत अधिक महत्व रखता है। प्रतिष्ठित...

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

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

DR. 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.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (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.

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

श्री सभापति : प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा।

# Need for new and reformed wealth and inheritance tax law on India's richest population

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, आपका शुक्रिया कि आपने मुझे एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया। माननीय सभापति महोदय, यह एक ऐसा विषय है, जिसमें पक्ष और विपक्ष में कोई विभेद नहीं हो सकता, मतभेद नहीं हो सकता। मैं यह बात संपत्ति और आय के ह्यूज और असमान वितरण के संदर्भ में कह रहा हूँ। माननीय सभापति महोदय, हमारे कई मित्रों ने भी चर्चा की और मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री साहिबा भी हमारे समक्ष हैं। सर, दिक्कत की बात यह है कि अगर हम पाँच ट्रिलियन की इकोनॉमी बन भी जाएं, लेकिन असमानता के महासागर में समृद्धि के कुछ टापू हों और पूरा का पूरा देश असमानता के उस महासागर में गोते लगा रहा हो, तो यह उचित नहीं है। सर, अभी जो रिपोर्ट आई है, उसके अनुसार पाँच प्रतिशत - मैं जानता हूँ कि आजकल आप ऑथेंटिकेट करने के लिए कहते हैं, इसलिए में लेकर आया हूँ, लेकिन मेरी वाली कॉपी वापस करवा दीजिएगा - पाँच प्रतिशत भारतीयों के पास 60 प्रतिशत संपत्ति है। उनकी संपत्ति से कोई बैर नहीं है। इसमें दिक्कत यह है कि 50 प्रतिशत के पास सिर्फ तीन प्रतिशत है। जब कोरोना में लोगों की आय घट रही थी, तब हमारे देश में करोडपतियों और अरबपतियों की संख्या बढ रही थी। सर, यह अनायास नहीं होता है, यह सायास होता है। जिस समाज में धन और संपत्ति का इस प्रकार से असमान वितरण होता है - सर, हमारे पुरखों को इसका अंदाजा था। डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स ऑफ स्टेट पॉलिसी के आर्टिकल 39, क्लाज़ (सी) -- जब मैं बार-बार वित्त मंत्री जी के बजट पर बोलता हूँ, तो आग्रह करता हूँ कि इसके नजरिए से बजट बनाइए। कुछ भी हो, लेकिन हम इसकी भरपाई नहीं कर पाए, तो दिक्कत होगी। हमारे देश में सन 1985 तक इस तरह के टैक्स की व्यवस्था थी - वेल्थ और इन्हेरिटेंस। विश्व की कई अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में यह व्यवस्था है। सर, क्या हम इसे वापस नहीं ला सकते? इस छोटे-से प्रोग्नेसिव टैक्स के बाद हमारे पास एक इतनी बड़ी संपदा होगी, इतना बड़ा पूल होगा कि वित्त मंत्री साहिबा को डेफिसिट नहीं देखना पड़ेगा। आप लोक-कल्याण के लिए जो कुछ करना चाहती हैं, आप कर पाएंगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि धनिकों के आधार पर, सुपर धनिकों के आधार पर जिस भी समाज ने अपने निर्माण की नींव रखी है, उस समाज में क्रैक्स आए हैं। सर, असमानता का पूरा मसला ज्वालामुखी की तरह धधक रहा है। माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से आग्रह करूँगा कि पूरा सत्तापक्ष, विपक्ष मिलकर इस तरह के टैक्सेशन की व्यवस्था करे, ताकि हम हेल्थ के क्षेत्र में, एजुकेशन के क्षेत्र में सार्थक पहलकदिमयाँ कर सकें। सर, अभी 28 सेकंड बाकी हैं। मैं आखिरी में फिर से दोहराऊँगा कि आर्टिकल 39 क्लाज़ (सी) सब पढ़ें, उसके हिसाब से नीतियाँ गढ़ें, तो देश बेहतर होगा और अमृत काल में अमृत सचमुच सबके हिस्से में आएगा, न कि सिर्फ कुछ के हिस्से में सिमटकर रह जाएगा, शुक्रिया, जय हिन्द!

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

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

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): 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. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR (West Bengal): 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.

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

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

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): 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.

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

डा. फैयाज अहमद (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the Professor can conclude in two minutes, there is no harm. Why take three minutes? Now, Shri Brijlal.

#### Rising road accidents and deaths caused due to over speeding and rash driving

श्री बृजलाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापित महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान आईपीसी की धारा 304ए की तरफ आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। जब कोई एक्सिडेंट होता है और उसमें किसी की मृत्यु होती है, तो उस केस में यह धारा लिखी जाती है।

महोदय, 2021 का जो ऑकड़ा है, उसमें पूरे देश में 4 लाख एक्सिडेंट्स हुए। उन एक्सिडेंट्स में 1,55,000 लोग मारे गए, जिनमें 68 परसेंट संख्या 18 से 45 वर्ष के लोगों की है, जो कि लाइफ की प्राइम एज होती है और वह देश की प्रोडिक्टिविटी में काम आती है। उन एक्सिडेंट्स में जो घायल हुए हैं, उनकी संख्या 3.7 लाख है। इस देश में 2021 में जो हत्याएँ हुई हैं, उनमें 30,000 लोग मारे गए हैं। इस प्रकार, एक्सिडेंट्स में जितने लोग मारे गए हैं, उनकी संख्या मर्डर्स में मारे गए लोगों की संख्या की 5.17 गुनी है, जो कि बड़ा अलार्मिंग है। एक्सिडेंट्स में जो मुकदमें कायम होते हैं, उनमें 2 साल की सज़ा है और वे थाने से ही बेलेबल हैं। चाहे कोई एक्सिडेंट करके फुटपाथ पर सोते हुए मज़दूरों को दबा दे, अपनी गाड़ी किसी की झोंपड़ी में घुसा दे, तब भी सज़ा मात्र 2 साल की ही है। जो एक्सिडेंट्स होते हैं, उनमें से 85.4 परसेंट एक्सिडेंट्स ओवरस्पीडिंग से होते हैं।

महोदय, मेरा यह कहना है कि यह अंग्रेज़ों के जमाने का कानून था, गाड़ी उन्हीं के पास होती थी, जिनको वे ही चलाते थे और आज भी जो बड़ा वर्ग है, उसी के पास गाड़ी है। वह थाने से ही बेलेबल है और वह एक दिन भी जेल नहीं जाएगा। मेरा आपसे यह अनुरोध है कि धारा 304ए में अमेंडमेंट करके उसमें एक धारा 304एए जोड़ी जाए। अगर एक्सिडेंट कोई शराब के नशे में करता है, इरम के नशे में करता है, जॉय राइडिंग में करता है, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरणों का प्रयोग करते हुए करता है तो उसकी जिम्मेदारी ज्यादा बनती है, इसलिए उसमें सज़ा का प्रावधान भी ज्यादा होना चाहिए तथा उसमें फाइन भी ज्यादा होना चाहिए, जो कि मृतक के परिवार को दिया जा सके।

महोदय, इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि धारा 304ए में कम से कम 7 साल की सज़ा होनी चाहिए, जुर्माना ज्यादा होना चाहिए और वह जुर्माना मृतक के परिवार को दिया जाना चाहिए। मेरा यही कहना है, जय हिन्द!

श्रीमती सुमित्रा बाल्मीक (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

सुश्री इंदु बाला गोस्वामी (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती गीता उर्फ चंद्रप्रभा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री रामचंद्र जांगड़ा (हरियाणा) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI (Andhra Pradesh): 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.

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

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

SHRI MAHARAJA SANAJAOBA LEISHEMBA (Manipur): Sir, I too associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

MS. KAVITA PATIDAR (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI S. PHANGNON KONYAK (Nagaland): Sir, I too associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR (Goa): Sir, I too associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

DR. SASMIT PATRA (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.

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Amar Patnaik.

#### Need to improve digital infrastructure and connectivity in rural areas of Odisha

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. As per the latest report of TRAI, that is, dated 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2022, the overall tele-density of Odisha is 75.23 per cent which is within the bottom five States of India. Even the North-East has higher tele-density at 77.98 per cent and Jammu and Kashmir at 88.18 per cent. The national average is 85.11 per cent. So you can imagine the kind of denial of digital services to the people staying in this region. Within this, the rural

tele-density is only 62.73 per cent, internet density is 34.51 per cent. All these statistics give one particular picture clear that the rural people of Odisha have no benefit from the extension of digital revolution in the country. The KBK region has seven aspirational districts. In this region, 10,000 villages have no internet connectivity, no tele-density. Sir, 6,278 villages are still without mobile access or connectivity. Wherever there is internet connectivity, the signal is so weak that they have to either climb up to a house and if they don't have a house because in Malkangiri areas, they have to climb up a tree. In this kind of a scenario, it was envisaged to install mobile towers and there was a proposal for it. The proposal is, under LWE Phase II, Reliance Jio was supposed to install 483 towers, Aspirational Districts Project with 2,379 towers, 4G Saturation Project with 1,572 towers and similar such proposals, but there is no timeline given for completion of these projects. When will they be completed? Similarly, under the Bharat-Net Project, the Government of Odisha has asked for approximately Rs. 327 crores under the Special Assistance for increasing utilisation of Bharat-Net Phase II in the State. This fund has also not been released. So, what concerns me is that the recent Centre's Budget Estimates is 26 per cent less than the previous Budget Estimates of last year and 37 per cent less than the Revised Estimates. In such a scenario, I shudder to think how this entire project will be completed and how the digital connectivity in the remotest part of Odisha, particularly, the rural Left Wing Extremism affected areas will be completed. Sir, through you, I urge upon the Government to have a concerted effort in completing this project and ensuring the tele-density and internet connectivity increases in rural part of Odisha.

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

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): 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. SONAL MANSINGH (Nominated): 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Fauzia Khan.

# Poor air quality in the cities of Mumbai and Pune and need for a robust health infrastructure to address the problem

DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): Sir, as per the data revealed by SAFAR, India Institute of Tropical Meteorology, IIT-M, the air quality of cities like Mumbai and Pune

have dropped to poor and very poor level. This is the result of the north-easterly and the easterly wind flow which carries pollutants and moisture with it. The pollutants which flow from the Indo-Gangetic Basin and Central India, combined with constant drop in temperature and the cloudy weather throughout the day, have rendered these pollutants to stay within the vicinity of humans, blocking their escape to higher levels in the atmosphere. Usually, when temperatures are high, humidity is less and there is dry weather with greater particle suspension. These pollutants are responsible for the falling of the PM 2.5 concentration to 317 micrograms per cubic meter in Pune and 313 micrograms per cubic metrer in Mumbai when the maximum possible limit is 60 micrograms per cubic meter. A more or less similar situation is there throughout the State concerning these affairs. Additionally, it has led the doctors worried about a hike in cases of upper respiratory tract infections, bronchial asthma and heart issues. These pollutants could either be from dust or pollen or from vehicular emissions. Sir, although, at present, it is not in the hands of humans to alter the structure of winds and the climate, a robust mechanism to combat factors that lead to air pollution must be raised. And, the health infrastructure for this need to be maintained to address such issues so that affected people, especially the senior citizens, can avail themselves of the benefit of the same. At the end, I will only say, be a part of the solution and not part of the pollution. Thank you, Sir.

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

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

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): 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.

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

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

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

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

DR. FAIYAZ AHMAD (Bihar): Sir, I too associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Jebi Mather Hisham.

#### Need for Government intervention to redress the issue of paddy farmers in Kerala

SHRIMATI JEBI MATHER HISHAM (Kerala): Sir, I am deeply obliged by the opportunity. I would like to draw your kind attention to the impending crisis faced by the paddy farmers in Kerala. The State Corporation had procured Rs.482 crores worth of paddy but, unfortunately, only Rs.45 crores have been paid to them; Rs.437 crores is pending with them. Why this has happened is because about Rs.580 crores is pending from the Union Government to the State and Rs.460 crores from the State Government. Sir, if the paddy farmers are not provided with the money, which is rightfully due, it is pushing them towards the wall and it is very, very unfortunate that the payment is not being made. All I am asking for is that the Union Government should make the payment which is due of about Rs.580 crores. I am not asking for Rs.21,370 crores from State Bank of India. I am not asking for Rs.70,000 crores from LIC. All I am asking is Rs.580 crores which is rightfully due to the paddy farmers of Kerala. Sir, let me respectfully remind that our country's and this Government's priority ought to be farmers and not a company, let me also respectfully remind that our country's and this Government's priority ought to be to ensure that every one out of 140 crore people of the country should not live without food and the priority should not be to make one person the richest in the world. Sir, let me also respectfully remind that our country's and this Government's priority should be to

ensure that not a single youth stays without employment and not to make all sectors being given to one person.

So, I take this opportunity to once again respectfully submit to remind this Government that our priority is farmers. In Kerala, the paddy farmers are facing grave injustice and if the Union Government gives this Rs.580 crore, it will be a great blessing. I can assure you one more thing. If this Rs.580 crore is given, nobody in this country will ask for a JPC; there will not be any walkout; there will not be any kind of issue, but there will definitely be a great blessing given to you by the farmers. Thank you very much, Sir, for this opportunity.

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

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

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kerala): I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

SHRI KUMAR KETKAR (Maharashtra): I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI IMRAN PRATAPGARHI (Maharashtra): I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

श्रीमती रजनी अशोकराव पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूं।

#### Need to protect rights of patients in private hospitals in the country

SHRI KARTIKEYA SHARMA (Haryana): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. The Indian Constitution guarantees fundamental rights to each and every citizen of India. Article 21 of the Constitution of India guarantees the fundamental right to life & personal liberty. The Constitution of India does not expressly recognize the right to health as a fundamental right under Part-III of the Constitution. However, through judicial interpretation, this has been read into the fundamental right to life & personal liberty under Article 21 and is now considered an inseparable part of the right to life. The right to health is inherent to life with dignity. Articles 39 (e), 41 and 43 of the Directive Principles of State Policy put the obligation on the State in order to effective realization of the right to health. Despite constitutional provisions of the right to health care, private hospitals deal with citizens in an arbitrary manner and violate their basic rights. If the patient's family is unable to bear the hospital expenses, it has been noticed that in most of the cases, until a patient or his or her relative ends up paying the bill, the patient is not discharged and held in the hospital even if they are unable to do so. For instance, in November, 2020, a woman patient after her delivery was held by a private hospital at Kushinagar, Uttar Pradesh, for not paying the hospital bill, the patient's family had to approach the police administration in order to get the woman released from the hospital.

In August, 2019, another patient was held by the Apollo Hospital of Delhi for non-payment of bills post-surgery. Not only this, there have also been many cases

of seizing dead bodies. Such an incident was reported last year from Shahdol district of Madhya Pradesh, where the doctors of Devanta Hospital took the dead body under their charge because the relatives of the deceased could not pay the Hospital bills in time.

Similar cases are also being registered from other parts of the country where the patients are met with inhuman conditions. Certain cases have been brought to light where patients have been tied to the bed by the hospital administration for non-payment of bills and doctors ignored the patients' health by showing negligence in their treatment. In this regard, the Devesh Singh Chauhan Vs. State in the other cases, the Delhi High Court, in 2016 held that no hospital can hold a patient under any circumstances even if it is a case of non-payment of bills. Along with this, it is also unimbiguiously mentioned in the charter of patients' rights prepared by the NHRC that the patient has the right to be discharged and a patient can't be held by the authority of the hospital under any circumstances. The report of the Competition Commission of India in 2021 states that the charges of renowned hospitals like Delhi's Fortis, Max, Fortis, Gangaram, St. Stephen, etc., are very high. These hospitals charge thousands of times more...

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

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

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

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

SHRIMATI SULATA DEO (Odisha): I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR P (Kerala): I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kerala): I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

#### Delay in disbursement of funds overdue to West Bengal

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the matter is known to you as you happened to be our learned and beloved Governor at that point of time. On 18th November, 2021, our hon. Chief Minister met with our hon. Prime Minister and thereafter, on 5<sup>th</sup> August, 2022. Once again she has given all the documents which has shown that there was a due of Rs. 1,96,800 crores. If we can categorise for the welfare projects, for MGNREGA, it was Rs. 6,561 crores; for Amphan cyclone, it was Rs. 4200 crores; for Covid and other natural calamities, it was more than Rs. 6000; for PM Awas Yojana, it was more than Rs. 9000 crores; for PM Gram Sadak Yojana, the dues were more than Rs. 2000 crores; for mid-day meal, the dues were Rs. 174 crores; for Swachch Bharat Mission, it was Rs. 344 crores; for food subsidy, it was more than Rs. 1200 crores; for the PM Jan Vikas Karyakram Yojana, it was Rs. 44 crores and the ongoing Kelaghai-Kapaleswari flood management, it was Rs. 178 crores. Since then, till now, only a meager amount has been cleared. At the same time, sometimes the funds are getting released at the fag end of the financial year leading to complications as far as the implementation of the project is concerned. As far as PM Awas Yojana is concerned, till date, we were supposed to get the first installment for more than 11,33,000 houses. As far as MGNREGA is concerned, we have seen that there has been a slash down of budgetary allocation by 33 per cent though it is the largest social welfare project. You can easily record the PM's comment regarding MGNREGA, but unfortunately we are yet to get a huge amount

for the MGNREGA project. Though West Bengal happens to be one of the best performing states, but because of political vendetta, West Bengal has been facing financial blockage from the Government of India. We have been facing several Central agencies. Mid-day meal is facing CAG audit, but PM CARES Fund is not facing any CAG audit. This is very unfortunate. As far as name changing is concerned, this Government is the pioneer of changing the names of several projects. My humble submission to the Government is this. Don't do this vendetta politics with the best performing States like our best State, the State of West Bengal. It is doing its best under the leadership of Madam Mamata Banerjee. Kindly clearly the dues for the social welfare projects which you are supposed to clear. This is my humble suggestion before the Government. Thank you.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Increasing violence against health workers

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil nadu): Sir, healthcare workers comprising doctors, nurses and hospital staff are a vital part of the society and they work selflessly and they are considered to be the living Gods on earth. But these health workers are constantly undergoing violence. They face frequent violence in their workplace. They face not only physical violence but also damage to the hospital's clinical establishments. According to a survey conducted by the Indian Medical Association, 75 per cent of doctors surveyed had suffered at least one form of physical violence in their entire career and most of them are done by the families of the patients. Several factors contribute to violence on health care workers, including infrastructural gaps, weak security apparatus in clinical establishments, delayed response by law enforcement agencies, insufficient facilities of counseling attendants, unregulated entry of trespassers, lack of stringent legal provisions, and overburdened doctors. An amendment was made in the year 2020 in the Epidemic Diseases Act. Despite that, the intensity is increasing day by day. The amendment merely safeguards against violence in the situation of an epidemic. I urge upon the Government that it should proactively work towards ensuring a safe environment for the health workers. It has to consider adding norms for hospitals to have security measures including CCTVs and well-defined restrictions on the entry of visitors and must also include cyber trolling. Additionally, these offences should be made as non-bailable. At present, these cases are dealt with only by very lenient IPC sections. Before the punishment is given, everything gets lapsed. Twenty one States and Union Territories already have a law in place, but we need a law at the Union level to have uniformity. Sir, the increasing frequency of cases is not only detrimental to them but, of course, it shatters the edifice on which doctor-patient relationship rests; it is their faith. And, at the same time, the dedicated involvement may also get disturbed.

So, taking all these into consideration, I urge the Government again to introduce legislation in their favour which will instill the long lost confidence in the minds of medical fraternity.

Thank you very much.

LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (Haryana): Sir, I associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

DR. RADHA MOHAN DAS AGRAWAL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member.

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

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

DR. FAIYAZ AHMAD (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Need to compensate farmers of Rajasthan under Fasal Bima Yojana Scheme who have been adversely affected by the recent hailstorm

श्री राजेन्द्र गहलोत (राजस्थान): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपका ध्यान मेरे राज्य राजस्थान में ओलावृष्टि के कारण फसल बरबाद होने से हुए नुकसान की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। राजस्थान में ओलावृष्टि की सबसे बड़ी मार किसानों पर पड़ी है। जनवरी माह के अंत में राजस्थान में हुई भारी ओलावृष्टि और बरसात के कारण लगभग 14 जिलों में करीब 15 लाख हेक्टेयर खेती खराब हो गई है, जबिक 109 लाख हेक्टेयर में हुई फसल प्रभावित हुई है और करीब 65 प्रतिशत फसल बरबाद हो चुकी है। इसका किसानों की आजीविका और अर्थ व्यवस्था पर गहरा प्रभाव पड़ा है।

सभापित महोदय, राजस्थान सरकार से बार-बार प्रभावित फसल का आकलन करने की मांग करने के बाद भी, उसे किसानों की मदद करनी चाहिए थी, लेकिन वे मदद नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि इस मामले में संज्ञान लेते हुए किसानों पर आई हुई इस आपदा को प्राथमिकता देते हुए, राजस्थान के किसानों के नुकसान का आकलन करवा कर 'प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा' के अंतर्गत मुआवजे का वितरण अतिशीघ्र करवाने की व्यवस्था करें, जिससे आपदा से त्रस्त किसानों को राहत मिल सके, धन्यवाद।

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

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

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

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

## Need to ensure minimum wages to the agricultural workers

DR. V. SIVADASAN (Kerala): Respected Chairman, Sir, I would like to share the burning issues of agricultural workers in our country. The highest number of workers in India is in agriculture sector. Sir, Mahatma Gandhi said that India lives in its villages. But, Sir, what is the condition of agricultural workers in our country? They are not getting proper wages. They don't have enough employment in their village. Why is it happening?

The average or per day wage of an agricultural worker is below the price of one litre petrol! So, it should be addressed. Here, the Union Government is not ready to provide any financial assistance for upliftment of agricultural workers in our country. Here, some States like Kerala are introducing some welfare measures for agricultural workers. There is pension for agricultural workers in Kerala. Sir, Kerala is giving Rs. 1,600 per month pension for an agricultural worker. Why is it not implemented in UP? Why is it not there in Gujarat? The Union Government should take the initiative to implement pension for agricultural workers.

What is the condition of agricultural workers welfare and other schemes all over India? Sir, children of agricultural workers are studying in a very pathetic condition. Educational facilities are in a very bad shape. Health facilities for them in villages are in a very bad shape. So, for upliftment of agricultural workers, intervention of the Union Government is very necessary.

What is the condition of MGNREGA now? Sir, every day we are hearing news of reduction in fund allocation, programmes and projects. So, the duty of the Union Government is to provide funds to the State Governments for taking up welfare schemes for agricultural workers. Basically, they are the real *anna datas* of the nation. We should not forget the real *anna datas* of the nation. Then, salary of the agricultural workers needs to be increased. So, the financial assistance from the Union Government is very essential for that. As regards the education, children of

agricultural workers are studying in schools not having *pucca* buildings. The Government should also provide a special scheme for the children of agricultural workers under which health facilities should be provided for them by the Government. In each and every village, the Government should arrange for health care centres for agricultural workers. Thank you, Sir.

DR. FAIYAZ AHMAD (Bihar): Sir, I 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.

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

SHRI BIKASH RANJAN BHATTACHARYYA (West Bengal): 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. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (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.

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

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): 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.

## Need to include Lepcha Language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Khaamree mo, Sir. In Lepcha language, it means *namaskar*. Thank you, Sir, for allowing me to speak.

I would like to draw the kind attention of this august House that Lepcha is a Himalayish language spoken by the Lepcha people in Sikkim, and parts of West Bengal, namely, in Darjeeling and Kalimpong. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) lists Lepcha as an endangered language.

The Lepcha language is spoken in Sikkim and in Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts of West Bengal. The 1991 Indian Census counted 39,342 speakers of Lepcha. Lepcha is considered to be one of the indigenous languages of the areas in which it is spoken. The Lepcha people have their own indigenous script.

I humbly urge the august House to draw the kind attention of the hon. Prime Minister to include the long-pending demand of the Lepcha people, to include their

language in the Eighth Schedule. This will ensure preservation and growth of the rich language. Taokchhyee mo, Sir. That means, thank you.

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

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

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

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

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

SHRI N.R. ELANGO (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.

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

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

SHRI MAHESH JETHMALANI (Nominated): 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.

# Need to popularize Ayurveda and Yoga in rural areas of the country

DR. DHARMASTHALA VEERENDRA HEGGADE (Nominated): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for this opportunity. India is a country of villages and has the traditional medicine system, Ayurveda. The people across the country are following traditional Indian medical system of AYUSH. Ayurveda, which is called the science of life, plays an important role in maintaining physical well-being and resisting diseases. The Government should launch health awareness campaigns to promote physical activity, walking and encourage people not to follow a sedentary lifestyle.

Use of plants as a source of medicine has been an ancient practice and is an important component of the health care system in India. In India, about 70 per cent of the rural population depends on the traditional ayurvedic system of medicine. Most healers or practitioners of the traditional systems of medicine prepare formulations by their own recipies and dispense to the patients. Improving the information and services provided in local pharmacies, that are the primary source of treatment for many ailments in rural areas, might serve as an effective substitute for allowing an unregulated use of conventional medical treatment. The Government campaigns should aim to promote ayurveda and yoga as disciplines to help lead a healthy life. The Government should launch a scheme in rural areas to popularise AYUSH-based lifestyles, which are promoted through behavioural change, communication, training of village health workers towards identification and use of local medicinal plants, herbs and provision of AYUSH health services.

What are the measures taken by the Ministry of AYUSH for further propagating the natural medical systems, especially in rural areas of the country? I would also like to know whether the Government has prepared or is distributing authentic publicity material on ayurveda and yoga, including New-Media, Internet, multi-media, print media and digital media campaigns and setting up platforms for the same. There is a need to revisit the State policies to further strengthen the traditional health care systems in the country. In view of the rising demand for Ayush modalities and therapeutics, the limitations of statutory regulations towards Ayush systems need to be relooked into.

The Ministry of AYUSH should devise mechanisms for centralized data collection and real-time monitoring with the States and UTs. It is evident that the AYUSH system has a countrywide network and is playing a very important role in the mitigation of diseases at a low cost. AYUSH preventive measures play a vitally important role in maintaining the well-being of the people. Various treatment modalities support the existing standard treatment protocols. Even some other

countries are attracted towards this. I wish that more attention is paid towards this system.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Undue hardships caused by toll plazas

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I rise to bring to the kind attention of this august House the issue relating to abolishing of toll plazas on National Highways across the country.

Sir, I made a Special Mention in this august House requesting the abolition of toll plazas across the country, collecting a one-time fee at the time of registration of vehicles and ensuring that the right to travel, which is a fundamental right, is accessible and available to all. On 15.11.2022, I received a response from the hon. Union Minister for Road Transport and Highways in which he had assured that in respect of public funded projects, the fee chargeable would be reduced to 40 per cent of the user fee, which means that only 60 per cent of the fees would be collected at toll plazas. I am thankful to the hon. Minister, Shri Nitin Gadkari, for his reply. However, I would like to place on record that this has not been implemented till today thereby causing hardships, financial burden to people who have no choice but to use the toll roads and shell out huge money while crossing the toll plazas and especially, those living adjacent to toll roads who have to use the roads every day. Also, despite monthly passes available, it is still expensive for the common man.

Sir, I can cite two examples from Tamil Nadu, where even after realization of investment cost user fee is being collected for more than 15 years -- Paranur and Athur on Tambaram-Tindivanam, NH-45 and Nemili and Chennasamudran on Poonamalle-Walajahape on NH-4. Sir, as per rules governing the National Highways, they cannot have two toll plazas within a distance of 60 kilometres. In the said letter written to me, the hon. Minister had mentioned that the issue raised by me with regard to toll plazas being located within a distance of less than 60 km of each other would be resolved. Now, as per rules, out of the total 48 toll plazas located on the National Highways in Tamil Nadu, there can be only 16 toll plazas. Thus, there is an excess of 32 toll plazas. In fact, the National Highways Authority of India itself has identified 22 toll gates located within 60 km of the adjacent plaza on 13 National Highways in Tamil Nadu and these toll plazas are yet to be removed.

Sir, ultimately, it is the lower economic class and middle class that are suffering. Small-time vendors, lorry operators and transporters are spending huge chunks of their monthly budgets towards toll. These are people who even pledge their jewels to make ends meet. We should not put the burden of paying for road infrastructure on them. Sir, the problem exists not just in Tamil Nadu; it is a pan India problem. There are more than 1,000 toll plazas in India. There are toll plazas where the public is compelled to pay toll for incomplete facilities, that too at exorbitant rates. To make matters worse, the NHAI increases toll fee mechanically year after year. There is no independent regulatory authority that determines the toll fees. The formula adopted to justify periodical increase of toll fees is highly unscientific, has no rationality and is highly arbitrary. An official in the cadre of Deputy Secretary simply applies a mathematic formula found in the concession agreements and keeps on increasing the toll fee mechanically. Even the State Government's public transport vehicles are made to pay toll. Therefore, the time has come for all toll plazas to be

completely abolished as it hampers free movement, development and industrialization.

Sir, I urge the Union Transport Minister to look into this matter urgently.

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

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

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

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

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

SHRIMATI SULATA DEO (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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Severe crisis faced by the fishermen community in the country

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kerala): Sir, this is about the severe crisis being faced by the fishermen community. There are about 28 million people in the country who rely on fishing for their livelihood. In Kerala itself, there are about 11 lakh fishermen. In the worst flood which hit Kerala in 2018, they rescued about 50,000 people who were on the verge of death.

Sir, the livelihood of the fishermen community is getting hampered due to erratic weather conditions, cyclonic storms, coastal erosion, excess tourism and developmental projects, which has led to large-scale displacement of the fishing community. They have been hit hard by aggressive trawling by foreign fishing vessels and commercial fishing. These families are in constant danger of displacement. We take the case of tribal communities. Their rights over forest resources were recognized by the Forest Rights Act, 2006. The Act recognized the symbiotic relationship of the tribal communities with the forests. They are given individual as well as community rights over forest resources. In the same way, the fishermen community had traditional rights over marine resources. They are sons of the sea. However, there are no laws currently in place to protect their rights. In this regard, I would urge the Government to come up with a suitable legislation in line with Forest Rights Act to recognise the rights of fishing community over marine resources.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (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 matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): 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. V. SIVADASAN (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.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question Hour.

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## 12.00 Noon

#### **ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

## Increase in the price of Ilmenite sand

\*76. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed a steep increase in the price of Ilmenite sand by Indian Rare Earths Limited (IREL) over the last two years;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details regarding the mineral resources mined by IREL from the beaches of Kerala over the last two years;
- (d) whether Government has any plans to supply Travancore Titanium Products Limited (TTPL), a PSU under the State Government of Kerala, with cheap and sufficient quantity of Ilmenite sand in order to meet TTPL's daily production requirements; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

- (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Ilmenite is a mineral under 'free' category hence follow market price. Extraction of Ilmenite is incidental to the process of extraction of radioactive Monazite by IREL (India) Ltd (IREL) for Department of Atomic Energy (DAE). Since Ilmenite is under free category and open to all, the prices are driven by global market (demand-supply) dynamics. During the last two years i.e. between FY2020-21 and FY2021-22, the prices of TiO2 pigment (major end-use application of Ilmenite) increased significantly and consequently, Ilmenite price in the world market saw an increase of over 90 %. IREL's prices are in keeping with these price changes.
- (c) Mineral resources mined by IREL, Chavara from beaches of Kerala during 2020-21 & 2021-22 was 394754 tons and 316456 tons respectively. About 38700t and 39300t of Ilmenite is extracted from these resources respectively.
- (d) and (e) Since it is a free market for Ilmenite, IREL is mandated to maintain uniform price to all customers in a particular market segment. IREL, therefore, has no discretionary powers to charge different price to any particular buyer in the TiO2 value chain.

As regards supply quantity, the same is in accordance with various statutory clearances viz. Consent to Establish, Consent to Operate, availability of surface rights, content of Ilmenite in the mineral assemblage etc. including mining leases. Though IREL's established capacity can fully meet the demand of the downstream industry in Kerala, due to the dense inhabitation and surface right issues in mining area plant operates at about 35 % of its capacity.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Sir, ilmenite mineral has extensive application in atomic energy, defence and space sector for various strategic purposes in the country. In the draft proposal for amending the Minerals Act, 1975, the Government has proposed to revoke its 2019 ban on private entities. Just days before the draft proposal was placed for the public consultation, it is alleged that two new companies dealing with the same strategic important raw materials are being registered by that leading corporate company which is already facing an allegation. This will definitely open up this strategic mineral sector to private entities against national security. What is the Government's stand on the proposed amendment and does the Government have any plan to reconsider its decision regarding opening up this critical sector to private entities?

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I wish to inform the hon. Member that ilmenite has varied properties. It is used in paint and in paper. Nowadays, it is used in aviation sector in the making of aircraft and in the health sector in making implants. As such, the price of ilmenite, which is available in three States primarily Kerala, Odisha and Tamil Nadu, is determined by the market dynamics. The Government of Kerala had actually put a rider that they should be given the first preference and, only after that, it is available to other entities. In Kerala itself, we have two PSUs and one is the private sector. I would rather say that we would solicit the help of the State Government there. We have certain constraints in making full utilisation and full exploration of it because of the intense population in those areas and the surface rights of the land owners come in the way; they do not always allow it. But, more importantly, the Kerala Government had given us this lease way back in 1970 and the lease was for four blocks for a period of twenty years. Then it got renewed in 1990 for twenty years. Again, the renewal was due in 2010, but it was denied. Two blocks were totally denied and the other two blocks were given permission or lease only for five years, then five years and then five years. So, the constraint is actually happening from the side of the Kerala Government. There are two PSUs -- one is the Travancore Titanium and the other one is Kerala Minerals and Metals Limited. In fact, Travancore Titanium Products Limited is putting pressure on us that they should be getting price which is available for ilmenite or titanium available from Odisha coast. Incidentally, the scientific fact is that the eastern coast is richer in minerals but the content inside is lesser. Here, the overall quantity may be lesser but the content inside is much more. Therefore, the price is not effective or manageable. I think that is the reason. In fact, the constraint on the functioning of IREL is coming more from the preferences which have been put forward by the State Government rather than by the IREL per se.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Sir, I had not asked for the price details. I had asked a single direct question. It is a strategic component in the atomic energy sector. Is the Government planning to lift the ban which is there on the private entities? That is my question. He has not answered that.

Now, I come to my second supplementary. What are the steps taken by the Government to protect the public sector undertakings, like the IREL, which produce rare minerals of strategic importance used for the atomic energy purpose? It is a strategic component in the atomic energy. Has the Government any plan to privatise this sector in future?

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, as I said, to add to what he was mentioning in the earlier question, there is only one private company in Kerala, to which the mineral is made available, only after the Government-run PSUs have exhausted their demand. That was our commitment. We are sticking to that. The lack of commitment is happening from the other side.

Now, as far as the protection of these minerals is concerned, I agree with him. These are beach sand minerals and we are, in fact, equally careful and cautious about this because out of the seven beach minerals, one is monazite which is also a source of thorium, and India happens to be the storehouse of thorium in the sense that we have 21 per cent of it and we are also looking forward to have the world's first ever thorium-run reactor in the form of BHAVINI which is also going to be made functional by the next year or 2024. In fact, I would use this opportunity to say that out of the 22 reactors that we have in India today, as many as 10 to 11 have been established only during last eight-and-a-half years of this Government. that...(Interruptions)...Yes, I am adding to the answer. And, secondly, what I am trying to say is that the intent of the Government is so clear, so sincere and so committed, but the irony is that if you go back in the history, the first ever agreement for the establishment of a reactor was done way back in 1988 for Kudankulam. Then the construction work started in the year 2001. For long, it had not been made functional. It is only after this Government came into office that within six months, in November, 2014, we made the first unit functional. Now, four units are already functional. So, I think, we are moving on a fast track trying to make up for the lapse or time slag of the past Governments and also living up to the commitment and the national interest. We have, in fact, fortified our means and our mechanism of guarding these metals. As he was referring to his question, now, we are not only using the radiation methods or the radio check-post, we are also using space technology to detect any pilferage of these minerals happening.

DR. FAUZIA KHAN: Sir, since the hon. Prime Minister is here, I would like to take liberty to ask a question about something which is near my neighbouring district. भारत की एक पहली 'दि लेज़र इंटरफेरोमीटर ग्रैविटेशनल - वेव ऑब्ज़रवेटरी (LIGO)' है, जो हमारे औंढा नागनाथ के दुधाला गांव में इस्टेब्लिश की जा रही है। उस ऑब्ज़रवेटरी की विशेषता यह है कि वह दुनिया में तीसरी लेबोरेटरी है। इससे पहले की दो लेबोरेटरीज़ अमरीका के बाहर, मौजूदा हैनस्फर्ड वॉशिंग्टन में और लिविंग्स्टन ल्यूसियाना में हैं।

الذاكثر فوزیم خان: بھارت كى ایک پہلى ادى لیزر انٹرفیرومیٹر گریویٹیشنل ویو آبزرویٹرى (LIGO) ہے، جو ہمارے اونڈا ناگناتھ كے دودھالہ گاؤں میں ایسٹیبلش كى جارہى ہے۔ اس آبزرویٹرى كى وشیشتا یہ ہے كہ وہ دنیا میں تیسرى لیبوریٹرى ہے۔ اس سے پہلے كى دو لیبوریٹریز امریكہ كے باہر موجودہ بینسفرڈ واشنگٹن

میں اور لیونگسٹن لیوسیانہ میں ہیں

MR. CHAIRMAN: Put your question, please.

डा. फौजिया खान: सर, इस ऑब्ज़रवेटरी पर ऑलरेडी 100 करोड़ रुपये स्पेंड हो चुके हैं। मेरी विनती है कि अगर यह काम हम इस जी-20 के वर्ष में करते हैं, तो बहुत बड़ा काम हो सकता है, हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिए यह 'फैदर इन दि कैप' सिद्ध हो सकता है। इस पर 100 करोड़ रुपये स्पेंड हो चुके हैं और टोटल 1,200 करोड़ रुपये लगने वाले हैं। क्या माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी इस विशेष प्रयोगशाला के काम को आगे बढ़ाएंगे?

 $^{\dagger}$ ڈاکٹر فوزیہ خان: سر، اس آبزرویٹری پر آل ریڈی 100 کروڑ روپے اسپینڈ ہوچکے ہیں۔ میری ونتی ہے کہ اگر یہ کام ہم اس جی۔ 20 کے سال میں کرتے ہیں تو بہت بڑا کام ہوسکتا ہے، ہمارے ہندستان کے لیے یہ 'فیدر ان دی کیپ' سدّھ ہو سکتا ہے۔ اس پر 100 کروڑ روپے اسپینڈ ہوچکے ہیں اور ٹوٹل 1,200 کروڑ روپے لگنے والے ہیں۔ کیا مانئیے پردھان منتری جی اس وشیش پریوگشالہ کے کام کو آگے بڑھائیں گے؟

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, the question of the hon. Member refers to one specific laboratory. I think we will get the update and furnish it to her because this question is not directly related to this Department.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: I am happy that the hon. Prime Minister is present here. Now, the hon. Minister has agreed that the private sector...

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup> Transliteration in Urdu script.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in this august House that the private sector is allowed in the mining of sand minerals. Since the Government is allowing the private entities to engage in mining beach sand minerals like ilmenite sand, which are considered to be one amongst the seven strategic and rare minerals, how does the Government intend to regulate this industry so that it does not lead to unfair practices?

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, the concern of the hon. Member is well taken. If you go by the sequence of events that have taken place in the last 8 or 9 years, you will find - and, I think, the hon. Member will appreciate this -- that there has been a considerable improvement. Around 2012-13, there was a time when most of the newspapers published from Chennai carried fortnightly one or the other news about smuggling happening over there. Irony is that out of these seven minerals, some of the private parties would secure a licence to dig out granite for building purposes but in the garb of that, they would also take out monazite, which is actually required for thorium, uranium-233, and, therefore, for the nuclear reactors. After our Government has come, we have supplemented not only the existing safeguards but, as I said, we have also started using other means like space technology. Through space technology, through satellite imaging, you can determine the different shades of the minerals and any suspicious activity happening there can be detected.

Coming back to what I said in response to the first question, the law and order pertains to the State Government. We are repeatedly requesting the concerned State Governments to be more cooperative because the police deployment and other related matters are under their control. We are very cautious about it. Regardless of whether it is private party or a public sector unit, I think, the caution remains the same.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Sir, the strategically important rare minerals are available at sea shore. Kerala sea shore, as you also said, is thickly populated. Has the Government conducted any study with regard to the ecological impact of private mining at the sea shores? If yes, will you provide a copy of that to the Members? If not, before giving permission for mining to the private entities, a proper study on ecological impact should be conducted.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, the hon. Member's concern is well-taken but I would like to share with him that it is something which has been there right from the beginning. We have the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board, which is the overall umbrella, under the aegis of which the IREL also functions. Not only in this but also in other issues, which are required to be guarded or monitored, due exercise is done. In fact, I would rather solicit support or cooperation of the public representatives in this regard. At some of the places where we undertake a project, we see that undue apprehensions are created in the minds of the public. For example, we have a huge source of uranium in North Eastern State of Meghalaya but it got stuck. Rawatbhata, we were about to put up a plant, but it has been stuck for the last two, three years. All the due caution is taken wherever this mining is done or even where the reactor is set up. These are only the apprehensions. Somebody says that there will be epidemic of cancers happening or something like that although we have provided studies to the contrary. We did a small in-house survey to see how many scientists working in Bhabha Atomic Research Centre died of cancer due to radiation. You will be surprised to know that there was none. There were two, three unnatural deaths and one or two deaths due to cancer which was not related to radiation. So, I think, it is the responsibility of all of us to allay these fears. In some of the countries, now the mining and reactors are being established even in the residential colonies or in their close vicinity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q.No.77.

# Fees for OCI card scheme and its management

- \*77. SHRI MOHAMMED NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been misapplication of fees in the overseas citizenship of India (OCI) card scheme leading to a revenue loss of Rs.58.23 crores;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is a fact that some financial irregularities have been reported in setting up of Indian Cultural Centres in Paris and Washington; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. JAISHANKAR): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) to (d) The Comptroller & Auditor General (CAG) of India is considered as an institution that is helpful in promoting good governance. Its findings are useful tools for all concerned, including the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), to further improve its performance. On 20.12.2022, the CAG tabled Union Government (Civil) Compliance Audit Observation Report No. 24 of 2022 in Parliament. The Report contains audit findings arising from compliance audit of financial transactions under 54 grants relating to 28 Civil Ministries/Departments/ Constitutional Bodies of the Union Government under the general and social services sectors and central public enterprises.

The Report also has observations on fees for OCI card scheme and its management as well as setting up of Indian Cultural Centres in Paris and Washington. The property for Indian Cultural Centre at Paris was purchased in the year 2011 whereas in Washington, it was purchased in 2013. These properties have faced certain challenges in preparing them for their intended use after their purchase, including delay during Covid period.

As per existing guidelines on outstanding Audit paras, Action Taken Notes (ATN) on paragraphs mentioned in the CAG Report are to be furnished to the PAC through e-APMS Portal. The ATN in respect of OCI Fee and setting up of Indian Cultural Centre at Paris has been uploaded on 30.01.2023 and 08.02.2023, respectively.

SHRI MOHAMMED NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has pulled up the Ministry of External Affairs for revenue losses and improper financial management in a recently-released audit report. My question is: Does the Ministry have any planned compensation mechanism in order to recover the revenue losses of Rs. 58.23 crores occurred because of misapplication of fees in the OCI Card Scheme?

SHRI S. JAISHANKAR: Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member, through you, that the Ministry of External Affairs extends a number of consular services like passports, visas, attestations, OCI, PIO, etc. Each of this is a charged service. Because these are rendered outside the country, there are rate of exchange issues which come up.

These are all services which came up at different points of time. So, instructions in each case were sent individually. Now, because whenever there is devaluation or revaluation, there is re-fixation of the rate of exchange. In 2017, instructions were sent regarding re-fixing of the rate of exchange. On the CAG paragraph, Sir, I want to say here my own experience of audit and of CAG. I believe they are a very essential part of good governance. They help us to look at imperfections in our process. So, CAG brought to our attention two sets of issues. One is related to the UK. In the case of the UK, there should have been, according to the CAG Report, a 23 per cent increase in the fees which was charged. But our Mission in the UK took the view at that point that this would have a very dampening effect on the tourism from the UK to India and, therefore, limited it to 10 per cent. So, they did it what they considered to be the right policy decision. In the particular case of 17 other Missions and Posts in Europe, they were under the assumption that the instructions were applied to visas and not to OCI. So, they did not make the necessary changes. When this matter came to our attention, before the matter was actually taken up by the CAG, we had issued instructions in 2020 to rectify the process. So, what we have tried to do is to put systemic checks because that is the nature of the CAG process. The CAG wants us to make corrections so that such a mistake does not happen again. So, we have instituted quarterly reporting which is monitored through the e-SamikSha process so that the rate of exchange on all services is monitored quarterly. Every month, the head of the consular wing is also required to report to the head of Mission or head of Post. And there is a mandatory revision every April so that whatever happens is not slipped up due to bureaucratic delay and there is a unified way of all services so that this kind of situation does not occur in future.

SHRI MOHAMMED NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, there has been setting up of Indian Cultural Centers abroad. A Center was taken up in Washington DC at a cost of 5.75 million dollars in 2013, and in Paris, it was taken up in 2011, which is now encroached. In the answer, it has been given that these properties have faced certain challenges in preparing them for their intended use.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your question, please.

SHRI MOHAMMED NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, my question is: What is the plan of action and why has such a casual answer been given?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, the answer was very comprehensive. I am sure you will take note of it. And if there is an issue, you may discuss with the hon. Minister at mutual convenience.

SHRI MOHAMMED NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, if I am allowed to ask, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI S. JAISHANKAR: Sir, in the case of the property in Washington, it was acquired in 2013, and in the case of the property in Paris, it was acquired in 2011. They were acquired for the purpose of cultural center. Typically, when properties are acquired, not built Greenfield, they need to be modified for use. That is the information which I was trying to convey to the hon. Member through my answer. There was a modification required to make it ready for use. Now in the case of Washington property, what happened was that after the acquisition of the property, a certain set of issues came up while the matter was being processed. There were waterproofing issues. There were asbestos concerns. There was conservation work which was recommended by the architect we were looking at. And in all of this, we also faced a problem that the General Financial Rules of the Government of India were at variance with the American practices. For example, our rules require us to take earnest money deposit, to seek a performance guarantee assurance bond, and to seek retention money. These are not American practices. So by the time we resolved this, we actually had two issues then which came up. One, the Americans made us an offer of additional land in Washington D.C. Then this raised the question whether we should go ahead with this project or whether we should be looking at the new land offer which we got in 2019. The second issue was COVID. Because of COVID, everything was at standstill for two and a half years. I would like to assure the Member that since we have a property, we are giving instructions for its usage by the Embassy, so that the Government asset is not rendered infructuous.

Now regarding the property in Paris, we had again some very peculiarly French problems. One was that the tendering practices in France are very different from us. They do not allow a general contractor who has overall supervision. They insisted that the tender had to be split up into 15 packages which were awarded to ten different companies. Unfortunately, Sir, one of the companies which was in charge of structures, partition, ceiling and facade went bankrupt. In our country, by our

procedures, we could have awarded that work to another contractor. In the French system, Sir, till the liquidation was done and the court of liquidation appointed another company to do that work, that company then raised the price and we had to follow the French practices. But I would like to assure the hon. Member that this project is 95 per cent done. There are challenges when we work abroad and we have to reconcile their practices with our rules. I think we have tried to do our best under the circumstances. I am sure when the CAG paragraph is examined, including by the PAC, these issues will be presented.

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: सभापित महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात कही है, India is the oldest form of democracy. यद्यपि हम प्राइमरी लेवल किताब में पढ़ते थे, लेकिन पहली बार भारतीय राज्य ने इस नैरेटिव को एसर्टिव तरीके से रखा है, क्योंकि जब हम यूएस में देखते हैं, तो व्हाइट हाउस पर लिखा रहता है कि 'our founders looked at the oldest democracy, that is Greece.'

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your question.

SHRI RAKESH SINHA: This is unsettling the entire civilisational discourse. क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताएँगे कि यह जो हमारा कल्चरल सेंटर है, वह विदेशों में डेमोक्रेसी के ऊपर डिस्कोर्स को महत्वपूर्ण विश्वविद्यालयों, जैसे हार्वर्ड, कैम्ब्रिज में शुरू करेगा?

SHRI S. JAISHANKAR: Sir, through you, I would like to inform the hon. Member that this matter has been discussed by us with the Indian Council for Cultural Relations. We have already initiated activities with various institutions abroad through our Cultural Centres to emphasise the message that India is the mother of democracy, that we have a pluralistic and consultative tradition which very few societies, if any at all can match, and this is very much a work in progress.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. You have said that in Paris and Washington, the Indian Cultural Centres are facing some sort of problems, etc. Besides Washington and Paris, in how many other countries do we have this type of cultural centres which are actively functioning and spreading Indian culture in other parts of the world?

SHRI S. JAISHANKAR: Sir, I do not have exact number readily with me but by memory, I would say that we have about 45 designated cultural centres. I would also like to inform the hon. Member that today every Embassy and every Consulate of

India undertakes cultural work. So, even if there is not a separate autonomous cultural centre, cultural activity is very much part of the diplomatic mandate. It is being pushed very vigorously and again, we have seen a very big change in the last decade. That is something which is very noteworthy.

श्रीमती सीमा द्विवेदी: माननीय सभापति महोदय, जो सवाल हम पूछना चाहते थे, उसे माननीय सदस्य, राकेश सिन्हा जी ने पूछ लिया है और उसका उत्तर भी बहुत अच्छा आया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ। मुझे मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर मिल गया है।

# Differences with the top Judiciary

\*78. SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details regarding sharp points of difference between the Supreme Court and Government on important issues like the power and procedure of appointing Judges to the High Courts and the Supreme Court;
- (b) the status regarding the Supreme Court's recommendations made for filling up the posts of Judges in High Courts and the Supreme Court; and
- (c) whether Government proposes to introduce any Bill in this regard?

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

#### Statement

(a) and (b) Appointment of Judges in Higher Judiciary is a collaborative and integrated process involving both the Executive and the Judiciary. It requires consultation and approval from various Constitutional Authorities. Differences of opinion if any are mutually reconciled by the Executive and the Judiciary to ensure that only the appropriate person is appointed to the high constitutional post of a Judge.

As on 06.02.2023 against the sanctioned strength of 34 Judges, 32 Judges are working in the Supreme Court and recommendation to fill up remaining 02 vacancies received from the Supreme Court Collegium is at various stages of processing.

In the High Courts, against the sanctioned strength of 1108 Judges, 771 Judges are working and 337 posts of Judges are vacant. Appointment in respect of 13 Judges in various High Courts has been notified on 06.02.2023. Against these vacancies 127

proposals recommended by High Court Collegium are at various stages of processing and recommendations against 210 vacancies in the High Courts are yet to be received from the High Court Collegiums.

# (c) No Sir.

SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR: Sir, I asked for a specific reply to the ongoing differences between the Supreme Court and the Executive. We, as the Legislature, have the right to ask these questions but what I get by way of reply is that it requires consultation -- of course, we know it -- and differences of opinion, if any, are mutually reconciled. So, am I to understand that all differences are mutually reconciled? In the same sentence, you have used the words that only the appropriate person is appointed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please ask your supplementary.

श्री जवाहर सरकार: सर, मैं सप्लीमेंटरी ही पूछ रहा हूँ। Do you consider Victoria Gowri's appointment to be of really an appropriate person, one who has been accused in public of casteist remarks, of remarks against minority?

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, I think, we should have some decorum. It is about an hon. Judge who has been duly appointed through a process. I don't think that we, as Members, here should be casting aspersions of this nature. I seek your indulgence.

SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR: This is in public domain. Everybody on earth knows that Victoria Gowri's opinion has been challenged ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please. ... (Interruptions)... Hon. Member, the three wings of the State -- Legislature, Executive and Judiciary -- have to act in tandem and togetherness. We must have mutual respect for them. All three ultimately have to get together to fructify our goals. When it comes to Judiciary, with respect to which a judgment of the highest court has already come, I am sure now that issue should be kept away. ... (Interruptions)...I would urge the hon. Member to ask his supplementary in a pointed manner keeping in mind the provisions that judicial situations have to be addressed in a delicate manner.

SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR: Sir, I am saying this with delicateness.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Hon. Member, you are making reference to an individual who is not a Member of the House. You are making reference on which hon. President has issued the warrant of appointment. The Supreme Court has already taken a view on that.

SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR: Whatever be it, mistakes happen.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Minister.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Hon. Chairman, Sir, you have very rightly made the observation that there are certain sensitive matters which we have to bear in mind when we speak in this august House. ... (Interruptions)... You have not been called by the Chairman to speak. ... (Interruptions)... Sir, a question is raised by the hon. Member. He was a senior bureaucrat. So, I expect that he need not be told about rules, regulations and decorum. However, his question was very specific. He was asking about the conflict between Judiciary and Executive. Now, this is a vague kind of question in a way whether there are differences of opinion. That is very much part of democracy. Within a family and within a political party also, there are differences of opinion. So, when there are differences of opinion, there are ways to get solutions to them also. His question was not anything which he wanted to know from the Government in terms of any figures, facts, etc.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, second supplementary please.

SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR: Sir, the Minister has not replied correctly. I asked for sharp points of difference, not conflict. So, don't put words in my mouth. I asked for sharp points of difference that have not been responded to.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister.

SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR: And, Sir, one more to this is, he has mentioned about 127 proposals of High Court Judges that are lying vacant. When would these be taken up? Eighteen proposals have been rejected.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, while I am speaking in this House today, there are 210 vacancies in various High Courts. In terms of the numbers of the vacancies, I can say that once the names are recommended by the Collegium, three-member Collegium in the High Court, then it proceeds as per the laid down guidelines in the Memorandum of Procedure. So, Sir, in respect of these 210 names -- he is asking about the vacancies -- we have not received the proposal. So, there is no question of any sharp differences.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sushil Kumar Modi.

श्री सुशील कुमार मोदी: सभापित महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही है कि 6 जनवरी, 2023 को भारत सरकार ने चीफ जस्टिस ऑफ इंडिया को एक पत्र लिखा है, जिसमें यह आग्रह किया गया है कि सर्च-कम-इवैल्युएशन कमेटी में भारत सरकार एवं राज्य सरकारों का प्रतिनिधि रखा जाए, जिससे कॉलेजियम द्वारा जजों की नियुक्ति की जा सके? यदि हाँ, तो उसकी क्या स्थिति है?

श्री किरेन रिजिजु: सर, आपको इस चीज़ के बारे में विदित होगा कि जब 2015 में सुप्रीम कोर्ट के काँस्टिट्यूशन बेंच ने इस हाउस के द्वारा यूनैनिमस्ली पारित किए गए एनजेएसी और 99<sup>th</sup> काँस्टिट्यूशन अमेंडमेंट एक्ट, दोनों को स्ट्राइक डाउन किया था, तो उसमें कुछ ऑब्ज़र्वेशंस किए गए थे और कुछ डायरेक्शंस दिए गए थे। उस डायरेक्शन में यह क्लियरली लिखा गया है कि एग्ज़िस्टिंग एमओपी को सप्लिमेंट किया जाए, इम्प्रोवाइज़ किया जाए। उसी में यह भी कहा गया कि सरकार को कॉलेजियम के साथ पहल करनी चाहिए। उसको फॉलो अप करते हुए मैंने एक पत्र लिखा, लेकिन उस पत्र को कुछ समाचार पत्रों में या किसी एक फोरम में गलत तरीके से पेश किया गया। सर, अगर हम लोग यहाँ न्यूज़पेपर के आधार पर बात करेंगे तो यह ठीक नहीं रहेगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, my question is very simple but very important. Would the Government consider the possibilities of introducing the reservation policy in the appointment of judges?

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, as per the existing policy and provision, there is no reservation in the Indian Judiciary. However, I have already reminded all the hon. Judges, especially, the Collegium members, to keep in mind while recommending the names, to include the members from backward communities, women and other categories which are not represented adequately in the Indian Judiciary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri K.T.S. Tulsi.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Hon. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. This is an important issue and I want to place before this House and before the Minister the statement made by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar with regard to the appointment of Judges. It is very important. In this statement, Dr. Ambedkar says: "With regard to the question of concurrence of the Chief Justice, it seems to me that those who advocate that proposition seem to rely implicitly both on the impartiality of the Chief Justice and the soundness of his judgment. I personally feel no doubt that the Chief Justice is an eminent person. But after all the Chief Justice is a man with all the failings, all the sentiments and all the prejudices which we as common people have; and I think, to allow the Chief Justice practically a veto upon the appointment of judges is really to transfer the authority to the Chief Justice which we are not prepared to veto."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your question, Sir.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Then there is Justice Krishna lyer, who has expressed himself and this is in public domain.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question to the hon. Minister?

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: My second question with regard to the same issue is the quotation from Justice Krishna lyer on the appointment of Judges. Justice Krishna lyer says: "There is no structure to hear the public in the process of selection. No principle is laid down, no investigation is made, and a sort of anarchy prevails." Is that right?

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, I share and endorse the sentiments made by the hon. Member Tulsiji and also what he has quoted from the debates of the Constituent Assembly, especially, Dr. B.R. Ambedkarji. However, we all know how the provisions of the Constitution would change, especially, in the Second Judges Case which is known as the Advocates-on-Record Association vs. Union of India Case and that where the word consultation was translated and changed as concurrence and further the Presidential Reference was made to seek clarification on the exact meaning of the consultation. It was elaborated and further expanded in 1998 by introducing the Collegium system. So, what was transpired in the Constituent

Assembly and what is being introduced which we still practice, there is a big shift. But, however, since we are not discussing about the judicial appointments and matters related to, it will be difficult to respond to the quotes which the hon. Member has made, especially, about Justice Krishna lyer and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question No. 79.

# Operationalisation of fleet mode power reactors

\*79. SHRI MUZIBULLA KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of 'fleet mode' nuclear power reactors constructed and under construction, their capacity, location, estimated targets on a year-wise basis;
- (b) the details of blueprint to be adopted for the operation of these power reactors across States;
- (c) whether Government has introduced Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) for carrying out commercial activities at these power reactors; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) The Government has accorded administrative approval and financial sanction for 10 indigenous Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors of 700 MW each in fleet mode. Presently, pre-project activities at the sites and procurement of long delivery items are underway. The details are as follows:

State	Location	Project	Capacity	Expected
			(MW)	Completion
Karnataka	Kaiga	Kaiga-5&6	2 X 700	By 2031 in a
Haryana	Gorakhpur	GHAVP-3&4	2 X 700	phased
Madhya Pradesh	Chutka	Chutka-1&2	2 X 700	manner.

Rajasthan	Mahi	Mahi 1&2	Banswara-	2 X 700
najastilari	Banswara	Mahi 3&4	Banswara-	2 X 700

- (b) On completion, these nuclear power plants will be operated in accordance with the requirements laid by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB).
- (c) No, Sir. For all the Indian made PHWRs, Indian industry is a significant partner. A large quantity of equipment and system components, including instrumentation and control systems are made and supplied by Indian industry.
- (d) The present policy puts Atomic Energy in the list of prohibited sectors. Government of India has amended the Atomic Energy Act 1962 in 2015 to enable Joint Ventures with public sector undertakings to enhance atomic energy production. The sanction of these projects envisage assistance in the form of equity through Government budgetary support.
- श्री मुजीबुल्ला खान: सभापित महोदय, राज्य सभा में आने के बाद पहला तारांकित प्रश्न मेरे भाग्य में आया है। यह मेरा सौभाग्य है कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी आज सदन में मौजूद हैं, उनकी उपस्थिति में मुझे प्रश्न पूछने का मौका मिला है। महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, कर्णाटक और हिरयाणा में जो पावर रिएक्टर्स चल रहे हैं, मंत्री जी ने उनके बारे में उत्तर दिया है कि ये रिएक्टर्स वर्ष 2031 तक कम्प्लीट होंगे। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ये प्रोग्राम्स कब शुरू हुए थे, रिएक्टर्स का काम किस वर्ष में शुरू हुआ था और उनको पूरा करने के लिए कब समय फिक्स किया गया है? इस बीच यदि ज्यादा समय लग गया है तो हमारा कितना पैसा एक्स्ट्रा लगा और नुकसान कितना हो रहा है?
- डा. जितेन्द्र सिंह: सभापित महोदय, आदरणीय सदस्य का अभिनंदन है। उन्होंने जो प्रश्न किया है उसका उत्तर उनको उपलब्ध करा दिया गया है, लेकिन इसमें कोई अनावश्यक विलम्ब नहीं हुआ है। वास्तविकता यह है कि वर्ष 2017 में मंत्रिमंडल की ओर से स्वीकृति दी गई थी और कुल मिलाकर 1 लाख, 5 हज़ार करोड़ रुपये की लागत से ये सारे प्रोजेक्ट्स बनने हैं, जिनमें दो रिएक्टर्स कर्णाटक में, दो हरियाणा में, दो मध्य प्रदेश और दो राजस्थान में बनने हैं। वर्ष 2031 की जो लास्ट डेड लाइन है, वह फेज्ड मैनर में है, उसका अर्थ यह नहीं है कि सारा फंक्शन उसी साल में होगा। धीरे-धीरे फेज़ेज़ में यह काम चलेगा, लेकिन इसकी निरंतर प्रगति हो रही है, क्योंकि वर्ष 2014 के बाद प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हमने अनेकों ऐसे कारण, जो पहले विलम्ब पैदा करते थे, उनकी भी चिंता की है। इसीलिए आपको जानकर खुशी होगी और आदरणीय सदस्य को भी खुशी होगी कि वर्ष 2013-14 में जब यह सरकार आयी थी, तब हमारे यहां एटॉमिक

एनर्जी का जेनरेशन कुल मिलाकर 35,333 मिलियन यूनिट्स था, जो आज बढ़कर 47,112 मिलियन यूनिट्स हो गया, अर्थात् 60-65 वर्ष में हम केवल 35 हज़ार तक पहुंचे थे और आठ वर्ष में उसमें 12 हज़ार का इज़ाफ़ा हुआ है। यह इसलिए संभव हुआ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के द्वारा अनेकों ऐसे निर्णय लिए गए, जो आउट ऑफ बॉक्स थे, पाथ ब्रेकिंग थे, उदाहरण के तौर पर 3 हज़ार करोड़ रुपये का बजट रखा गया exclusively for atomic energy for ten years.

इसके अतिरिक्त यह तय किया गया कि हमारी जेनरेशन कैपेसिटी वर्ष 2024-25 तक बढ़ कर तीन गुना हो जाएगी। अकसर हमारे रिएक्टर प्लांट्स, न्यूक्लियर प्लांट्स दक्षिण के कुछ राज्यों तक या पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र में सीमित थे, उनको देश के दूसरे हिस्सों में ले जाने का काम भी शुरू हुआ। जहां हम खड़े हैं, इससे करीब 150 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर हरियाणा में गोरखपुर नाम के स्थान पर हमारा अगला प्रोजेक्ट अगले दो वर्ष के भीतर फंक्शनल हो जाएगा। इसके अतिरिक्त पहली बार इस सरकार के द्वारा हुआ कि वर्ष 2017 में जिस साल ये प्रोजेक्ट्स अपूव हुए हैं, उसी साल 'आत्मिर्नर्भर' के मंत्र पर आधारित दस इंडिजिनस प्रोजेक्ट्स इन अ बल्क अपूव किए गए। इतना ही नहीं हमें फाइनेंशियल कंस्ट्रेंट्स की दिक्कत आती थी। जिस प्रकार पहली बार प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी ने अंतरिक्ष को प्राइवेट पार्टिसिपेशन के लिए खोल दिया और एक बड़ा क्रांतिकारी निर्णय हुआ, उसी प्रकार परमाणु ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में भी ज्वाइंट वेंचर्स के लिए वर्ष 2017 में खोल दिया गया। मुझे इस सदन के साथ यह बात साझा करते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि वर्तमान में हम इस प्रकार के दो ज्वाइंट वेंचर्स में काफी अच्छी तरह से प्रगति कर रहे हैं। पहला हमारा एनटीपीसी (नेशनल थर्मल पावर कॉरपोरेशन) के साथ है और दूसरा इंडियन ऑयल कॉरपोरेशन के साथ है। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि यदि आप मुझे कहें, तो मैं कुछ और जवाब भी दे सकता हूं, लेकिन समय की मर्यादा रहेगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, second supplementary.

श्री मुजीबुल्ला खान: मान्यवर, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारे ज्वांइट वेंचर में जो पीपीपी मोड में किया गया है, उसमें कौन-कौन हमारे पार्टनर्स हैं और इन पार्टनर्स के आने के बाद हम लोगों ने कितनी सफलता हासिल की है?

डा. जितेन्द्र सिंह : माननीय सदस्य, क्या आप अपना सवाल एक बार दोहराएंगे?

श्री मुजीबुल्ला खान: मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि पीपीपी में ज्वाइंट वेंचर्स में कौन-कौन पार्टनर्स हैं?

डा. जितेन्द्र सिंह: शायद, मेरे समझने में... It is not PPP model. अभी हमने joint venture, for the time being, with the public sector units खोला है, शायद आगे जाकर उस पर विचार हो। अभी तक यह पूरी गोपनीयता के साथ काम करता था। वर्ष 2017 में प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में एक निर्णय लेकर joint ventures with public sector units - एनटीपीसी और इंडियन ऑयल कॉरपोरेशन दोनों ही पब्लिक सेक्टर्स हैं - पहले चरण में हमने इस तरह का प्रयोग किया और फिर इसके अनुभव से आगे बढ़ने का प्रयास रहेगा।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, my question is completely non-political and I expect a completely non-political answer. I would like the hon. Minister to take the House into confidence: What is the status of negotiations with the French, which has been going on for a long time for the construction of six 1,600 megawatt reactors at Jaitapur in Maharashtra?

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, the hon. Member has desired a non-political response, but the question itself is laced in politics because much of the conflict of the views on the two sides happened because of certain geo-political reasons, but we are very earnestly trying to sort it out and we are moving forward.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 80. Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar; absent. Any supplementaries?

\*80. [The questioner was absent.]

# Status of pendency of cases in High Courts and Supreme Court

\*80. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:-

- (a) the details of pendency of cases in the Supreme Court, as on 1st February, 2023;
- (b) the details of pendency of cases in the High Court of States across the country, as on 1st February, 2023; and
- (c) the details of the steps/plan/measures that are being taken by Government to reduce/minimize the pendency of cases in the Supreme Court as well as High Courts of States across the country?

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

#### Statement

(a) As per the information provided by the Supreme Court of India on its official website, there are 69,511 cases pending in the Supreme Court as on 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2023.

- (b) There are 59,87,477 cases pending in the High Courts across the country as per the information available on National Judicial Data Grid(NJDG) on 1st February, 2023. The detailed statement on High Court-wise pendency of cases as on 1st February, 2023 is placed at ANNEXURE.
- (c) The disposal of pending cases in the Supreme Court and High Courts lies exclusively within the domain of the judiciary. The Central Government has no direct role in the matter.

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

The major steps taken under various initiatives of the Department of Justice to assist in reducing/minimizing the pendency of cases in the courts and their outcomes are as follows:

- i. Improving infrastructure for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts: As on date, Rs. 9490.45 crores have been released since the inception of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for the Judiciary in 1993-94. The number of court halls has increased from 15,818 as on 30.06.2014 to 21,245 as on 30.01.2023, and number of residential units has increased from 10,211 as on 30.06.2014 to 18,726 as on 30.01.2023, under this scheme. In addition, 2,780 court halls and 1652 residential units are under construction (as per NyayaVikas Portal). The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary has been extended till 2025-26 at a total cost of Rs. 9,000 crores, out of which the central share will be Rs. 5,307 crores. Besides, the construction of court halls and residential units, it would also cover the construction of lawyer's halls, toilet complexes, and digital computer rooms.
- ii. Leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for improved justice delivery: The Government has been implementing the e-Courts Mission

Mode Project throughout the country for information and communication technology enablement of district and subordinate courts. The number of computerised district & subordinate courts has increased to 18,735 so far. WAN connectivity has been provided to 99.4% of court complexes. New and user-friendly version of Case Information Software has been developed and deployed at all the computerized district and subordinate courts. All stakeholders, including judicial officers can access information relating to judicial proceedings/decisions of computerized district & subordinate courts and high courts on the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG). As on 02.02.2023, litigants can access the case status of over 22.09crore cases and 20.43crore orders/judgments pertaining to these courts. eCourts services such as details of case registration, cause list, case status, daily orders & final judgments are available to litigants and advocates through the eCourts web portal, Judicial Service Centers (JSC) in all computerized courts, the eCourtsMobile App, email service, and SMS push, and pull services. A video conferencing facility has been enabled between 3,240 court complexes and 1,272 corresponding jails. With a view to handling the COVID-19 challenges better and making the transition to virtual hearings smoother, 619 e-SewaKendras have been set up at court complexes to facilitate lawyers and litigants needing assistance ranging from case status, getting judgments/orders, court/case-related information, and efiling facilities. Rs. 5.01 crore has been allocated for providing equipment in video conferencing cabins in various court complexes to facilitate virtual hearings. Rs. 12.12 crore has been allocated for 1,732 help desk counters for efiling in various court complexes.

21 virtual courts have been set up in 17 States/UTs viz. Delhi (2), Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala (2), Maharashtra (2), Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jammu & Kashmir (2), Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Meghalaya, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tripura, West Bengal, and Rajasthan to try traffic offences. As on 02.01.2023, these courts have handled more than 2.40 crore cases and realized more than Rs. 347.86 crore in fines.

Video conferencing emerged as the mainstay of the courts during the Covid lockdown period as physical hearings and normal court proceedings in the congregational mode were not possible. Since Covid lockdown began, the district courts heard 1,82,20,040 cases while the high courts heard 77,01,697 cases (total 2.59crore) via video conferencing till 30.12.2022. The Supreme Court had 3,79,954 hearings since the lockdown period upto 24.12.2022.

Filling up of vacant positions in Supreme Court, High Courts and District and Subordinate Courts: From 01.05.2014 to 06.02.2023, 52 Judges were appointed in Supreme Court. 870 new judges were appointed and 626 additional judges were made permanent in the high courts. Sanctioned strength of Judges of High Courts has been increased from 906 in May, 2014 to 1108 currently. sanctioned and working strength of judicial officers in district and subordinate courts has increased as follow:

As on	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
31.12.2013	19,518	15,115
06.02.2023	25,135	19,376

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

- iv. Reduction in Pendency through / follow up by Arrears Committees: In pursuance of a Resolution passed in Chief Justices' Conference held in April, 2015, Arrears Committees have been set up in all 25 High Courts to clear cases pending for more than five years. Arrears Committees have been set up under District courts as well. Arrears Committee has been constituted in the Supreme Court to formulate steps to reduce pendency of cases in high courts and district courts. In the past, Minister of Law & Justice has taken up the matter with the Chief Justices of High Courts and the Chief Ministers of states drawing their attention to the cases pending for more than five years and to take up pendency reduction campaign. The Department of Justice has developed an online portal for reporting by all High Courts on the compliance of Arrears Eradication Scheme guidelines of the Malimath Committee Report.
- V. Initiatives to Fast Track Special Type of Cases: The Fourteenth Finance Commission endorsed the proposal of the Government to strengthen the judicial system in states which included, inter-alia, establishing Fast Track Courts for cases of heinous crimes; cases involving senior citizens, women, children etc., and urged the State Governments to use the additional fiscal space provided in the form of enhanced tax devolution form 32% to 42% to meet such requirements. As on 31.12.2022, 848 Fast Track Courts are functional for heinous crimes, crimes against women, and children etc. To fast track criminal cases involving elected MPs / MLAs, ten (10) Special Courts are functional in nine (9) States/UTs (1 each in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, West

Bengal, and 2 in NCT of Delhi). Further, the central government has approved a scheme for setting up 1023 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) across the country for the expeditious disposal of pending cases of Rape under IPC and crimes under POCSO Act. As on date, 28 States/UTs have joined the scheme. Rs.140 crore was released in the financial year 2019-20, Rs. 160 crore has been released during the financial year 2020-21 and Rs. 134.557 crore has been released during the financial year 2021-22 for the scheme Rs. 186.93 crore has been released during currant FY upto December, 2022. 768 FTSC are functional including 418 exclusive POCSO Courts, which disposed more than 1,37,000 cases as on 31.12.2022.

- vi. In addition, to reduce pendency and unclogging of the courts, the Government has recently amended various laws like the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Act, 2018, the Commercial Courts (Amendment) Act, 2018, the Specific Relief (Amendment) Act, 2018, the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act, 2019 and the Criminal Laws (Amendment) Act, 2018.
- vii. Emphasis on Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR): Commercial Courts Act, 2015 (as amended on 20<sup>th</sup> August, 2018) stipulates mandatory Pre-institution Mediation and Settlement (PIMS) of commercial disputes. Amendment to the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 has been made by the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act 2015 for expediting the speedy resolution of disputes by prescribing timelines.
- viii. LokAdalat is an important Alternative Disputes Resolution Mechanism available to common people. It is a forum where the disputes/ cases pending in the court of law or at pre-litigation stage are settled/ compromised amicably. Under the Legal Services Authorities (LSA) Act, 1987, an award made by a LokAdalat is deemed to be a decree of a civil court and is final and binding on all parties and no appeal lies against thereto before any court. In order to reduce the pendency of cases in courts and also to settle the disputes at pre-litigation stage, LokAdalats are organized by Legal Services Institutions at such intervals as it deems fit. LokAdalat is not a permanent establishment. However, as per Section 19 of the LSA Act, 1987, LokAdalats are organized by Legal Services Institutions as per requirement. National LokAdalats are organized simultaneously in all Taluks, Districts and High Courts on a pre-fixed date.

The details of the case disposed off in LokAdalats during the last two years are as under:-

Years	Pre-litigation Cases	Pending Cases	Grand Total
2021	72,06,294	55,81,743	1,27,88,037
2022	3,10,15,215	1,09,10,795	4,19,26,010
Total	3,82,21,509	1,64,92,538	5,47,14,047

ix. The Government launched the Tele-Law programme in 2017, which provided an effective and reliable e-interface platform connecting the needy and disadvantaged sections seeking legal advice and consultation with panel lawyers via video conferencing, telephone and chat facilities available at the Common Service Centres (CSCs) situated in Gram Panchayat and through Tele-Law mobile App.

Category	Total Advice Enabled	%
SC	10,00,641	31.62 %
ST	5,62,169	17.77 %
OBC	9,26,006	29.26 %
Women	10,59,373	33.48 %
General	6,75,574	21.35 %
As on 31 <sup>st</sup> January, 2023	31,64,390	

x. Efforts have been made to institutionalize pro bono culture and pro bono lawyering the country. A technological framework has been put in place where advocates volunteering to give their time and services for pro bono work can register as Pro Bono Advocates on NyayaBandhu (Android &iOS and Apps). NyayaBandhu Services also available on UMANG Platform. Pro Bono Panel of advocates have been initiated in 21 High Courts at the State level. Pro Bono Clubs have been started in 69 select Laws Schools to instill Pro Bono culture in budding lawyers.

Sr No.	High Court	Both
1	Allahabad High Court	1030185
2	High Court Of Rajasthan	640267
3	Bombay High Court	620586
4	Madras High Court	550926
5	High Court of Punjab and Haryana	445056

6	High Court of Madhya Pradesh	431727
7	High Court of Karnataka	304556
8	High Court for State of Telangana	253358
9	High Court of Andhra Pradesh	241465
10	Patna High Court	213158
11	Calcutta High Court	206720
12	High Court of Kerala	195349
13	High Court of Gujarat	161036
14	Orissa High Court	160451
15	High Court of Delhi	106078
16	High Court Of Chhattisgarh	91683
17	High Court of Himachal Pradesh	91189
18	High Court of Jharkhand	86881
19	Gauhati High Court	58501
20	High Court of Uttarakhand	45554
21	High Court of Jammu and Kashmir	45052
22	High Court of Manipur	4884
23	High Court of Tripura	1469
24	High Court of Meghalaya	1175
25	High Court of Sikkim	171
	Total	5987477

Source: - National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG)

श्री दिनेशचंद्र जेमलभाई अनावाडीया : सभापित महोदय, मैं गुजरात से आता हूं और आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि फरवरी, 2023 की स्थिति में गुजरात के उच्च न्यायालयों में विलंबित मामलों का ब्यौरा दें।

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, तो मैं गुजरात के बारे में बताना चाहूंगा कि गुजरात के अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों में 14 लाख, 47 हज़ार, 459 मुकदमें लंबित हैं। जहां तक गुजरात में आपके जिले के मामले में ....

**श्री सभापति** : डा. अमी याज्ञिक।

DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Law Minister that there are about 63 lakh cases in India which are pending due to non-availability of legal counsel to them. I would like to ask the hon. Law Minister, does the Government intend to

expand the panel of lawyers appointed by the National Legal Services Authority to provide free legal aid to wider range of these eligible litigants who do not have representation by a lawyer?

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल: सभापित महोदय, विधिक सलाह के लिए नालसा, सालसा, डलसा और ताल्लुक स्तर पर जो वंचित हैं, शोषित हैं, पीड़ित हैं, महिलाएं हैं, दिव्यांग लोग हैं, एससी के लोग हैं, एसटी के लोग हैं, माइनॉरिटी के लोग हैं, जो आर्थिक रूप से विपन्न हैं, उनके लिए हम लोग विधिक सलाह दे रहे हैं, प्रो बोनो स्कीम है, न्याय बंधु की स्कीम है और टेली लॉ की स्कीम है।

DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Sir, it was not audible. My question is: Will NALSA appoint more lawyers for these kinds of people?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sir, it was not audible, but response is there.

DR. AMEE YAJNIK: I think the answer was not correct.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can get in touch with the hon. Minister.

DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Sir, the intention has to come from the hon. Law Minister.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): Sir, there have been panel lawyers and the para legal volunteers; they are being expanded, and we have already stated that from last year, we are even giving free legal aids for providing pro bono services. The fees is provided by the Government. This is a great effort to ensure that poor people get justice at a very, very cheap rate or free, of course, if possible.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It required a high decibel response. Now, Dr. Santanu Sen.

DR. SANTANU SEN: Sir, as a law abiding citizen, I am really worried because there is a prevailing public perception because of certain events and certain statements that our Government is trying to have a direct control over the judiciary. My question before my learned Minister is: What step is being taken by your Government to clear this confusion amongst the common people at large?

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल: सभापित महोदय, जैसा आपने ही अपने विचार व्यक्त करते हुए कहा था कि डेमोक्रेसी के तीन पिलर हैं - कार्यपालिका, विधायिका और न्यायपालिका। तीनों के अपने अधिकार हैं, तीनों के कर्तव्य हैं और कोई भी लक्ष्मण रेखा का उल्लंघन नहीं करता है, इसलिए हम

सभी लोग अपनी सीमाओं में काम करते हैं। कुल मिलाकर हमारा उद्देश्य यह है कि अंतिम व्यक्ति को न्याय मिल सके।

श्री सभापति : क्वेश्चन नम्बर 81, श्री जावेद अली खान।

# Weightage percentage of items under AICPIN

\*81. SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of items included under All India Consumer Price Index (AICPIN) for Government employees along with their respective weightage percentage during January to June, 2021, July to December, 2021 and January to June, 2022, month-wise and item- wise;
- (b) the details of items included under AICPIN for Government employees along with their respective weightage percentage during January to June 2015, July to December, 2015, January to June, 2016, and July to December, 2016, month-wise and item-wise; and
- (c) the details of same during January to June 2011, July to December, 2011, January to June, 2012 and July to December, 2013, item-wise, month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

(a) to (c) The Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) are used for regulation of dearness allowance and Wages of workers and employees belonging to Central Government, State Governments, Public Sector. The base year of the CPI-IW was updated from 2001=100 to 2016=100 in September, 2020. CPI-IW with base year 2001=100 and base year 2016=100 have 392 and 465 items respectively. The existing series of CPI-IW has base year 2016=100. These items are in six groups and weights as under:-

SI.	Groups	CPI-IW Base year	CPI-IW Base year
No.		2016=100 (Weight %)	2001=100 (Weight %)
1	Food & Beverages	39.20	46.20

2	Pan, Supari, Tobacco		2.27
	& Intoxicants	<b>1.</b> 80	
3	Clothing & Footwear	5.95	6.57
4	Housing	17.75	15.27
5	Fuel & Light	5.49	6.43
6	Miscellaneous	29.81	23.26
	Total	100.00	100.00

श्री जावेद अली खान: माननीय सभापति जी, आप भी मेरे प्रश्न का भाग (क) देखिए।

أجناب جاوید علی خان: مانئے سبھاپتی جی، آپ بھی میرے سوال کا بھاگ (اے) دیکھئیے۔

श्री सभापति : आप प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री जावेद अली खान: पूछूंगा तो तब, जब वे जवाब देंगे। भाग (क) के जवाब में एक शब्द भी नहीं लिखा गया है।

<sup>†</sup>جناب جاوید علی خان: مانئے سبھاپتی جی پوچھونگا تو تب، جب وہ جواب دیں گے۔ بھاگ (اے) کے جواب میں ایک شبد بھی نہیں لکھا گیا ہے۔

श्री सभापति : ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर।

श्री जावेद अली खान: सर, मेरा सवाल तो सुन लीजिए। बहरहाल, वे बाद में मुझे बता देंगे या दोबारा पटल पर रख देंगे।

<sup>†</sup>جناب جاوید علی خان: سر، میرا سوال تو سُن لیجیئے۔ بہرحال، وہ بعد میں مجھے بتادیں گے یا دوبارہ پٹل پر رکھ دیں گے۔

श्री सभापति : पटल पर रखा था, अब बताएंगे।

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: माननीय सभापित महोदय, हमारे जो माननीय सदस्य हैं, उनका स्पेसिफिक प्रश्न था कि ऑल इंडिया कन्ज़्यूमर प्राइस इंडेक्स जो सरकार तय करती है, उसमें वेटेज के मानक क्या हैं? मैं उनको यह बताना चाहूंगा कि इसके जो मानक हैं, 1941 से प्रक्रिया शुरू हुई है और श्रम मंत्रालय के द्वारा 2016 के इंडेक्स को बनाया गया है। हमने 2016 का जो इंडेक्स बनाया, उसमें मानकों में वृद्धि की है। उसमें यूनियन और स्टेट की जो संख्या थी, उसको 25 से बढ़ाकर

<sup>†</sup> Transliteration in Urdu script.

28 किया है। सेंटर्स का कवरेज जो 78 था, उसको बढ़ाकर 88 किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त उसके कवरेज के जो क्षेत्र थे, उनको भी हमने इन्क्रीज़ किया है। इसके साथ ही साथ सेम्पल साइज़ को भी बढ़ाया है। ये जो मानक इकट्ठे किए जाते हैं, ये मानक औद्योगिक जगत के जो सात क्षेत्र हैं, उन विभिन्न क्षेत्रों से किए जाते हैं। उसमें पहले 392 कमोडिटीज़ थीं, अब उनको बढ़ाकर 465 किया गया है और उसके द्वारा ही इस वेज का निर्धारण होता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask your second supplementary.

श्री जावेद अली खान: सभापति महोदय, अगर आप मेरे प्रश्न से और उत्तर से संतुष्ट हैं, तो फिर मजबूरी में मुझे भी संतुष्ट होना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि आपका आदेश तो सिर माथे है।

सभापित महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वित्त मंत्रालय के अनुसार मई, 2022 में, जो थोक मूल्य सूचाकांक डब्ल्यूपीआई महंगाई का था, वह पिछले 30 वर्षों में सबसे अधिक था, लेकिन जो हमारा लेबर ब्यूरो है, उसके अनुसार महंगाई भत्ता 3 से 4 प्रतिशत तक ही बढ़ रहा है। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि आइटम्स का वेटेज परसेंटेज तय करने में क्या हर बार उसे कुछ घटाया-बढ़ाया जाता है, ताकि महंगाई भत्ता कम देना पड़े?

<sup>†</sup>جناب جاوید علی خان: مانئے سبھاپتی جی، اگر آپ میرے سوال سے اور جواب سے مطمئن ہیں، تو پھر مجبوری میں مجھے بھی مطمئن ہونا پڑے گا، کیوں کہ آپ کا آدیش تو سر ماتھے ہے۔ سبھاپتی مہودے، میں مانیئے منتری جی سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ وزارت مالیات کے مطابق مئی، 2022 میں جو تھوک قیمت سوچاکانک ڈبلیو پی آئی مہنگائی کا تھا، وہ پچھلے 30 سالوں میں سب سے زیادہ تھا، لیکن جو ہمارا لیبر بیورو ہے، اس کے مطابق مہنگائی بھتہ 3 سے 4 فیصد تک ہی بڑھ رہا ہے۔ کیا مانیئے منتری جی یہ بتانے کا کشٹھ کریں گے کہ آئٹمس کا ویٹیج فیصد طے کرنے میں کیا ہر بار اسے کچھ گھٹایا جاتا ہے، تاکہ مہنگائی بھتہ کم دینا پڑے؟

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: सर, मुझे लगता है कि सरकार बहुत पारदर्शिता के साथ कार्य करती है और हमने उस पारदर्शिता को बढ़ाने के लिए मानकों के स्थान, सैम्पल का साइज़ और सारी संख्याओं को बढ़ाया है, जो मेरे पूर्व उत्तर में दिया गया है। ये मानक 1941 से लगातार किये जा रहे हैं। उस पारदर्शी प्रक्रिया को हम पूरी तरह से सबके सामने रखते हैं। अगर माननीय सदस्य को कोई और आशंका है, तो कभी भी वे व्यक्तिगत रूप से आकर मुझसे पूछ सकते हैं।

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Sir, regarding the all-India consumer price index, it was started in 1936. Subsequently, in 1960, it was revised by a Committee. Then, in 1980 also it was revised by a Committee, by Dr. Seal and Rath. It is a long 40 years and no committee has been formed to revise this index. I request the hon. Minister to revise this index. This is the right time to form that committee and have it revised.

<sup>†</sup> Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: माननीय सभापति जी, यह माननीय सदस्य का सुझाव है और लेबर ब्यूरों के द्वारा इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 82 by Shir K.R. Suresh Reddy; the hon. Member is absent. Any Supplementary?

\* 82. [The questioner was absent.]

## Customized programmes to upskill manpower in tourism sector

- \*82. SHRI K.R. SURESH REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Government feels that the success of the hospitality industry depends on skilled manpower;
- (b) if so, the initiatives taken/proposed to be taken by Government to come out with customised programmes to upskill people in the tourism sector; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

### Statement

- (a) Yes, Sir. Skilled manpower is one of the major factors for the success of hospitality industry.
- (b) Skill programmes of hospitality education is a regular and ongoing initiative of Ministry of Tourism. Hospitality education is imparted by the Institutes affiliated with National Council for Hotel Management & Catering Technology (NCHMCT), an apex body under the aegis of Ministry of Tourism, Government of India. It has 93 educational Chapters through which run 11 regular courses such as Under Graduate (UG), Post Graduate (PG), Diploma and Certificate Courses. Two UG and PG programmes courses are also offered by Indian Culinary Institute at Tirupati and Noida.

List of regular courses run by premier academic institutions affiliated with NCHMCT is placed at **Annexure**.

Further, another Institute, named, Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (IITTM) (5 centres) as a pioneer Institute in the field of travel and tourism education and training. It provides specialized training and education for tourism and travel industry. It currently offers a two-year full time MBA (Tourism and Travel Management) and three- year full time BBA (Tourism and Travel) programme including short- term Skill Development Programmes/Courses. In addition, National Institute of Water Sports (NIWS), Goa, incorporated in IITTM, also imparts education/ training, research and consultancy, and also leisure water sports promotion in India like OBM Maintenance, FRP Boat Repair, Tiller Controlled Powerboat Handling, Remote control Powerboat Handling, Life Saving Techniques, Surf Life Saving techniques, etc. It also conducts some skill based courses like windsurfing, sailing, water skiing, kayaking, etc.

Besides above, Ministry of Tourism provides various short term skill courses for semi-skilled/unskilled the field of Hospitality and Tourism in unorganised/organised sector under "Capacity Building for Service Providers" (CBSP) Scheme to provide education, training and certification to tourism service providers at every level. These programmes are implemented through Central Institutes of Hotel Management (CIHMs), State of Institutes of Hotel Management (SIHMs), Food Craft Institutes (FCIs), State Tourism Departments/Development Corporations, Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (IITTM), Indian Culinary Institute (ICI), other Government Institutes and empanelled private sector institutes.

Under CBSP Scheme, Ministry of Tourism also conducts various short term skill development training programmes.

The following skilling, re-skilling and up-skilling programmes are conducted under CBSP Scheme: -

- i. Hunar Se Rozgar Tak (HSRT) (Skilling Programme):- 'Hunar Se Rozgar Tak' Programmes under CBSP Scheme are compliant with the Common Norms notified by Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE), Government of India for various Ministries for implementing skilling programmes. The programme presently offers a total of eleven short duration courses in hospitality and tourism sector, such as:
  - a) Multi Cuisine Cook
  - b) Food & Beverage Service
  - c) Room Attendant
  - d) Front Office Associate

- e) Laundry Machine Operator
- f) Kitchen Steward
- g) Home Delivery Boy
- h) Traditional Snack & Savory Maker
- i) Unarmed Security Guards
- j) Heritage Guide
- k) Tour Guide
- ii. Entrepreneurship Programme (Up-skilling):- This programme was launched with the objective to facilitate micro and small business start-ups under the scheme of 'Capacity Building for Service providers'. Five 150-hour courses are offered under this programme in following trades:
  - a) Cook Tandoor
  - b) Barman
  - c) Baker
  - d) Homestay (Multi-Skilled Caretaker)
  - e) Halwai Indian Sweets
- iii. Skill Testing & Certification (Re-skilling): This programme is for the existing service providers to test and certify them in four hospitality trades, viz.
  - a) Food Production
  - b) F&B Service
  - c) Bakery & Patisserie
  - d) Housekeeping Utility
- iv. Tourism Adventure Courses (Re-skilling):- From the financial year 2018-19, Ministry of Tourism introduced Tourism Adventure and Escort courses with the objective to develop capacity in youth to promote regional based specially structured adventure skill. The courses are:
  - a) Parasailing
  - b) Trekking
  - c) Hot Air Ballooning
  - d) Tourism Escort

These courses are conducted by Indian Institute of Tourism & Travel Management (IITTM) through Indian Institute of Skilling and Mountaineering (IISM), Gulmarg, Jammu & Kashmir.

- v. Linguistic Tourist Facilitators (Up-skilling):- To create trained manpower in different foreign languages, 6-week language courses in German, French, Japanese, Chinese, Vietnamese, Thai and other languages are conducted.
- vi. Incredible India Tourist Facilitator Course (IITFC):- Ministry of Tourism conducts Incredible India Tourist Facilitator Course (IITFC) in an online mode. The course is imparted at basic and advance level (heritage and adventure). In addition, spoken language and refresher courses are also taught.
- vii. **Tourism Awareness / Sensitization programme:** This programme is conducted for existing service providers.
- viii. **Destination Based Skill Development:** In order to scale-up the skilling programme under CBSP Scheme in a big way, Ministry of Tourism initiated Destination Based Skill Development training programme from 2019-20 with the objective to bring in an all-encompassing training plan at tourist destination itself to sensitize, upgrade and build capacities of all tourist service providers, especially to the people who are residing near tourism sites and destinations. The outcome is geared towards enhancing employability with the expectation that the sector is no longer serviced by any raw hands.
- (c) The question does not arise.

### **Annexure**

List of regular courses run by premier academic institutions affiliated with NCHMCT Under the aegis of Ministry of Tourism, Government of India premier academic institutions affiliated with NCHMCT are running following regular courses:

- 1. M.Sc. (Hospitality and Hotel Administration)
- 2. B.Sc. (Hospitality and Hotel Administration)
- 3. Post Graduate Diploma in Accommodation Operations & Management
- 4. Post Graduate Diploma in Dietetics & Hospital Food Service
- 5. Diploma in Food Production
- 6. Diploma in Food & Beverage Service
- 7. Diploma in Front Office Operation

- 8. Diploma in Housekeeping Operation
- 9. Diploma in Bakery & Confectionery
- 10. Craftsmanship Certificate Course in Food Production & Patisserie
- 11. Craftsmanship Certificate Course in Food & Beverage Service
- 12. BBA Culinary Arts Indian Culinary Institute
- 13. MBA Culinary Arts Indian Culinary Institute

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Q. No. 83 by Dr. Fauzia Khan.

## Death of animals and humans by electrocution in and around forest

- \*83. DR. FAUZIA KHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:
- (a) the number of forest officers employed at each forest and sanctuary under Government;
- (b) the number of deaths of wild animals and humans in the country due to electrocution from illegal electric fences put up by farmers;
- (c) whether Forest Officers take note of such illegal electric fencing during rounds in the forests and if so, the details of the number of illegal electric fences found in and around forest areas; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to prevent deaths of forest animals by electrocuti on from illegal electric fences?

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

#### Statement

- (a) Posting of forest officers in forest areas and sanctuaries is the responsibility of States/UTs. Information relating to the number of forest officers employed in forest areas and sanctuaries is not compiled by the Ministry.
- (b) As per information received from the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB), the number of cases of deaths of wild animals due to electrocution during the last three years are as under:

Year	Number of cases	No. of wild animals died due to
		electrocution
2019	22	23
2020	10	19
2021	16	18

Information relating to deaths of humans in the country due to electrocution is not compiled by the Ministry.

- (c) Management of forests and wildlife is primarily the responsibility of the State/UT Forest Departments. Details relating to electric fences in and around forest areas are not compiled by the Ministry.
- (d) The steps taken by the Government to prevent deaths of forest animals by electrocution include the following:
  - i. The Ministry has issued advisories to States/UTs on management of humanwildlife conflict.
  - ii. The Ministry has issued guidelines on eco-friendly measures to mitigate impact of linear infrastructure in order to assist project agencies in designing linear infrastructure, including electric transmission lines, in a manner that reduces human-animal conflict.
  - iii. The National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) has issued an advisory to States to deal with the mortality of tigers and sympatric species due to electrocution. Regular guidelines/directions/SOPs are issued by NTCA for protection and management of wildlife.
  - iv. Based on analysis of cases in which wild animals have died due to electrocution, WCCB has issued advisories to States/UTs to prevent the death/poaching of wild animals due to electrocution.
  - v. Financial assistance is provided by the Ministry to States/Union Territories under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for activities like creation of awareness, establishment of anti-poaching camps, improvement of habitat etc.

vi. The Ministry has requested user agencies to take necessary steps to comply with Indian Electricity Rules, 1956and to maintain minimum ground clearance for electric transmission lines to prevent deaths of wild animals due to electrocution.

DR. FAUZIA KHAN: Sir, I would like to say to the hon. Minister, through you, that these animals from the forest come into non-forest areas and the farmers, in order to protect their crops, put up these fences and illegally electrify them. Because of that, so many tigers, leopards and even humans are being killed. Since the farmers have to protect their fields, my question to the Government would be: Can they come up with a scheme where DC current fences are given to farmers the way you give solar panels and all that? With this, the farms will also be protected and animals and women also will not be harmed.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: माननीय सभापित महोदय, माननीय सदस्या ने सही कहा है कि दिन-प्रति-दिन हमारे जो ह्यूमन-एनिमल कॉन्फि्लक्ट हो रहे हैं, उसके कारण इस प्रकार की घटनाएं घट रही हैं और उनकी संख्या भी मैंने दी है।

जहां तक आपने सुझाव दिया है, निश्चित रूप से हमारे विभाग के द्वारा 6 फरवरी, 2021 को व्यापक गाइडलाइन्स स्टेट्स को दी गई हैं। हमने सभी राज्यों से कहा है कि जिला स्तर पर, चूंकि विभिन्न प्रकार के डिपार्टमेंट उसके अंतर्गत इन्वॉल्व होते हैं, उनकी कोऑर्डिनेशन कमेटी बनाई जाए। पर्टिकुलर्ली जो हॉट स्पॉट्स हैं, जहां पर सबसे ज्यादा इंसिडेंट्स होते हैं, उनको आइडेंटिफाई किया जाए। हमने वन विभाग के साथ स्थानीय प्रशासन को यह भी कहा है। हम डिस्ट्रिक्ट एडिमिनिस्ट्रेशन के साथ ज्वाइंट पेट्रोलिंग भी कर रहे हैं परन्तु हम जानते हैं कि इसमें जो सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत होती है...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Pointed response, please.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: हम जानते हैं कि इसमें सबसे ज्यादा पब्लिक पार्टिसिपेशन की जरूरत है।कुछ जगहों पर, जहाँ पर विशेष रूप से एलिफेंट्स वगैरह हैं, वहाँ पर हमने अर्ली वॉर्निंग सिस्टम की भी व्यवस्था की है। 6 फरवरी, 2021 की गाइडलाइन में सभी विषयों को पूरे विस्तार से रखा गया है।

DR. FAUZIA KHAN: My question was about having a scheme for DC current...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, please put your second supplementary.

DR. FAUZIA KHAN: My second supplementary is this. In all States, particularly in Maharashtra, this pyramid which is there of the Forest Department where

administrative positions have to be at the top and the executive positions down below, it is being reversed. In executive positions, the people who go to farms, to the forest to actually safeguard it is becoming less and less and administrative positions are being expanded unnecessarily by giving additional charges.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, please reply.

DR. FAUZIA KHAN: So, Sir, I just want to ask the Minister if people don't go to the headquarters, they don't stay at headquarters, what will the Government do about it? This is the reason why all this is happening.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: सभापति महोदय, अगर माननीय महोदया के संज्ञान में अधिकारियों के संबंध में कोई विशेष जानकारी है तो आप हमें निश्चित रूप से उसको दीजिए, ताकि हम कार्रवाई करें।

महोदय, जहाँ तक स्कीम की बात है, तो मैंने अपने पूर्व उत्तर में भी कहा था कि 6 फरवरी, 2021 को हमने स्कीम की एक पूरी व्यापक ऐडवाइज़री जारी की है। मैं आपको इसकी कॉपी उपलब्ध करवा दूंगा। हमने अभी तुरंत, लगभग एक महीने पहले फिर से ह्यूमन-ऐनिमल कॉफ्लिक्ट के लिए ऐडवाइज़री जारी की है, जिसमें कॉम्पनसेशन से लेकर अन्य सभी विषयों को रखा गया है, जो नेट पर भी उपलब्ध है और मैं आपको वह स्वयं भी उपलब्ध करवा दूंगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Q. No. 84. The Questioner is not present. Any supplementaries?

\* 84. [The questioner was absent.]

## Indian citizenship relinquished by Indians

\*84. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Indian citizens who have relinquished citizenship of the country during the last three years;
- (b) the details of the countries whose citizenship has been adopted by persons who relinquished their Indian citizenship during this period; and
- (c) the number of Indians who obtained citizenship of United Arab Emirates and settled permanently at Dubai during this period?

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<sup>†</sup> Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. JAISHANKAR): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

## Statement

(a) to (c) As per the information available with the Ministry, the number of Indians who renounced their Indian citizenship was 1,31,489 (in 2015); 1,41,603 (in 2016); 1,33,049 (in 2017); 1,34,561 (in 2018); 1,44,017 (in 2019); 85,256 (in 2020); 1,63,370 (in 2021) and 2,25,620 (in 2022). For reference purposes, data was 1,22,819 (in 2011); 1,20,923 (in 2012); 1,31,405 (in 2013); 1,29,328 (in 2014).

List of the countries whose citizenship Indians acquired during the reference period is placed at Annexure.

As per available information, 5 Indian nationals obtained the citizenship of UAE during the last three years.

Annexure

List of countries whose citizenship was acquired by Indians

S.No.	Country	S.No.	Country	S.No.	Country
1	Albania	46	Ghana	91	Panama
2	Algeria	47	Greece	92	Papua New
	Aigena	47	Greece	92	Guinea
3	Andorra	48	Grenada	93	Paraguay
4	Angola	49	Guatemala	94	Peru
5	Antigua & Barbuda	50	Guyana	95	Philippines
6	Argentina	51	Hungary	96	Poland
7	Armenia	52	Iceland	97	Portugal
8	Australia	53	Indonesia	98	Qatar
9	Austria	54	Iran	99	Republic of Ireland
10	Azerbaijan	55	Iraq	100	Romania
11	Bahamas	56	Israel	101	Russia
12	Bahrain	57	ltalv	102	Saint Kitts &
12	Danfalli	37	Italy	102	Nevis
13	Bangladesh	58	Jamaica	103	Saudi Arabia

14	Belarus	59	Japan	104	Serbia
15	Belgium	60	Jordan	105	Seychelles
16	Belize	61	Kazakhstan	106	Singapore
17	Bolivia	62	Kenya	107	Slovakia
18	Bosnia & Herzegovina	63	Kuwait	108	Slovenia
19	Botswana	64	Kyrgyzstan	109	South Africa
20	Brazil	65	Laos	110	South Korea
21	Brunei	66	Latvia	111	Spain
22	Bulgaria	67	Lithuania	112	Sri Lanka
23	Cambodia	68	Luxembourg	113	St. Lucia
24	Canada	69	Madagascar	114	Sudan
25	Chile	70	Malawi	115	Suriname
26	China	71	Malaysia	116	Swaziland
27	Colombia	72	Maldives	117	Sweden
28	Comoros	73	Mali	118	Switzerland
29	Costa Rica	74	Malta	119	Tanzania
30	Croatia	75	Mauritius	120	Thailand
31	Cyprus	76	Mexico	121	Tonga
32	Czech Republic	77	Moldova	122	Trinidad and Tobago
33	Denmark	78	Mongolia	123	Turkey
34	Dominica	79	Morocco	124	UAE
35	Dominican Republic	80	Mozambique	125	Uganda
36	Ecuador	81	Myanmar	126	Ukraine
37	Egypt	82	Namibia	127	UK
38	Estonia	83	Nepal	128	USA
39	Ethiopia	84	Netherland	129	Uruguay
40	Fiji	85	New Zealand	130	Vanuatu
41	Finland	86	Nigeria	131	Vatican
42	France	87	North Macedonia	132	Vietnam
43	Gabon	88	Norway	133	Yemen
44	Georgia	89	Oman	134	Zambia
45	Germany	90	Pakistan	135	Zimbabwe

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Q. No. 85. The Questioner is not present. Any supplementaries?

\* 85. [The questioner was absent.]

## Free legal aid to the poor

\*85. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of authorities/institutions involved in providing free legal aid to the poor in the country;
- (b) whether Government proposes to strengthen these authorities/institutions, including the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA), if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has also launched the Nyaya Bandhu (Pro-Bono Legal Services) programme and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the number of Pro-Bono advocates along with the number of beneficiaries that have been registered under the programme?

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

### Statement

- (a) The following Authorities/Institutions are established to provide free legal aid to poor and weaker sections of the society:
  - i. National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) at National level
  - ii. Supreme Court Legal Services Committee (SCLSC) at Supreme Court level
  - iii. 39 High Court Legal Services Committees (HCLSCs) at High Court level
  - iv. 37 State Legal Services Authorities (SLSAs) at State level
  - v. 676 District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) at District level
  - vi. 2361 Taluk Legal Services Committees (TLSCs) at Taluk level
- (b) The Government extends all support to strengthen the legal services authorities/institutions in the form of Grants-in-Aid. During the last 3 years i.e. 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23, grants-in-aid of Rs. 100 crore, Rs. 145 crore and Rs. 190 crorerespectively have been allocated by the Government to NALSA for variouslegal

aid activities like free legal assistance, LokAdalats, legal awareness programmes across the country etc.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. The Government launched Nyaya Bandhu (Pro-bono Legal Services) with the primary aim of advancing the culture of pro bono and creating a framework for dispensation of offering pro bono legal services across the country. It links the persons eligible to avail free legal aid under Section 12 of Legal Services Authorities (LSA) Act, 1987 with the pro-bono lawyers. Under the programme, practicing advocates, interested in undertaking legal pro bono work, are connected, via mobile application, with eligible marginalised beneficiaries, for delivery of pro bono (free of charge) legal services. As on 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2023 there are total 5817 advocates enrolled and 2097 cases of the beneficiaries registered.

श्री रायगा कृष्णेया : सभापति जी, यह क्वेश्चन फ्री लीगल एड के बारे में है। Free legal aid is provided in Supreme Court, in some High Courts and in Lok Adalats, but in Supreme Court, many Public Interest Litigation cases are there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put your question.

SHRI RYAGA KRISHNAIAH: Intellectuals, who are poor, file Public Interest Litigations. In such cases, there is no legal aid. I want to know from the Government whether there is any proposal to give free legal aid to these Public Interest Litigants.

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल : सभापित महोदय, जहाँ तक शोषित, पीड़ित, वंचित, गरीब, माइनॉरिटीज़, एस.सी./एस.टी. वर्ग के लोगों की बात है, जिनकी आर्थिक स्थिति ठीक नहीं है, उनके लिए सरकार की ओर से तमाम योजनाएं हैं, जैसे कि लीगल एड आदि दी जाती है। इस मामले में 'टेली लॉ स्कीम' है। महोदय, इसी के साथ 'न्याय बंधु स्कीम', 'प्रो-बोनो स्कीम' है। इनके साथ ही विधिक साक्षरता और विधिक जागरूकता कार्यक्रम भी चल रहे हैं, जिनके द्वारा लोग विधि संबंधित मामलों में कानूनी सहायता ले सकते हैं। सरकार कंट्री लेवल पर 'नालसा', राज्य लेवल पर 'सालसा', जिला लेवल पर 'डलसा' और तालुका स्तर पर भी लोगों को इस प्रकार की कानूनी सहायता दे रही है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Q. No. 86. The Questioner is not present. Any Supplementary? No Supplementary!

<sup>\* 86. [</sup>The questioner was absent.]

### PRASHAD Scheme in Andhra Pradesh

- \*86. SHRI MASTHAN RAO BEEDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:
- (a) the details of the projects selected under the Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) Scheme in the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the status of completion of these projects;
- (c) the details of the funds released so far for these projects;
- (d) whether Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for inclusion of new projects under the Scheme; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in response to such proposals?

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

#### Statement

(a) to (e) As a continuous process, under PRASHAD Scheme of the Ministry of Tourism destinations are identified and projects are approved as per the projects proposals received from the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in line with the Guidelines of the scheme. On the basis of the requests received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, Amaravati of Guntur, Srisailam of Kurnool, Sri Varaha Lakshmi Narsimha Swami Vari Devasthanam at Simhachalam in Vishakhapatnam, Annavaram Temple Town, Kakinada and Vedagiri Lakshmi Narasimhaswamy Temple, Nellore have been included in the Scheme for development of pilgrimage tourism infrastructure. Status of the projects approved for the State under the Scheme, is given below:

SI. No.	Name of the Project	Year of Sanction	Approved Cost (₹ in Cr.)	Execution Status
	Development of Amaravati Town,			Complete
1	Guntur District as a Tourist	2015-16	27.77	
	Destination			

2	Development of Srisailam Temple	2017-18	43.08	Complete
	Development of Pilgrimage			Recently
	Amenities at Sri Varaha Lakshmi			approved on
3	Narsimha Swami Vari	2022-23	54.04	14.12.2022
	Devasthanam at Simhachalam in			
	Vishakhapatnam			

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, on the Motion of Thanks on the hon. President's Address, opportunity was given to all sections of the House. However, in the category of Nominated Members, as Shri Gulam Ali availed the maiden speech time, I will accommodate one more Member. At their request, ten minutes will be given to a Member in this category at 2 P.M. and thereafter there will be a reply by the hon. Prime Minister.

Question Hour is over. Hon. Members, the House stands adjourned to meet at 2 P.M.

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

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

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock, MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

#### \*MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will continue with the discussion on the Motion of Thanks on President's Address. Dr. Dharmasthala Veerendra Heggade. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, hon. Leader of Opposition wants to say something. ... (Interruptions)...

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<sup>\*</sup> Further discussion continued on a motion moved on 7<sup>th</sup> February, 2023.

DR. DHARMASTHALA VEERENDRA HEGGADE (Nominated): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

I am very happy to be here because the past of India is our glory, present is the truth and future is the hope. So, we always depend on the past for foundation. But, today, I feel, after hearing the Address of the hon. President, the present is the foundation for the future. I don't think past is the foundation. But, today's present is the foundation for the future.

Sir, a tremendous growth is happening in the country. Our heritage has been very much appreciated in the West for the last fifty years. Though we don't call it as 'change' or 'conversion', but 'change of heart' is happening in the West on the influence of the Indian history. Yoga, Ayurveda and our spiritual leaders have gone abroad. They have been preaching the Indian philosophy, Indian spirituality in the West and we find a tremendous attraction towards India. They wanted to live in India and they wanted to be true Indians in the spirit.

I am very happy to see that the present Government, under Modiji, registered a tremendous growth on the present philosophy, like there is development which gives encouragement to reach the sky. The Government says that consolidating heritage and giving priority to development is a very important message to all. Sir, I had been to Kashi recently and saw the transformation there. I could not believe my own eyes, because I had been there twice earlier. I am from Manjunatha Temple in Dharmasthala down South and been to Vishwanatha Temple at the top of North India and found so many resemblances in both Dhams — Manjunatha and also Ayodhya Dham. The progress achieved not only in Ayodhya but also in Kedarnath Dham and Mahakal-Mahalok not only surprising Indians, but we feel very proud about it. We feel proud that our heritage is not neglected and many of our people in the South wonder how this transformation can happen.

Developing pilgrimage centres and historical legacy is another important eye on which the Government lays emphasis. I think, this is very important, because our youth, today, is well informed about spirituality and philosophy. We feel that they are youngsters with modern outlook. But, they feel very proud about the past. At the same time, they are very well informed than what we were in their age. I think, when I was about 18-20 years, I was denied of all information which today's youth have. They have television. There are internet connections. And, so much of information is available through our media. I think, youngsters are much more informed than us at their age. But, today, they must be given proper information about the changes happening in the world. Sir, opportunities have to be created for the young. I am very

happy that the Government is giving encouragement to youngsters to have options in all educational fields, Engineering, Medical to common education in the primary to high schools. Sir, a tremendous support is given for education in villages. It is also heartening to note that some of the spiritual places have not only been preaching spirituality but also giving modern knowledge. 'Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat' is the message, which is given by the hon. Prime Minister. This is one of the best messages that we have because we were divided by the British rule into several zones - North, East, West, South. As hon. Chairman was ably speaking, we do not belong to anywhere, we belong to one India and 'Ek Bharat'; we belong to that. So, languages are not separating us; languages are uniting us. Today, I feel that yoga and ayurveda are, again, becoming popular because of the hon. Prime Minister's intervention. The June month is awaited very eagerly to see that yoga is preached throughout the world. Health is the one thing which cannot be borrowed or purchased. Being conscious of health, being conscious of fitness of body and mind is very important. So, the importance given to yoga and naturopathy not only keeps our generation fit but also mentally agile. Also, I feel that this is the best future we can have. Instead of preparing for pharmacy, we are preparing for a good health. A drugless society has been created. Today, natural farming is encouraged and traditional millet crops are also very much encouraged. We are into this field for the last 15 years. Our farmers used to think that millets are for the poor, but, now, millets have become the food of the rich, and for the very blessed ones. Along with that, we have not forgotten the development of modern technology like nano urea. It is said that we are not only looking at millets and other food habits, we are also looking at the modern technology. Using nano urea, we can grow more food and be happy. Farmers will be happier because of the minimum investment they will be required to make. While smart facilities in the cities are developing; mapping of the villages has also happened. People are guaranteed of their property. The people are given quarantee for the land that they possess. While 75<sup>th</sup> Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav is being celebrated in every district, at the same time, hundreds of modern Vande Bharat trains are also being launched. This is said by the hon. President. The future should be assured. We want an assurance that our future generations will be happy and healthy, and they will be very honest also. Both being honest and prosperous is very important. So, the Government is looking at honesty and at the same time prosperity too, both together. I wish that in future there will be more such occasions where we can think of 'Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat'. I am very happy that Basaveshwara was quoted in the Address 'kayakave kailasa', that is, labour is the greatest service to the humanity and the Siva. So, I, once again, thank hon. President for quoting Basaveshwara's 'kayakave kailasa', which means karma is worship and Siva is the karma himself. So, with these words, I communicate my appreciation for this Address and I am assured that India will have a great future in the years to come, and we are all going to share this at present. We do not know about tomorrow because of our age, but we know today is the best foundation for the tomorrow. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Prime Minister.

श्री जयराम रमेश: सर, एलओपी बोलना चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): Mr. Chairman, Sir,...(Interruptions)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Prime Minister. .. (Interruptions)...

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी): आदरणीय सभापति जी, ...(व्यवधान)... राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर जो चर्चा चल रही है, ...(व्यवधान)... उस चर्चा में शरीक होकर मैं आदरणीया राष्ट्रपति जी का आदरपूर्वक धन्यवाद करता हूँ, आदरणीया राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिनंदन करता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... आदरणीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने दोनों सदनों को सम्बोधित करते हुए, विकसित भारत का एक खाका और विकसित भारत के संकल्प के लिए एक रोड-मैप प्रस्तुत किया है।...(व्यवधान).. देश के लिए उनका यह जो काँद्रिब्यूशन है, जो मार्गदर्शन है, उसके लिए ...(व्यवधान)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. ... (Interruptions)... Nothing will go on record. ... (Interruptions)... Hon. Members, ... (Interruptions)... Hon. Members, take your seats. ... (Interruptions)... I call upon hon. Members to observe decorum and take your seats. ... (Interruptions)... Hon. Members, ... (Interruptions)... Hon. Members, take your seats. ... (Interruptions)... I will be called upon to name you. ... (Interruptions)... I will be called upon to name you. ... (Interruptions)... Take your seats. ... (Interruptions)... Take your seats. ... (Interruptions)... Take your seats. ... (Interruptions)... Hon. Prime Minister. ... (Interruptions)... Hon. Prime Minister. ... (Interruptions)... Hon. Prime Minister. ... (Interruptions)...

Nothing will go on record, except the hon. Prime Minister's address. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी: आदरणीय सभापति जी, मैं उन सभी सदस्यों का भी आभार व्यक्त करता हूं, जिन्होंने इस चर्चा में भाग लिया और अपनी कल्पना के अनुसार चर्चा को विस्तार देने का प्रयास भी किया।...(व्यवधान).. और इसलिए मैं सदन की चर्चा में हिस्सा लेने वाले सभी आदरणीय सदस्यों का धन्यवाद करता हूं।...(व्यवधान)..

आदरणीय सभापति जी, यह सदन राज्यों का सदन है।...(व्यवधान).. बीते दशकों में अनेक बुद्धिजीवियों ने इस सदन से देश को दिशा दी है, देश का मार्गदर्शन किया है।...(व्यवधान).. इस सदन में अनेक साथी ऐसे हैं, जिन्होंने अपने व्यक्तिगत जीवन में बहुत सारी सिद्धियां प्राप्त की हैं।...(व्यवधान).. अपने व्यक्तिगत जीवन में उन्होंने बहुत बड़े काम भी किए हैं...(व्यवधान).. और इसलिए इस सदन में जो भी बात होती है, उस बात को देश बहुत गम्भीरता से सुनता है और बहुत गम्भीरता से लेता भी है।...(व्यवधान).. लेकिन आदरणीय सभापति जी, यह भी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है कि इतने महत्वपूर्ण सदन में कुछ लोगों का व्यवहार, कुछ लोगों की वाणी न सिर्फ सदन को, बल्कि देश को भी निराश करने वाली रही है।...(व्यवधान).. इस प्रकार की वृत्ति और प्रवृत्ति के माननीय सदस्यों को मैं यही कहूंगा-

'कीचड़ उसके पास था, मेरे पास गुलाल, जो भी जिसके पास था, उसने दिया उछाल।'

अच्छा ही है, जितना कीचड़ उछालोगे, कमल उतना ही ज्यादा खिलेगा। ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए कमल खिलाने में इनका प्रत्यक्ष-परोक्ष जो भी योगदान है, उसके लिए भी मैं उनका आभार व्यक्त करता हूं। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, LoP has a point of order....(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI JEBI MATHER HISHAM (Kerala): Sir, point of order...... (Interruptions)... Sir, LoP's point of order.... (Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, LoP has a point of order. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी: आदरणीय सभापति जी, कल विपक्ष के हमारे वरिष्ठ साथी आदरणीय श्री खरगे जी ने कहा कि हम साठ साल में मजबूत बुनियाद बना रहे थे, ...(व्यवधान)... ऐसा कल आपने कहा। उनकी शिकायत थी कि बुनियाद तो हमने बनाई और क्रेडिट मोदी ले रहा है, लेकिन 2014 में आकर जब मैंने बारीकी से, चीजों को बड़ी गहराई से देखने का प्रयास किया, फर्स्ट हैंड इन्फॉर्मेशन लेने का प्रयास किया, तो मुझे नज़र आया कि साठ साल कांग्रेस के परिवार ने, हो सकता है उनका इरादा मजबूत नींव बनाने का हो, ...(व्यवधान)... मैं उस पर कोई टिप्पणी नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन 2014 के बाद आकर मैंने देखा कि उन्होंने गड्ढे ही गड्ढे कर दिये थे। ...(व्यवधान)... उनका इरादा नींव बनाने का होगा, लेकिन उन्होंने गड्ढे ही गड्ढे कर दिये। जब वे गड्ढे खोद रहे थे, छ:-छ: दशक बरबाद कर दिये थे, उस समय दुनिया के छोटे-छोटे देश भी सफलता

के शिखरों को छू रहे थे, आगे बढ़ रहे थे।...(व्यवधान)... उनका तो उस साल इतना अच्छा माहौल था कि पंचायत से लेकर पार्लियामेंट तक उन्हीं की दुनिया चलती थी। ...(व्यवधान)... देश भी अनेक आशाओं और अपेक्षाओं के साथ आंख बंद करके उनका समर्थन करता था, लेकिन उन्होंने इस प्रकार की कार्य शैली विकसित की, इस प्रकार का कल्चर विकसित किया, जिसके कारण उन्होंने एक भी चुनौती का परमानेंट सॉल्यूशन करने का न कभी सोचा, न कभी उनको सूझा और न कभी उन्होंने प्रयास किया।...(व्यवधान)... बहुत हो-हल्ला हो जाता था, वे कुछ चीजों को छू लेते थे, टोकनिज़्म कर लेते थे और फिर आगे चले जाते थे। समस्याओं का समाधान करना उनका दायित्व था; देश की जनता समस्याओं से जूझ रही थी, देश की जनता देख रही थी कि समस्या का समाधान कितना बडा लाभ कर सकता है, ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन उनकी प्राइयॉरिटीज़ अलग थीं, उनके इरादे अलग थे और उसके कारण किसी भी बात के परमानेंट सॉल्युशन का प्रयास नहीं किया गया। आदरणीय सभापति जी, हमारी सरकार की पहचान जो बनी है, वह हमारे पुरुषार्थ के कारण बनी है, ...(व्यवधान)... एक के बाद एक उठाये गये कदमों के कारण बनी हुई है। ...(व्यवधान)... और आज हम परमानेंट सॉल्युशन की दिशा में आगे बढ़ते गये हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... हम एक-एक विषय को छु करके भागने वाले लोग नहीं हैं ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन देश की मूलभूत आवश्यकताओं के परमानेंट सॉल्युशन पर बल देते हुए हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

आदरणीय सभापित जी, अगर मैं पानी का ही उदाहरण लूँ, तो एक वह ज़माना था कि किसी गाँव में एक हैंड पम्प लगा दिया, तो हफ्ते भर उसका उत्सव मनाया जाता था ...(व्यवधान)... और उस टोकनिज्म से पानी का काम करके गाड़ी चलायी जाती थी। ...(व्यवधान)... कल यहाँ गुजरात का जिक्र कर रहे थे। ...(व्यवधान)... आप हैरान होंगे कि सबसे ज्यादा सीटों से जीतने का उनका जो गर्व था, वैसे ही एक मुख्य मंत्री एक शहर में पानी की टंकी का उद्घाटन करने गये थे और वह फ्रंट पेज पर हेडलाइन न्यूज़ थी ...(व्यवधान)... यानी समस्याओं का टोकनिज्म क्या होता है, कैसे टाला जाता है, यह कल्वर देश ने देखा है। ...(व्यवधान)... हमने भी पानी की समस्या को सुलझाने के लिए रास्ते अपनाये हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... हमने जल संरक्षण, जल सिंचन, हर पहलू पर ध्यान दिया। ...(व्यवधान)... हमने 'कैच द रेन' अभियान से जनता को जोड़ा। ...(व्यवधान)... इतना ही नहीं, आजादी के पहले से अब तक, हमारे सरकार में आने तक सिर्फ 3 करोड़ घरों तक नल से जल मिलता था। ...(व्यवधान)... आदरणीय सभापति जी, पिछले तीन-चार सालों में, आज 11 करोड़ घरों को नल से जल मिल रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... भारत में पानी की समस्या बहुत परिवारों की समस्या होती है। ...(व्यवधान)... जीवन उसके बिना चल नहीं सकता है। ...(व्यवधान)... भविष्य की सम्भावनाओं को भी देखते हुए हमने उसके समाधान के रास्ते चुने। ...(व्यवधान)...

आदरणीय सभापति जी, मैं एक और विषय पर भी जाना चाहता हूँ - एम्पावरमेंट ऑफ कॉमन पीपल। ...(व्यवधान)... बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ था। ...(व्यवधान)... इस बात से हुआ था कि गरीबों को बैंकों का अधिकार मिले। ...(व्यवधान)... ऐसी बहानेबाजी की गयी थी ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन इस देश के आधे से अधिक लोग बैंक के दरवाजे तक नहीं पहुँच पाये थे। ...(व्यवधान)... हमने परमानेंट सॉल्युशन निकाला और 'जन-धन अकाउंट' का अभियान चलाया। ...(व्यवधान)... बैंकों को मोटिवेट किया और ऑन बोर्ड लिया। ...(व्यवधान)... पिछले

9 साल में ही 48 करोड़ जन-धन बैंक खाते खोले गये। ...(व्यवधान)... इनमें से 32 करोड़ बैंक खाते ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों और कस्बों में खुले हैं ...(व्यवधान)... यानी देश के गाँवों तक प्रगति की मिसाल को ले जाने का प्रयास हुआ। ...(व्यवधान)...

महोदय, कल खरगे जी शिकायत कर रहे थे कि मोदी जी बार-बार मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र में आते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... वे कह रहे थे कि मोदी जी कलबुर्गी आ जाते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं ज़रा खरगे जी को कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं आता हूँ, उसकी शिकायत करने से पहले यह भी तो देखिए कि कर्णाटक में 1 करोड़ 70 लाख, जन-धन बैंक अकाउंट्स खुले हैं! ...(व्यवधान)...इतना ही नहीं, उन्हीं के इलाके में, कलबुर्गी में 8 लाख से ज्यादा जन-धन खाते खुले हैं।...(व्यवधान)... सभापित जी, अब बताएं कि इतने बैंक के खाते खुल जाएँ, इतना एम्पावरमेंट हो जाए, लोग इतने जागरूक हो जाएँ और किसी का इतने सालों के बाद खाता बंद हो जाए, तो मैं उनकी पीड़ा समझ सकता हूँ।...(व्यवधान)... आज बार-बार उनका दर्द झलकता है और मैं तो हैरान हूँ कि कभी-कभी यहाँ तक कह देते हैं कि एक दिलत को हरा दिया।...(व्यवधान)... अरे भाई, उसी इलाके की जनता जनार्दन है, जो दूसरे दिलत को जिता दिया। अब आपको जनता नकार रही है, आपको हटा रही है, आपका खाता बंद कर रही है और आप यहाँ रोना रो रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

आदरणीय सभापति जी, जन-धन, आधार, मोबाइल - यह जो त्रिशक्ति है, इसने 'डायरेक्ट बेनिफिट ट्रांसफर' योजना के तहत पिछले कुछ वर्षों में 27 लाख करोड़ रुपए सीधे इस देश के नागरिकों के बैंक खातों में ट्रांसफर' किए हैं, हितधारकों के खातों में ट्रांसफर' किए हैं।...(व्यवधान)... मुझे खुशी है कि 'डायरेक्ट बेनिफिट ट्रांसफर', इस टेक्नोलॉजी का उपयोग करने के कारण इस देश का 2 लाख करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा पैसे, जो किसी ईको-सिस्टम के गलत हाथों में जाता था, वह बच गया है। यह देश की बहुत बड़ी सेवा की है।...(व्यवधान)... मैं जानता हूँ कि जिस ईको-सिस्टम के शागिदों, चेले-चपाटों को दो लाख करोड़ रुपए के ऐसे फायदे मिलते रहते थे, उनका चिल्लाना भी बहुत स्वाभाविक है।...(व्यवधान)...

आदरणीय सभापति जी, हमारे देश में पहले परियोजनाओं को अटकाना, लटकाना, भटकाना - यह उनकी कार्य संस्कृति का हिस्सा बन गया था।...(व्यवधान)... यही उनका कार्य करने का तरीका बन गया था।...(व्यवधान)... ईमानदार टैक्सपेयर्स की गाढ़ी कमाई का नुकसान होता था। हमने टेक्नोलॉजी का प्लैटफॉर्म तैयार किया, हम 'पीएम गित शक्ति-नेशनल मास्टर प्लान' लेकर आए और 1,600 लेयर्स में डेटा के माध्यम से इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के प्रोजेक्ट्स को गित देने का काम हो रहा है।...(व्यवधान)... जिन योजनाओं को बनाने में महीनों लग जाते थे, उनको आज सप्ताहों के भीतर आगे बढ़ा दिया जाता है, क्योंकि आधुनिक भारत के निर्माण के लिए इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर का महत्व हम भली-भाँति समझते हैं।...(व्यवधान)... स्केल का भी महत्व समझते हैं, स्पीड का भी महत्व समझते हैं और टेक्नोलॉजी के माध्यम से हम परमानेंट सॉल्युशन और परमानेंट ऐस्परेशन को एड्रेस करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)... आदरणीय सभापित जी, जब भी कोई सरकार में आता है, तो वह देश के लिए कुछ करने के वायदे करके आता है, जनता का कुछ भला करने के वायदे करके आता है, लेकिन सिर्फ भावनाएं व्यक्त करने से बात बनती नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)... आप कह दें कि हम ऐसा चाहते हैं, हम वैसा चाहते हैं, जैसा कि कभी कहा जाता था - गरीबी हटाओं - चार-चार दशक हो गए, हुआ कुछ नहीं, इसलिए विकास की गति क्या है, विकास की नीयत क्या है, विकास की दिशा क्या है, विकास का प्रयास क्या है,

परिणाम क्या है, यह बहुत मायने रखता है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप सिर्फ कहते रहें कि हम भी कृछ करते थे, इतने से बात नहीं बनती है। ...(व्यवधान)... आदरणीय सभापति जी, जबकि हम जनता को उनकी प्राथमिकताओं के आधार पर, उनकी आवश्यकताओं... ...(व्यवधान)... जब जनता की इतनी बड़ी आवश्यकताओं के लिए मेहनत करते हैं, तो हम पर दबाव भी बढ़ता है, हमें मेहनत भी ज्यादा करनी पडती है, हमें परिश्रम भी ज्यादा करना पडता है, लेकिन हमने जैसा कि महात्मा गाँधी जी कहते थे - श्रेय और प्रिय, तो हमने श्रेय का रास्ता चुना है। ...(व्यवधान)... प्रिय लग जाएं, आराम कर लें, वह रास्ता हमने नहीं चूना है। ...(व्यवधान)... मेहनत करनी पड़ेगी, तो करेंगे, दिन-रात खपाना पड़ेगा, तो खपाएंगे, लेकिन जनता जनार्दन के ऐस्पिरेशंस को चोट नहीं पहुंचने देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... उनके ऐस्पिरेशंस सिद्धियों में परिवर्तित हो जाएं और देश विकास की यात्रा को पार करे, इसके लिए हम काम करते रहेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... हम इन सपनों को लेकर चलने वाले लोग हैं और हमने यह करके दिखाया है। ...(व्यवधान)... आदरणीय सभापति जी, आप देखिए, देश आजाद हुआ, तब से लेकर 2014 तक 14 करोड एलपीजी कनेक्शंस थे और लोगों की माँग भी थी, लोग सांसदों के पास जाते थे कि हमें एलपीजी कनेक्शन मिल जाए। ...(व्यवधान)... उस समय 14 करोड घरों में डिमांड भी कम थी, प्रेशर भी कम था, आपको गैस लाने के लिए खर्चा भी नहीं करना पड़ता था, आपको गैस पहुंचाने के लिए व्यवस्था... ...(व्यवधान)... आप भी मजे में, चलती रही गाडी! ...(व्यवधान)... लोग इंतजार करते रहते थे, लेकिन काम होता नहीं था। ...(व्यवधान)... हमने सामने से आकर तय किया कि हर घर में एलपीजी कनेक्शन देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... हमें मालूम था कि हम यह कर रहे हैं, तो हमें मेहनत करनी पड़ेगी। ...(व्यवधान)... हमें मालूम था कि हमें धन खर्च करना पड़ेगा। ...(व्यवधान)... हमें मालूम था कि हमें दुनिया भर से गैस लानी पड़ेगी। ...(व्यवधान)... यह सब दबाव की संभावना जानने के बावजूद भी, हमारी प्राथमिकता में हमारे देश का नागरिक था। ...(व्यवधान)... हमारी प्राथमिकता हमारे देश के सामान्य लोग थे, इसलिए हमने 32 करोड़ से ज्यादा परिवारों के पास गैस कनेक्शन पहुंचाए। ...(व्यवधान)... हमें नया इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर खड़ा करना पड़ा, धन खर्च करना पड़ा। ...(व्यवधान)... आदरणीय सभापति जी, इस एक उदाहरण से आप समझ सकते हैं कि हमें कितनी मेहनत करनी पडी होगी, लेकिन हमने आनंद के साथ, संतोष के साथ, गर्व के साथ इस मेहनत को किया। ...(व्यवधान)... मुझे खुशी है कि सामान्य मानवी को उसका संतोष मिला। ...(व्यवधान)... एक सरकार के लिए इससे बडा संतोष और क्या हो सकता है? ...(व्यवधान)...

आदरणीय सभापित जी, आजादी के अनेक दशकों के बाद भी इस देश में 18,000 से ज्यादा गाँव ऐसे थे, जहाँ बिजली नहीं पहुंची थी। ...(व्यवधान)... ये गाँव अधिकतर हमारी आदिवासी बस्ती के गाँव थे, हमारे पहाड़ों पर जिंदगी गुजारने वाले लोगों के गाँव थे, जनजातीय गाँव थे, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के गाँव थे, लेकिन यह उनके चुनावी हिसाब-किताब में बैठता नहीं था, इसलिए उनकी प्राइयॉरिटी में नहीं था। ...(व्यवधान)... हम जानते थे कि ये कठिन काम इन्होंने छोड़ दिए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... हमने कहा, हम तो मक्खन पर लकीर करने वाले नहीं, पत्थर पर लकीर करने वाले लोग हैं, हम इस चुनौती को भी उठाएँगे। ...(व्यवधान)... हमने हर गाँव में बिजली पहुँचाने का संकल्प उठाया और समय-सीमा में 18,000 गाँवों में बिजली पहुँचाई। ...(व्यवधान)... उस चुनौतीपूर्ण काम करने के पीछे गाँवों में एक नई जिन्दगी की अनुभूति हुई। ...(व्यवधान)... उनका विकास तो हुआ, लेकिन सबसे बड़ी बात यह हुई कि देश की व्यवस्था पर

उनका विश्वास बढ़ा और विश्वास बहुत बड़ी ताकत होती है। ...(व्यवधान)... जब देश के नागरिकों का विश्वास बनता है, तब वह लाखों-करोड़ों गुना एक सामर्थ्य में परिवर्तित हो जाता है। ...(व्यवधान)... वह विश्वास हमने जीता है। ...(व्यवधान)... हमने मेहनत की, हमें मेहनत करनी पड़ी, लेकिन मुझे खुशी है कि उन दूर-दराज़ के गाँवों को आज़ादी के इतने सालों के बाद नई आशा की किरण दिखाई दी, संतोष का भाव प्रकट हुआ और वे आशीर्वाद आज हमें मिल रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

आदरणीय सभापति जी, पहले की सरकारों में कुछ घंटे बिजली आती थी। ...(व्यवधान)... कहने को तो लगता था कि बिजली आ गई। ...(व्यवधान)... अगर गाँव के बीच में खम्भा डाल दिया,तो ये हर साल उसकी संवत्सरी मनाते थे कि इस तारीख को खम्भा डाला गया था। ...(व्यवधान)... आज वहाँ बिजली ही नहीं पहुँची, बल्कि देश में औसत 22 घंटे बिजली देने के प्रयास में हम सफल भी हुए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... हमें इस काम के लिए नई ट्रांसिमशन लाइनें लगानी पड़ीं। ...(व्यवधान)... हमें नये ऊर्जा उत्पादन के लिए काम करना पड़ा। ...(व्यवधान)... हमें सौर-ऊर्जा की ओर जाना पड़ा। ...(व्यवधान)... हमें रिन्युएबल एनर्जी के अनेक क्षेत्र खोजने पड़े। ...(व्यवधान)... हमने लोगों को उनके भाग्य पर नहीं छोड़ दिया। ...(व्यवधान)... राजनीतिक फायदे-घाटे की बात नहीं सोची। ...(व्यवधान)... हमने देश के आने वाले कल को उज्ज्वल बनाने का रास्ता चुना। ...(व्यवधान)... हमने खुद के लिए दबाव बढ़ाया। ...(व्यवधान)... लोगों की माँग बढ़ने लगी, दबाव बढ़ने लगा। ...(व्यवधान)... हमने मेहनत वाला रास्ता चुना और इसके नतीजे आज देश देख रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... देश ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में प्रगति की ऊँचाइयों को प्राप्त कर रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

आदरणीय सभापति जी, हमने आज़ादी के अमृत काल में एक बहुत बड़ा हिम्मत भरा कदम उठाया है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं जानता हूँ, यह आसान नहीं है, हमें बहुत मेहनत करनी पड़ेगी और वह रास्ता हमने चुना है - सैचुरेशन का, तािक हर योजना के जो लाभार्थी हैं, उन तक शत-प्रतिशत लाभ पहुँचे, शत-प्रतिशत लाभार्थियों को लाभ पहुँचे, बिना रोक-टोक के लाभ पहुँचे। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर सच्ची पंथिनरपेक्षता है तो यही है, सच्चा सेक्युलरिज्म है तो यही है और सरकार उस राह पर बड़ी ईमानदारी के साथ चल पड़ी है। ...(व्यवधान)... अमृत काल में हमने सैचुरेशन का संकल्प लिया है। ...(व्यवधान)... शत-प्रतिशत लाभार्थियों तक पहुँचने का भाजपा-एनडीए सरकार का यह संकल्प है। ...(व्यवधान)...

आदरणीय सभापित जी, यह शत-प्रतिशत वाली बात, यह सैचुरेशन वाली बात देश की अनेक समस्याओं का समाधान तो है ही, यह केवल उस नागरिक की समस्याओं का समाधान ही नहीं है, बल्कि यह देश की समस्याओं का भी समाधान है। ...(व्यवधान)... हम एक ऐसी नई कार्य-संस्कृति को लेकर आ रहे हैं, जो देश में मेरा-तेरा, अपना-पराया, इन सारे भेदों को मिटाने वाला रास्ता है और यह सैचुरेशन वाला रास्ता है, जो हम लेकर आए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... सैचुरेशन तक पहुंचने का मतलब होता है, भेदभाव की सारी गुंजाइशें खत्म करना। ...(व्यवधान)... जब डिस्क्रिमिनेशन रहता है, तब करप्शन की संभावना होती है। ...(व्यवधान)... कोई कहता है कि मुझे जल्दी दो, तो वह कहता है कि मुझे इतना दो तो मैं जल्दी दूंगा, लेकिन अगर शत-प्रतिशत जाना है, तो उसको विश्वास होता है कि भले ही इस महीने मेरे पास नहीं पहुंचा, वह तीन महीने बाद पहुंचेगा, लेकिन पहुंचेगा। महोदय, इससे विश्वास बढ़ता है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह तुष्टिकरण की

आशंकाओं को समाप्त कर देता है, फलानी जाति को मिलेगा, फलाने परिवार को मिलेगा, फलाने गाँव को मिलेगा, फलानी बिरादरी को मिलेगा, फलाने पंथ संप्रदाय वालों को मिलेगा, यह तुष्टिकरण की सारी आशंकाओं को खत्म कर देता है। ...(व्यवधान)... स्वार्थ के आधार पर लाभ पहुंचाने की प्रवृत्ति को पूरी तरह खत्म कर देता है और समाज के आखिरी व्यक्ति को, जो आखिरी पंक्ति में खड़ा हुआ व्यक्ति है, महात्मा गांधी जी जिसकी हमेशा वकालत करते थे, उसके अधिकारों की रक्षा इसके अंदर समाहित होती है और हम उसको सुनिश्चित करते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' का मतलब यही है कि शत-प्रतिशत उन तक उनके हक को पहुंचाना। ...(व्यवधान)...

जब सरकार की मशीनरी का लक्ष्य हर पात्र व्यक्ति तक पहुंचने का हो, तो भेदभाव, पक्षपात आदि टिक ही नहीं सकता। ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए हमारा यह हंड्रेड परसेंट सेवा अभियान सोशल जस्टिस, सामाजिक न्याय का बहुत बड़ा सशक्त माध्यम है। ...(व्यवधान)... यही सामाजिक न्याय की असली गारंटी है, ...(व्यवधान)... यही सच्ची पंथ-निरपेक्षता है, यही सच्चा सेक्युलिए है। हम देश को विकास का मॉडल दे रहे हैं, जिसमें सब हितधारकों को उनके हक मिलें। ...(व्यवधान)... देश हमारे साथ है। ...(व्यवधान)... कांग्रेस को बार-बार देश नकार रहा है, लेकिन कांग्रेस और उसके साथी अपनी साजिशों से बाज़ नहीं आते हैं। जनता यह देख रही है और उनको हर मौके पर सज़ा देती रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

आदरणीय सभापित महोदय, हमारे देश की आज़ादी में सन् 1857 से लेकर स्वतंत्रता संग्राम तक का कोई भी दशक उठा कर देख लीजिए, ...(व्यवधान)... हिन्दुस्तान का कोई भी भूभाग उठा कर देख लीजिए, मेरे देश की आज़ादी की लड़ाई में मेरे देश के आदिवासियों का योगदान स्वर्णिम पृष्ठों से भरा पड़ा है। ...(व्यवधान)... देश को गर्व होता है कि मेरे आदिवासी भाइयों ने आज़ादी के माहात्म्य को समझा था, ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन दशकों तक मेरे आदिवासी भाई विकास से वंचित रहे और विश्वास का सेतु तो कभी बन ही नहीं पाया, ...(व्यवधान)... आशंकाओं से भरी हुई व्यवस्थाएं बनीं और उन नौजवानों के मन में बार-बार सरकारों के लिए सवाल उठते चले गए। ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन उन्होंने सही नीयत से काम किया होता, नेक नीयत से काम किया होता, आदिवासियों के कल्याण के प्रति समर्पण भाव से काम किया होता, तो आज 21वीं सदी के तीसरे दशक में मुझे इतनी मेहनत नहीं करनी पड़ती, ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन उन्होंने मेहनत नहीं की। ...(व्यवधान)...

महोदय, अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी की सरकार थी, इस देश में पहली बार आदिवासियों के विकास के लिए अलग मंत्रालय बना, पहली बार आदिवासियों के कल्याण, उनकी भलाई और उनके विकास के लिए अलग बजट की व्यवस्था हुई। ...(व्यवधान)...

आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, हमने 110 जिलों को आकांक्षी जिलों के रूप में आइडेंटिफाई किया है, जो विकास में पीछे रह गए, ...(व्यवधान)... सामाजिक न्याय जैसे महत्व का है एवं भौगोलिक रूप से भी जो पीछे रह गए हैं, उनको न्याय दिलाना उतना ही आवश्यक होता है। ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए हमने 110 आकांक्षी जिले और 110 में आधे से अधिक वे इलाके हैं, जहां बहुल जनसंख्या जनजातीय है, जहां मेरे आदिवासी भाई-बहन रहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...आज तीन करोड़ से ज्यादा आदिवासी भाइयों को इसका सीधा लाभ मिला है और उनके जीवन में बदलाव आया है।...(व्यवधान)...इन क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर में अभूतपूर्व सुधार हुआ है,

क्योंकि हमने 110 जिलों पर विशेष फोकस किया है और हम उनकी रेग्युलर मॉनीटरिंग कर रहे हैं। यहां पर हमारे कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने ट्राइबल सब-प्लान की बात का जिक्र किया था।...(व्यवधान)... मैं ऐसे साथियों से अनुरोध करता हूं कि जरा समय निकालकर किसी पढ़े-लिखे व्यक्ति की मदद लीजिए, जो बजट का अध्ययन कर सकता हो, थोड़ा समझा सकता हो और आप देखेंगे, तो पता चलेगा कि बजट में शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कंपोनेंट फंड्स के तहत 2014 के पहले की तुलना में पांच गुना अधिक वृद्धि हुई है। ...(व्यवधान)...

आदरणीय सभापति जी, वर्ष 2014 से पहले जब उनकी सरकार थी, तब 20-25 हज़ार करोड़ रुपये के आस-पास ऐलोकेशन रहता था। यह बहुत पुरानी बात नहीं है। सिर्फ 20-25 हज़ार करोड़ रुपये था। आज यहां आकर गीत गा रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)... हमने आकर इस वर्ष 1 लाख, 20 हज़ार करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया है। हमने बीते नौ वर्षों में हमारे आदिवासी और जनजातीय भाई-बहनों के उज्ज्वल भविष्य के लिए, उनके बच्चों के उज्ज्वल भविष्य के लिए 500 नए एकलव्य मॉडल स्कूल स्वीकृत किए हैं और यह चार गुना ज्यादा बढ़ोतरी है।...(व्यवधान)... इतना ही नहीं, इस बार हमने स्कूलों में 38 हज़ार नए टीचर्स स्टॉफ के रिकूटमेंट का इस बजट में प्रावधान किया है। आदिवासियों के कल्याण के लिए समर्पित हमारी सरकार ने..., मैं जरा आपको फॉरेस्ट राइट्स एक्ट की बात की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूं। सभापति जी, देश आज़ाद होने से लेकर वर्ष 2014 में हमारे आने से पहले आदिवासी परिवारों को 14 लाख ज़मीन के पट्टे दिए गए थे। ...(व्यवधान)... पिछले सात-आठ वर्षों में हमने 7 लाख नए पट्टे दिए हैं। यह अभूतपूर्व काम हुआ है। हमारे आने से पहले 23 हज़ार सामुदायिक पट्टे दिए गए थे। हमारे आने के बाद 80 हज़ार से अधिक सामुदायिक पट्टे दिए गए हैं। लिप सिम्पेथी बताकर आदिवासियों की भावनाओं के साथ खेलने के बजाय अगर कुछ किया होता, तो आज मुझे इतनी मेहनत न करनी पड़ती। यह काम पहले आराम से हो जाता, लेकिन यह उनकी प्राइयॉरिटी में नहीं था।...(व्यवधान)...

आदरणीय सभापति जी, उनकी अर्थनीति, उनकी समाजनीति, उनकी राजनीति वोट बैंक के आधार पर ही चलती रही और उसके कारण समाज की जो बेसिक ताकत होती है, स्वरोजगार के कारण देश की आर्थिक गतिविधि बढ़ाने वाली जो सामर्थ्य होती है, इन्होंने उसको हमेशा नज़रअंदाज़ कर दिया।...(व्यवधान)...उनको वे इतने छोटे लगते थे, इतने बिखरे हुए लगते थे कि उनके लिए उसका कोई मूल्य ही नहीं था। ...(व्यवधान)... जो छोटे-छोटे काम में जुड़े हुए हैं और स्वरोजगार के द्वारा समाज पर बोझ बने बिना समाज में कुछ न कुछ वैल्यू ऐडिशन करते हैं, उनके प्रति दुर्लक्ष्य किया गया। छोटे काम में जुटे इन करोड़ों लोगों को भुला दिया गया। ...(व्यवधान)... मुझे गर्व है कि मेरी सरकार ने रेहड़ी वाले, ठेले वाले, फुटपाथ पर व्यापार करने वाले लोगों की सुध ली है। ब्याज के चक्कर में जिनके जीवन तबाह हो जाते थे, दिन भर का पसीना ब्याजखोरों के घर जाकर चुकाना पड़ता था, उन गरीबों की चिंता हमने की, उन रेहड़ी, ठेले और पटरी वालों की चिंता हमने की।

आदरणीय सभापति जी, इतना ही नहीं, हमारा विश्वकर्मा समुदाय जो समाज निर्माण के अंदर एक भूमिका देते हैं, जो अपने हाथ से औजार की मदद से, कुछ न कुछ सृजन करते रहते हैं, समाज की आवश्यकताओं की बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में पूर्ति करते हैं, चाहे हमारा बंजारा समुदाय हो, चाहे हमारे घुमन्तू जाति के लोग हैं, हमने उनकी चिंता करने का काम किया है। ...(व्यवधान)... चाहे 'पीएम स्वनिधि योजना' हो या 'पीएम विश्वकर्मा कौशल सम्मान योजना' हो, इनके द्वारा

हमने समाज के इन लोगों की मजबूती के लिए काम किया है और उनकी सामर्थ्य को बढ़ाने के लिए काम किया है।

आदरणीय सभापति जी, आप स्वयं तो किसान पुत्र हैं। इस देश के किसानों के साथ क्या बीती है, ऊपर के कुछ एक वर्ग को संभाल लेना और उन्हीं से अपनी राजनीति चलाए रखना, यही सिलिसला चला। ...(व्यवधान)... इस देश की कृषि की सच्ची ताकत छोटे किसानों में है। एक एकड़, दो एकड़ भूमि का वह बड़ा मुश्किल से ...(व्यवधान)... 80-85 प्रतिशत इस देश का यह वर्ग है। ये छोटे किसान उपेक्षित थे, उनकी आवाज कोई सुनने वाला नहीं था। हमारी सरकार ने छोटे किसानों पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया। ...(व्यवधान)... छोटे किसानों को फॉर्मल बैंकिंग के साथ जोड़ा। आज साल में तीन बार सीधे 'पीएम किसान सम्मान निधि' छोटे किसान के खाते में जमा होती है। इतना ही नहीं, हमने पशुपालकों को भी बैंकों से जोड़ा। ...(व्यवधान)... हमने मछुआरों को भी बैंकों से जोड़ा है और उनको ब्याज में रियायत देकर उनकी आर्थिक सामर्थ्य को बढ़ाया, तािक वे अपना व्यवसाय विकसित कर सकें, अपने क्रॉप पैटर्न बदल सकें, अपने उत्पादित किए हुए माल को रोक कर उचित दाम मिलने पर बाजार में ले जा सकें। इस दिशा में हमने काम किया है।

आदरणीय सभापति जी, हम जानते हैं कि हमारे देश के बहुत सारे किसान ऐसे हैं, जिनको बरसाती पानी पर गुजारा करना पड़ता है। ...(व्यवधान)... पिछली सरकारों ने सिंचाई की व्यवस्थाएं नहीं की हैं। बरसाती पानी के भरोसे जीने वाले ये छोटे किसान मोटे अनाज की खेती करते हैं और पानी होता नहीं है। मोटे अनाज की खेती करने वाले इन किसानों को हमने विशेष स्थान दिया। ...(व्यवधान)... हमने यूएन को लिखा कि मिलेट ईयर मनाइए। दुनिया में भारत के मोटे अनाज की एक ब्रैडिंग बने, मार्केटिंग बने और सुविचारित रूप से अब उस मोटे अनाज को 'श्री अन्न' के रूप में, जैसे श्रीफल का माहात्म्य है, वैसे ही श्री अन्न का माहात्म्य बने और छोटे किसान जो पैदावार करते हैं उनको उचित दाम मिले, ग्लोबल मार्केट मिले, देश में क्रॉप पैटर्न में परिवर्तन आए। ...(व्यवधान)... इतना ही नहीं, यह मिलेट सुपर फूड है, पोषण के लिए बहुत बड़ी ताकत है। हमारे देश की नई पीढी को पोषण की समस्या के समाधान में भी यह काम आए, जो मेरे छोटे किसान को भी मजबूत करेगा। हमने फर्टिलाइजर में भी अनेक नये विकल्प डेवलप किए हैं, उनका भी लाभ मिल रहा है। आदरणीय सभापति जी, बड़े कन्विक्शन के साथ, मैं मानता हूं कि जब निर्णय प्रक्रिया में माताओं-बहनों की भागीदारी बढ़ती है, तो परिणाम अच्छे मिलते हैं, जल्दी मिलते हैं और वे निर्धारित लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने वाले होते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... इसीलिए माताओं-बहनों की भागीदारी बढ़ें, वे निर्णय प्रक्रिया में हमारे साथ जुड़ें, उस दिशा में महिला सशक्तिकरण को लेकर के महिलाओं के नेतृत्व के विकास के लिए हमारी सरकार ने प्राथमिकता दी है। सदन में हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि महिलाओं को टॉयलेट देने से क्या महिलाओं का विकास हो जायेगा! ...(व्यवधान)... हो सकता है, उनका ध्यान सिर्फ टॉयलेट पर गया हो, यह उनकी कितनाई होगी, लेकिन मैं जरा बताना चाहता हूं और मैं गर्व अनुभव करता हूं, क्योंकि मैं राज्य में रहकर आया हूं, मैं गांव में जिंदगी गुजार कर आया हूं। ...(व्यवधान)... मुझे गर्व है कि 11 करोड़ शौचालय बनाकर के मैंने मेरी माताओं-बहनों को इज्जत घर दिया है, मुझे इसका गर्व है। ...(व्यवधान)... अब हम अपनी माताओं-बहनों, बेटियों के जीवन-चक्र की तरफ नज़र डालते हैं। हमारी सरकार माताओं-बहनों के सशक्तिकरण के लिए कितनी संवेदनशील है, मैं उसकी तरफ भी ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं और जिनकी सिर्फ टॉयलेट पर ही सोच अटक गई थी, वे जरा कान खोलकर सुनें, ताकि आगे चलकर उनको यह बताने में सुविधा होगी। ...(व्यवधान)... गर्भावस्था के दौरान शिशु को पौष्टिक खाना मिले, इसके लिए हमने "मातृत्व वंदना योजना" चलाई, ताकि प्रेग्नेंसी के समय महिला के बैंक खाते में सीधे पैसा जाए, जिससे उसके पोषण से, उसके गर्भ में जो बच्चा है, उसके स्वास्थ्य को भी लाभ हो। ...(व्यवधान)... हमारे यहां माता मृत्यू दर, शिशु मृत्यु दर की गंभीर समस्या से मुक्ति का एक उपाय इंस्टिट्यूशनल डिलीवरी है। ...(व्यवधान)... हमारे यहां गरीब से गरीब माँ की इंस्टिट्यूशनल डिलीवरी हो, शिशु का जन्म अस्पताल में हो, इसके लिए हमने धन भी खर्च करना तय किया और इसके लिए व्यापक अभियान भी चलाया तथा उसके सुफल दिखाई भी दे रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...हम जानते हैं कि किसी न किसी मानसिक विकृति के कारण बेटियों को माँ की कोख में ही मारने की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ गई थी। यह समाज के लिए कलंक था। हमने 'बेटी बचाओ अभियान' चलाया और आज मुझे खुशी है कि जितने बेटे जन्म लेते हैं, उनकी तुलना में बेटियों की संख्या बढ़ रही है। यह हमारे लिए संतोष का विषय है, क्योंकि हमने बेटियों की रक्षा का काम किया है। ...(व्यवधान)... बेटी बड़ी होकर स्कूल जाए और शौचालय के अभाव में पांचवीं, छठी कक्षा में आते-आते स्कूल छोड़ दे, हमने उस चिंता को भी दूर किया और स्कूलों में बच्चियों के लिए अलग टॉयलेट्स बनाये, ताकि हमारी बच्चियों को स्कूल न छोडना पडे, यह हमने चिंता की है। ...(व्यवधान)... बेटी की शिक्षा जारी रहे, इसलिए हमने "सुकन्या समृद्धि योजना" में अधिक ब्याज देकर के बेटियों के लिए सुरक्षित शिक्षा का प्रबंध किया, ताकि परिवार भी उनको प्रोत्साहन दे। बेटी बडी होकर अपना काम करने के लिए बिना गारंटी "मुद्रा योजना" से लोन ले सके, अपने पैरों पर खड़ी हो सके। ...(व्यवधान)... मुझे खुशी है कि "मुद्रा योजना" के लाभार्थियों में 70 प्रतिशत हमारी माताएं और बेटियां हैं।

## 3.00 P.M.

हमने यह काम किया है। ..(व्यवधान).. माँ बनने के बाद भी नौकरी जारी रख सकें, इसके लिए हमने मातृत्व अवकाश में वृद्धि की है। ..(व्यवधान).. वह कभी-कभी डेवलप्ड कंट्रीज़ से भी ज्यादा है। यह काम हमने किया है।

महोदय, हमने बेटियों के लिए सैनिक स्कूल खोल दिए हैं। आदरणीय सभापित जी, आप तो स्वयं सैनिक स्कूल के विद्यार्थी रहे हैं। ..(व्यवधान).. वहाँ बेटियों की एंट्री नहीं थी। वह काम भी हमने कर दिया। आज सैनिक स्कूलों में हमारी बेटियाँ पढ़ रही हैं। ..(व्यवधान).. महोदय, इतना ही नहीं, हमारी बेटियाँ अबला नहीं, सबला हैं, वे सेना में जाना चाहती हैं, अफसर बनना चाहती हैं। हमने हमारी बेटियों के लिए सेना के दरवाज़े भी खोल दिए हैं। ..(व्यवधान)..आज गर्व होता है, जब सियाचिन में मेरे देश की कोई बेटी माँ भारती की रक्षा करने के लिए तैनात होती है। बेटी को गाँव में कमाई के अवसर मिले, इसके लिए हमने विमेन सेल्फ हेल्प ग्रुप से उसको एक नई ताकत दी, वैल्यू ऐडिशन किया और बैंकों से मिलने वाली उसकी रकम में बहुत बड़ा इज़ाफ़ा किया।..(व्यवधान)..हमने उनकी प्रगति के लिए, हमारी माताओं, बेटियों, बहनों को जिंदगी में लकड़ी के धुएँ से मुसीबतें न झेलनी पड़ें,..(व्यवधान)..इसके लिए 'उज्ज्वला योजना' से गैस का कनेक्शन दिया। हमारी माताओं, बहनों, बेटियों को पीने के पानी के लिए जूझना न पड़े, दो-दो,

चार-चार किलोमीटर तक जाना न पड़े, इसके लिए हमने नल से घर तक पानी पहुंचाने का अभियान चलाया, ताकि मेरी माताओं, बेटियों, बहनों को सुविधा मिले।..(व्यवधान)..

सभापति महोदय, बेटियों को अंधेरे में गुज़ारा न करना पड़े, इसके लिए हमने 'सौभाग्य योजना' से ऐसे गरीब परिवारों तक बिजली पहुंचाई।..(व्यवधान)..

सभापित महोदय, बेटी, माँ, बहन को कितनी ही गंभीर बीमारी हो, वह कभी बताती नहीं है। उसको चिंता रहती है कि कहीं बच्चों पर कर्ज़ हो जाएगा, परिवार पर बोझ हो जाएगा। ..(व्यवधान)..वह पीड़ा सहती है, लेकिन अपने बच्चों को अपनी बीमारी के विषय में नहीं बताती है। हमने उन माताओं, बहनों को आयुष्मान कार्ड देकर अस्पताल में बड़ी से बड़ी बीमारी से मुक्ति दिलाने का रास्ता खोल दिया है।..(व्यवधान)..

आदरणीय सभापति जी, बेटी का संपत्ति पर अधिकार हो, इसलिए हम सरकार की तरफ से जो आवास देते हैं, उसमें बेटी के राइट को निश्चित किया। उसके नाम पर प्रॉपर्टी करने का काम किया। ..(व्यवधान)..हमने महिला सशक्तिकरण के लिए हमारी माताओं, बहनों को - वे जो भी छोटी-मोटी बचत कर लें, मुसीबत झेलकर बचत करना माताओं, बहनों का स्वभाव होता है और वह घर में अनाज के डिब्बे में पैसे रखकर गुज़ारा करती हैं, उस मुसीबत से निकालकर हमने उन्हें 'जन-धन' के खाते दे दिए, वे बैंक में पैसा जमा करें - इसकी व्यवस्था कर दी। ..(व्यवधान)..

आदरणीय सभापति जी, इस बजट सत्र के लिए यह गर्व की बात है कि बजट सत्र का प्रारंभ महिला राष्ट्रपति के द्वारा होता है और बजट सत्र का विधिवत् प्रारंभ महिला वित्त मंत्री के भाषण से होता है। देश में ऐसा संयोग पहले कभी नहीं देखने में आया, जो आज आया है और हमारा प्रयास रहेगा कि ऐसे शुभ अवसर आगे भी देखने को मिलें।..(व्यवधान)..

आदरणीय सभापति जी, जब देश को आधुनिक होना है, नये संकल्पों को पार करना है, तो हम साइंस एंड टेक्नोलॉजी की सामर्थ्य को नकार नहीं सकते। ..(व्यवधान)..साइंस और टेक्नोलॉजी के माहात्म्य को हमारी सरकार भली-भाँति समझती है। लेकिन हम टुकड़ों में नहीं सोचते, हम टोकनिज़्म में नहीं सोचते हैं। हम साइंस एंड टेक्नोलॉजी की तरफ देश को आगे बढाने के लिए हर दिशा में काम कर रहे हैं, सर्वाधिक प्रयास कर रहे हैं और अनेक इनीशिएटिव ले रहे हैं। इसलिए बचपन में साइंटिफिक टेम्परामेंट डेवलप करने के लिए हमने अटल टिंकरिंग लेब बनाये। वैज्ञानिक सोच के निर्माण के लिए स्कूल के लेवल पर बच्चों को हमने अवसर दिया...(व्यवधान)...ताकि बच्चे इससे थोड़ा आगे निकलें, बच्चा कुछ करना शुरू करे तो हमने अटल इन्क्यूबेशन सेंटर्स खड़े किये, ताकि अगर कुछ अच्छी प्रगति की है तो उसे वह वायुमंडल मिले, ताकि उसे टेक्नोलॉजी में कन्वर्ट करने के लिए उसका वह इनोवेशन काम आ जाये। इसलिए हमने विज्ञान की प्रगति के परिणाम के लिए नीतियां बदलीं।...(व्यवधान)...स्पेस के क्षेत्र में अब प्राइवेट भागीदारी का हमने सपना पुरा किया और मुझे खुशी है कि मेरे देश के नौजवान आज प्राइवेट सेटेलाइट छोड़ने की ताकत रखते हैं, यह साइंस एंड टेक्नोलॉजी की ताकत है। ...(व्यवधान)... आज स्टार्टअप्स की दुनिया, जो मूलतः साइंस और टेक्नोलॉजी से जुड़ी हुई है, उसमें यूनीकॉर्न की संख्या में आज हम दुनिया में तीसरे नम्बर पर पहुंच गये हैं।...(व्यवधान)...आदरणीय सभापति जी, आज यह देश गर्व करेगा कि सर्वाधिक पेटेंटस, इनोवेशंस हुए हैं और दुनिया के बाजार में पेटेंट टिकता है तो सबसे अधिक पेटेंट रजिस्टर करने में आज मेरे देश के नौजवान आगे आ रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

आदरणीय सभापति जी, आधार की ताकत क्या होती है, वह हमारी सरकार ने आकर दिखा दिया है। आधार से जुड़े हुए जो विद्वान लोग हैं, उन्होंने भी कहा है कि आधार को, टेक्नोलॉजी के महत्व को 2014 के बाद समझा गया और उसके कारण वह मेहनत अब रंग ला रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...हमने देखा है कि कोविड के काल में कोविन प्लेटफॉर्म, 200 करोड़ वैक्सीनेशन और कोविन का सर्टिफिकेट आपके मोबाइल पर विदिन ए सेकेंड आ जाता है।...(व्यवधान)...लेकिन दुनिया को अचम्भा तब हुआ, जब भारत कोविड में अपनी वैक्सीन लेकर आ गया।...(व्यवधान)...दुनिया के लोग अपनी वैक्सीन, क्योंकि हमारे यहां पर बहुत बड़ी मार्केट थी, उसे बेचने के लिए भांति-भांति के प्रेशर डालते थे - आर्टिकल्स लिखे जाते थे, टी.वी. में इंटरच्यू दिये जाते थे, सेमिनार किये जाते थे। ...(व्यवधान)...इतना ही नहीं, मेरे देश के वैज्ञानिकों को बदनाम करने के लिए, उनको नीचा दिखाने के लिए कल तक प्रयास हुए...(व्यवधान)...और मेरे ही देश के वैज्ञानिकों के प्रयास से आज दुनिया में लोगों को इस वैक्सीन से सिक्योरिटी मिली है। केवल मेरे देशवासियों को ही नहीं, बल्कि हमने 150 देशों के लोगों की आवश्यकताओं को भी पूरा करने का काम किया है।...(व्यवधान)... ये विज्ञान के विरोधी लोग हैं, ये टेक्नोलॉजी के विरोधी हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...आदरणीय सभापति जी, ये विज्ञान के विरोधी हैं, ये टेक्नोलॉजी के विरोधी हैं। ये हमारे वैज्ञानिकों को बदनाम करने का कोई मौका नहीं छोड़ते।...(व्यवधान)...

फार्मेसी की दुनिया में हमारा देश एक ताकत बनकर उभर रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... दुनिया की फार्मेसी का हब बन रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...हमारे नौजवान नये-नये इनोवेशंस कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उनको बदनाम करने के रास्ते ये लोग खोज रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...इनको देश की चिन्ता नहीं है, बल्कि अपनी राजनैतिक उठा-पटक की चिन्ता है।...(व्यवधान)...यह देश का दुर्भाग्य है।...(व्यवधान)...आदरणीय सभापति जी, मैं बाली में था तो जी20 देश के समूह डिजिटल इंडिया को समझने के लिए लालायित रहते थे। ...(व्यवधान)...सक्सेस को पूरी दुनिया ने प्रभावित किया है। ...(व्यवधान)... डिजिटल लेन-देन में आज हिन्दुस्तान दुनिया का लीडर बना हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)... आदरणीय सभापति जी, हमें खुशी है कि आज 100 करोड़ से ज्यादा मोबाइल फोन्स मेरे देशवासियों के हाथों में हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आदरणीय सभापति जी, एक समय था, जब हम मोबाइल इम्पोर्ट करते थे, आज गर्व है कि मेरा देश मोबाइल एक्सपोर्ट कर रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... 5जी हो, एआई हो, आईओटी हो, उस तकनीक को आज देश बहुत तेज गति से अपना रहा है, उसका विस्तार कर रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... ड्रोन, इसका इस्तेमाल सामान्य जीवन में हो, सामान्य नागरिक की भलाई हो, इसके लिए हमने पॉलिसी में वह बदलाव किया। ...(व्यवधान)... दूर-सूदूर इलाकों में ड्रोन से दवाइयाँ पहुँचाने का काम आज मेरे देश में हो रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... साइंस और टेक्नोलॉजी के माहात्म्य को देखिए, ...(व्यवधान)... आज खेत में मेरा किसान ड्रोन की ट्रेनिंग लेकर खेती में ड्रोन का क्या उपयोग हो, आज मेरे गाँव में दिखाई दे रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... जियोरपेशल सेक्टर में हमने दरवाजे खोल दिए। ...(व्यवधान)... ड्रोन के लिए एक पूरे नए विकास का विस्तार करने का अवसर हमने कर दिया। ...(व्यवधान)... आज यूएन में लोग चर्चा करते हैं कि दुनिया में लोगों के पास जमीन के, घर के मालिकाना हक नहीं हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... यूएन की चिंता है दुनिया, ...(व्यवधान)... हमने भारत में ड्रोन की मदद से 'स्वामित्व योजना' से गाँवों में, घरों में, उनको उसका नक्शा और मालिकाना हक देने का काम किया है। ...(व्यवधान)... उसको कोर्ट-कचहरी के चक्करों से और कभी घर बंद हो, कोई आकर कब्जा न कर ले, इससे सुरक्षा का एहसास दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)... हमने टेक्नोलॉजी का भरपूर प्रयोग कॉमन मैन के लिए करने की दिशा में सफलता पाई है। ...(व्यवधान)... आज टेक्नोलॉजी के क्षेत्र में, आधुनिक, विकसित भारत के सपने में उसका माहात्म्य है। ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए ह्यूमन रिसोर्स डेवलपमेंट, इनोवेशन, इसका माहात्म्य बहुत है ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए दुनिया की एकमात्र फोरेंसिक साइंस यूनिवर्सिटी हमारे देश में है। ...(व्यवधान)... हमने गतिशक्ति यूनिवर्सिटी बना कर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर की दुनिया में एक नई पहल की है। ...(व्यवधान)... हमने एनर्जी यूनिवर्सिटी बना कर, ताकि आज देश रिन्यूएबल एनर्जी के क्षेत्र में एक नया जंप लगाए, अभी से हमारे नौजवान तैयार हों, उस दिशा में हम काम कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... हमारे देश में टेक्नोक्रेट्स की तरफ, इंजीनियर्स की तरफ, साइंस की तरफ नफरत करने में कांग्रेस ने अपने शासन काल में कोई कमी नहीं रखी है तथा साइंस और टेक्नोलॉजी को सम्मान देने में हमारे कार्यकाल में कोई कमी नहीं रही है, यह हमारा रास्ता है। ...(व्यवधान)...

आदरणीय सभापित जी, यहाँ रोजगार की भी चर्चा हुई। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं हैरान हूँ कि जो अपने आप के लिए सबसे लंबे समय तक सार्वजिनक जीवन का दावा करते हैं, इनको यह मालूम नहीं है कि 'नौकरी' और 'रोजगार' में फर्क होता है। ...(व्यवधान)... जिनको 'नौकरी' और 'रोजगार' के फर्क की समझ नहीं है, वे हमें उपदेश दे रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आदरणीय सभापित जी, नए-नए नैरेटिव गढ़ने के लिए, आधी-अधूरी चीजों को पकड़ कर झूट फैलाने के प्रयास हो रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... बीते ९ वर्ष में अर्थव्यवस्थाओं का जो विस्तार हुआ है, उससे नए सेक्टर्स में रोजगार की नई संभावनाएँ बढ़ी हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आज ग्रीन इकोनॉमी में देश जिस प्रकार से आगे बढ़ रहा है, उसने ग्रीन जॉब की बहुत बड़ी संभावनाएँ धरती पर उतार कर दिखाई हैं और अधिक संभावनाएँ बनी हुई हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... डिजिटल इंडिया के विस्तार से डिजिटल इकोनॉमी का एक नया क्षेत्र भी खुला है।...(व्यवधान)... आज सर्विस सेक्टर में डिजिटल इंडिया एक नई बुलन्दी पर है।...(व्यवधान)... 5,00,000 कॉमन सर्विस सेंटर्स गांवों के अंदर खुले हैं।...(व्यवधान)... एक-एक कॉमन सर्विस सेंटर में दो-दो, पाँच-पाँच लोग रोज़ी-रोटी कमाते हैं।...(व्यवधान)... दूर-सुदूर जंगलों के छोटे-छोटे गांवों में भी कॉमन सर्विस सेंटर्स में आज गांव के लोगों को देश की आवश्यक सुविधाएं एक बटन पर ही उपलब्ध हों, यह व्यवस्था भी हुई है।...(व्यवधान)... डिजिटल इकोनॉमी ने अनेक नये रोज़गारों की सम्भावनाएं पैदा की हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

आदरणीय सभापति जी, 90,000 रजिस्टर्ड स्टार्टअप्स ने भी रोज़गार के नये द्वार खोले हैं।...(व्यवधान)... अप्रैल से नवम्बर, 2022 के दौरान ईपीएफओ पेरोल में एक करोड़ से अधिक लोग जोड़े गए हैं।...(व्यवधान)... आदरणीय सभापति जी, 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत रोज़गार योजना' के ज़िरए 60,00,000 से अधिक नये कर्मचारियों को लाभ हुआ है।...(व्यवधान)... 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान' के तहत हमने अपने उद्यमियों के लिए स्पेस, डिफेंस, ड्रोन, माइनिंग, कोल जैसे अनेक क्षेत्रों को खोला है, जिसके कारण रोज़गार की संभावनाओं में नई गित आयी है।...(व्यवधान)... देखिए, हमारे नौजवानों ने इन सारे अवसरों का आगे आ कर लाभ उठाया है।...(व्यवधान)...

आदरणीय सभापति जी, रक्षा के क्षेत्र में हमारा देश आत्मनिर्भर बने, यह बहुत आवश्यक है।...(व्यवधान)... मुझे खुशी है कि रक्षा के क्षेत्र में हम आत्मनिर्भरता का मिशन लेकर चले हैं।...(व्यवधान)... आज 350 से ज्यादा निजी कम्पनियां रक्षा के क्षेत्र में आगे आई हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

आज मेरा देश रक्षा के क्षेत्र में करीब-करीब एक लाख करोड़ रुपये का एक्सपोर्ट कर रहा है।...(व्यवधान)... इस क्षेत्र में भी अभूतपूर्व रोज़गार पैदा हुए हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

आदरणीय सभापति जी, रिटेल से लेकर टूरिज़्म तक, हर सेक्टर का विस्तार हुआ है।...(व्यवधान)... खादी ग्रामोद्योग की व्यवस्था, जो महात्मा गाँधी के साथ जुड़ी हुई है, लेकिन उस खादी ग्रामोद्योग को भी डुबो दिया गया था।...(व्यवधान)... आज़ादी के बाद, खादी ग्रामोद्योग में बिक्री के रिकॉर्ड तोड़ने का सर्वाधिक काम हमारे कालखंड में हुआ है।...(व्यवधान)...

आदरणीय सभापति जी, चाहे इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर में हो रहा रिकॉर्ड निवेश हो, रेलवे का काम हो, रोड्ज़ का काम हो, पोर्ट्स का काम हो, एयरपोर्ट्स का काम हो अथवा प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजनाओं के तहत सड़कें बनाने का काम हो, इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के ये सारे काम करने के लिए जो मैटीरियल लगता है, उस इंडस्ट्री में भी रोज़गार की सम्भावनाएं बढ़ी हैं।...(व्यवधान)... हर जगह निर्माण कार्यों के अन्दर, मज़दूरों से लेकर मैकेनिक्स तक, इंजीनियर्स से लेकर श्रमिकों तक, हर किसी के लिए रोज़गार के नये अवसर पैदा हुए हैं।...(व्यवधान)... इसी कारण यूथ विरोधी नीति लेकर चले हुए लोगों को आज यूथ नकार रहा है।...(व्यवधान)... यूथ की भलाई के लिए हम जिन नीतियों को लेकर चल रहे हैं, उनको आज देश स्वीकार कर रहा है।...(व्यवधान)...

आदरणीय सभापति जी, यहां सरकार की योजनाओं के नामों को लेकर भी आपत्ति उठाई गई।...(व्यवधान)... कुछ लोगों को यह भी परेशानी है कि नामों में कुछ संस्कृत टच है।...(व्यवधान)... अब बताइए, लोगों को इसकी भी परेशानी है!...(व्यवधान)...

आदरणीय सभापति जी, मैंने किसी अखबार में पढ़ा था, हालांकि मैंने उसे वेरिफाई तो नहीं किया है, ...(व्यवधान)... वह रिपोर्ट कह रही थी कि 600 के लगभग सरकारी योजनाओं के नाम सिर्फ गांधी-नेहरू परिवार के नाम पर हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

आदरणीय सभापति जी, किसी कार्यक्रम में अगर नेहरू जी के नाम का उल्लेख नहीं हुआ, तो कुछ लोगों के बाल खड़े हो जाते हैं।...(व्यवधान)... उनका लहू एकदम गरम हो जाता है कि नेहरू जी का नाम क्यों नहीं दिया? मुझे बहुत आश्चर्य होता है कि चलो भाई, नेहरू जी का नाम हमसे कभी छूट जाता होगा और यदि छूट जाता है, तो हम उसे ठीक भी कर लेंगे, ...(व्यवधान)... क्योंकि वे देश के पहले प्रधान मंत्री थे, लेकिन मुझे यह समझ नहीं आता है कि उनकी पीढ़ी का कोई भी व्यक्ति नेहरू सरनेम रखने से क्यों डरता है? क्या शर्मिंदगी है? नेहरू सरनेम रखने में क्या शर्मिंदगी है? ...(व्यवधान)...इतना बड़ा महान व्यक्ति आपको मंजूर नहीं है, परिवार को मंजूर नहीं है और आप हमारा हिसाब मांगते रहते हो!

आदरणीय सभापति जी, कुछ लोगों को समझना होगा, यह सदियों पुराना देश सामान्य मानव के पसीने और पुरुषार्थ से भरा हुआ देश है, जन-जन की पीढ़ियों की परम्परा से बना हुआ देश है, यह देश किसी परिवार की जागीर नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

महोदय, हमने मेजर ध्यान चंद जी के नाम पर खेल रत्न का पुरस्कार घोषित कर दिया। हमने अंडमान में नेता जी, सुभाष चंद्र बोस के नाम पर 'स्वराज्य' के नाम पर द्वीपों का नामकरण किया, हमें इस पर गर्व हो रहा है, नेता जी सुभाष चंद्र बोस के योगदान के लिए देश गर्व करता है, हम गर्व करते हैं।...(व्यवधान)... इतना ही नहीं जो लोग आये दिन हमारे देश की सेना को नीचा दिखाने का मौका नहीं छोड़ते, हमने इन द्वीपों को परमवीर चक्र प्राप्त करने वाले सेनानियों के नाम कर दिया। आने वाली सदियों के लिए हिमालय की एक चोटी, एवरेस्ट नाम के व्यक्ति के नाम पर

एवरेस्ट की चोटी बन गई!...(व्यवधान)... हमने अपने द्वीपसमूह हमारे परमवीर चक्र विजेता, हमारे देश के सेनानियों के नाम कर दिये, यह हमारी श्रद्धा है, यह हमारी भिक्त है और उसको लेकर हम चलते हैं। इससे आपको तकलीफ है और आपकी तकलीफ व्यक्त भी हो रही है, हर एक की तकलीफ व्यक्त करने के रास्ते अलग होंगे, लेकिन हमारा रास्ता सकारात्मक है। ...(व्यवधान)...

महोदय, यह सदन है, एक प्रकार से राज्यों का माहात्म्य है। हम पर ऐसे भी आरोप लगाये जाते हैं कि हम राज्यों को परेशान करते हैं। मैं लम्बे अरसे तक राज्य का मुख्य मंत्री रहकर आया हूं, फेडरलिज़्म का क्या महत्व होता है, वह भली-भांति समझता हूं, मैं उसको जीकर आया हूं। ...(व्यवधान)...इसलिए हमने कोऑपरेटिव कम्पिटीटिव फेडरलिज़्म पर बल दिया है, आओ हम स्पर्धा करें, हम आगे बढें, हम सहयोग करें, हम उस दिशा में चलें। हमने अपनी नीतियों में नेशनल प्रोग्रेस का भी ध्यान रखा है और रीजनल एक्सप्रेशन को भी एड्रेस किया है।...(व्यवधान)... नेशनल प्रोग्रेस एंड रीजनल ऐस्पिरेशन, इसका परफेक्ट कंबिनेशन हमारी नीतियों में दिखा है। क्योंकि हम सब मिलकर 2047 तक एक विकसित भारत का सपना पूरा करने के लिए चल पड़े हैं। लेकिन जो लोग आज विपक्ष में बैठे हैं, उन्होंने तो राज्यों के अधिकारों की धज्जियां उडा दीं। मैं आज कच्चा चिट्ठा खोलना चाहता हुं, ...(व्यवधान)...जरा इतिहास उठाकर देख लीजिए, वह कौन सी पार्टी थी, वे कौन लोग सत्ता में बैठे थे, जिन्होंने आर्टिकल 356 का सबसे ज्यादा दुरुपयोग किया है? 90 बार चुनी हुई सरकारों को गिरा दिया। ...(व्यवधान)... कौन हैं वे? ...(व्यवधान)... वे कौन हैं, जिन्होंने ऐसा किया? ...(व्यवधान)... वे कौन हैं, जिन्होंने किया? ...(व्यवधान)... इतना ही नहीं, सभापति जी, एक प्रधान मंत्री ने आर्टिकल 356 का 50 बार उपयोग किया, आधी सेंचुरी कर दी। ...(व्यवधान)... वह नाम है - श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी का। ...(व्यवधान)... 50 बार सरकारों को गिरा दिया। ...(व्यवधान)... केरल में - आज जो लोग इनके साथ खडे हैं, ज़रा याद कर लीजिए, थोडा-बहुत हेडफोन लगा लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... केरल में वामपंथी सरकार चुनी गयी, जिसे पंडित नेहरू पसन्द नहीं करते थे। ...(व्यवधान)... कुछ ही कालखंड के अन्दर उस चुनी हुई पहली सरकार को घर भेज दिया गया। ...(व्यवधान)... आज आप वहाँ खड़े हैं! ...(व्यवधान)... आपके साथ क्या हुआ था, ज़रा याद कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

आदरणीय सभापित जी, मैं ज़रा डीएमके के मित्रों को भी बताता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... तमिलनाडु में एमजीआर और करुणानिधि जैसे दिग्गजों की सरकारें थीं, उन सरकारों को भी इन्हीं कांग्रेस वालों ने बरखास्त कर दिया था। ...(व्यवधान)... एमजीआर की आत्मा देखती होगी कि आप कहाँ खड़े हो। ...(व्यवधान)... यहाँ पर इस सदन के एक वरिष्ठ सदस्य पीछे बैठे हैं, जिनको मैं हमेशा एक आदरणीय नेता मानता हूँ- श्रीमान् शरद पवार जी। ...(व्यवधान)... 1980 में शरद पवार जी की आयु 35-40 साल की थी। ...(व्यवधान)... एक नौजवान मुख्य मंत्री महाराष्ट्र की सेवा करने निकला था। ...(व्यवधान)... उनकी सरकार को भी गिरा दिया गया था। ...(व्यवधान)... आज वे वहाँ हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... हर क्षेत्रीय नेता को उन्होंने परेशान किया। ...(व्यवधान)... एनटीआर के साथ क्या किया? ...(व्यवधान)... यहाँ कुछ लोगों ने आज कपड़े बदले होंगे, नाम बदला होगा, ज्योतिषियों की सूचना के अनुसार नाम बदला होगा, लेकिन कभी वे भी उनके साथ थे। ...(व्यवधान)... उन एनटीआर की सरकार को गिराने का प्रयास किया गया था। वह भी तब, जब वे इलाज के लिए अमेरिका गये थे। ...(व्यवधान)... वे अपनी हेल्थ के लिए वहाँ गये थे। ...(व्यवधान)... आपने एनटीआर की

सरकार को गिराने का प्रयास किया था। ...(व्यवधान)... यह कांग्रेस की राजनीति का सच था। ...(व्यवधान)...

आदरणीय सभापति जी, अखबार निकाल कर देख लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... हर अखबार लिखता था कि राजभवनों को कांग्रेस के दफ्तर बना दिये गये हैं, कांग्रेस के हेडक्वार्टर्स बना दिये गये हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... 2005 में झारखंड में एनडीए के पास ज्यादा सीटें थीं, लेकिन गवर्नर ने यूपीए को शपथ के लिए बुला लिया था। ...(व्यवधान)... 1982 में हरियाणा में भाजपा और देवीलाल के पास उनका प्री-पोल एग्रीमेंट था, उसके बावजूद भी गवर्नर ने कांग्रेस की सरकार के लिए निमंत्रण भेज दिया था। ...(व्यवधान)... ये कांग्रेस के पाप हैं और आज ये देश को गुमराह करने की बातें कर रहे हैं! ...(व्यवधान)...

आदरणीय सभापति जी, मैं एक बात जानना चाहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... अब मैं एक गम्भीर विषय की ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... मैंने महत्वपूर्ण विषयों को स्पर्श किया है। ...(व्यवधान)... आज देश में जिनको आर्थिक नीतियों की समझ नहीं है, वे चौबीसों घंटे राजनीति के सिवाय कुछ सोचते नहीं हैं, सत्ता के खेल खेलना ही जिनको सार्वजनिक जीवन का काम दिखता है, उन्होंने अर्थ-नीति को अनर्थ-नीति में परिवर्तित कर दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं उनको चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ और मैं इस सदन की गम्भीरता के साथ उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि अपने रिस्पेक्टिव स्टेटस को जाकर समझाएँ कि वे गलत रास्ते पर न चले जायें। ...(व्यवधान)... हम अपने पड़ोस के देशों का हाल देख रहे हैं कि वहाँ पर क्या हाल हुआ है? ...(व्यवधान)... अनाप-शनाप कर्ज लेकर किस प्रकार से देशों को डूबो दिया गया है। ...(व्यवधान)... आज हमारे देश में भी तत्कालीन लाभ के लिए - अगर कोई भुगतान करेगा, तो आने वाली पीढ़ी करेगी, हम तो कर्ज लो और घी पीओ वाला खेल खेलेंगे, आने वाला देखेगा, इसे कुछ राज्यों ने अपनाया है। ...(व्यवधान)... वे अपना तो तबाह कर देंगे, देश को भी बरबाद कर देंगे। अब देश कर्ज के तले दबते जा रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)... आज उनको दुनिया में कर्ज देने के लिए कोई तैयार नहीं है। ये मुसीबतों से गुजर रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)... राजनीतिक और वैचारिक मतभेद हो सकते हैं, दलों के विषय में एक-दूसरे के प्रति टीका-टिप्पणी हो सकती है, लेकिन देश की आर्थिक सेहत के साथ खिलवाड़ मत कीजिए।...(व्यवधान)... आप ऐसा कोई पाप मत कीजिए, जो आपके बच्चों के अधिकारों को छीन ले।...(व्यवधान)... आज अपनी मौज कर लें और बच्चों के नसीब में बरबादी छोड़ कर चले जाएँ - ऐसा करके न जाएँ।...(व्यवधान)... आज आपको पोलिटिकली सूट करता होगा,...(व्यवधान)... मैंने तो देखा है कि एक मुख्य मंत्री ने बयान दिया कि ठीक है, मैं तो निर्णय करता हूँ, अभी मुझे मुसीबत कहाँ आएगी, 2030-32 के बाद आएगी, जो आएगा, वह भुगतेगा।...(व्यवधान)... क्या कोई देश ऐसे चलता है? यह जो वृत्ति बन रही है, वह बहुत चिंता का विषय है।...(व्यवधान)...

आदरणीय सभापति जी, देश की आर्थिक सेहत के लिए राज्यों को भी अपनी आर्थिक सेहत के संबंध में डिसिप्लिन का रास्ता चुनना पड़ेगा, तभी वे राज्य भी इस विकास की यात्रा का लाभ ले पाएँगे और उनके राज्यों के नागरिकों का भला करने में हमें भी सुविधा हो जाएगी, क्योंकि हम उन तक लाभ पहुँचाना चाहते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

आदरणीय सभापति जी, 2047 में यह देश विकसित भारत बने - यह हम सबका संकल्प है, 140 करोड़ देशवासियों का संकल्प है।...(व्यवधान)... अब देश पीछे मुड़ कर देखने को तैयार नहीं है। देश लंबी छलांग मारने को तैयार है।...(व्यवधान)... जिनका दो वक्त की रोटी का सपना था, उसको आपने एड्रेस नहीं किया, हमने उसको एड्रेस किया है।...(व्यवधान)... जिसको सामाजिक न्याय की अपेक्षा थी, उसको आपने एड्रेस नहीं किया, हमने एड्रेस किया है।...(व्यवधान)... वह जिन अवसरों को तलाशता था, उन अवसरों को उपलब्ध कराने के लिए हमने अनेक कदम उठाए हैं और आजाद भारत का जो सपना है, उन सपने को पूरा करने के लिए हम संकल्पबद्ध होकर चले।...(व्यवधान)...

आदरणीय सभापति जी, देश देख रहा है, एक अकेला, कितनों पर भारी पड़ रहा है।...(व्यवधान)... नारे बोलने के लिए भी उनको बदली करनी पड़ती है। वह भी नियम होता है, लेकिन मैं घंटे भर से इनकी आवाज़ का दबाव झेल रहा हूं।...(व्यवधान)...

आदरणीय सभापति जी, मैं एक कन्विक्शन के साथ चला हूँ।...(व्यवधान)... देश के लिए जीता हूँ, देश के लिए कुछ करने के लिए निकला हुआ हूँ। इसलिए राजनीतिक खेल खेलने वाले लोगों के अंदर वह हौसला नहीं है, वे ढूँढ़ रहे हैं, बचने का रास्ता खोज रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

आदरणीय सभापति जी, राष्ट्रपति जी के उम्दा भाषण का, राष्ट्रपति जी के मार्गदर्शक भाषण का, राष्ट्रपति जी के प्रेरक भाषण का इस सदन के अंदर अभिनंदन करते हुए, धन्यवाद करते हुए, आपका भी आभार व्यक्त करते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।..(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Amendments which have been moved to vote. Amendments (Nos. 1 to 7) are by Shri A. A. Rahim. ...(Interruptions)... Shri A. A. Rahim, are you withdrawing the amendments or shall I put them to vote? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (Rajasthan): Sir, the LoP has a point of order. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, absolutely...(Interruptions)... Please...(Interruptions)... Is this the way? ...(Interruptions)... No, no...(Interruptions)... What are you doing? The whole nation is looking at you...(Interruptions)... Indecorous conduct ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, the LoP has got a point of order. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. No. ...(Interruptions)... After what I have seen, I will not... ...(Interruptions)... I shall now put the Amendments that have been moved to vote. ...(Interruptions)... I shall now put the Amendments (Nos. 1 to 7) moved by Shri A.A. Rahim to vote. ...(Interruptions)... Shri A.A. Rahim, are you pressing the Amendments? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, I have a point of order. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now take up Amendments (Nos. 1 to 7) moved by Shri A. A. Rahim. Are you pressing your Amendments?

SHRI A.A. RAHIM (Kerala): Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendments (Nos. 1 to 7) to vote.

The Amendments (Nos. 1 to 7) were negatived.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now take up Amendments (Nos. 8 to 17) moved by Shri Ram Nath Thakur. Are you pressing your Amendments?

SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR (Bihar): Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendments (Nos. 8 to 17) to vote.

The Amendments (Nos. 8 to 17) were negatived.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now take up Amendments (Nos. 38 to 44) moved by Shrimati Jebi Mather Hisham. Are you pressing your Amendments?

SHRIMATI JEBI MATHER HISHAM: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendments (Nos. 38 to 44) to vote.

The Amendments (Nos. 38 to 44) were negatived.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, point of order. ... (Interruptions)... Sir, we are walking out... ... (Interruptions)...

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now take up Amendments (Nos. 45 to 54) moved by Shri M. Shanmugam. Are you pressing your Amendments?

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendments (Nos. 45 to 54) to vote.

The Amendments (Nos. 45 to 54) were negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: A little smile and cheer will slightly uplift the image of the Upper House, which has nosedived. When I look at distinguished Members here, I am put to shame.

SHRI BIKASH RANJAN BHATTACHARYYA (West Bengal): Sir, don't accuse us. Accuse them. They have....(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now take up Amendments (Nos. 56 to 65) moved by Shri Sandosh Kumar P. Are you pressing your Amendments?

SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR P (Kerala): Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendments (Nos. 56 to 65) to vote.

The Amendments (Nos. 56 to 65) were negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now take up Amendments (Nos. 66 to 73) moved by Shri Tiruchi Siva. Are you pressing your Amendments?

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendments (Nos. 66 to 73) to vote.

The Amendments (Nos. 66 to 73) were negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now take up Amendments (Nos. 74 to 79) moved by Shri Binoy Viswam. He is not there. I shall now put Amendments (Nos. 74 to 79) to Vote.

The Amendments (Nos. 74 to 79) were negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now take up Amendments (Nos.92 to 98) moved by Dr. Kanimozhi NVN Somu. Are you pressing your Amendments?

DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU (Tamil Nadu): Yes, I am pressing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendments (Nos.92 to 98) to vote.

The Amendments (Nos.92 to 98) were negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now take up Amendments (Nos.99 to 106) moved by Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha. Are you pressing your Amendments?

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I have all the reasons to press my Amendments after that speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendments (Nos.99 to 106) to vote.

The Amendments (Nos.99 to 106) were negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall take up Amendments (Nos.107 to 113) moved by Shri K.C. Venugopal. He is not present. I shall now put Amendments (Nos.107 to 113) to vote.

The Amendments (Nos.107 to 113) were negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Motion to vote:

The question is:

The motion was adopted.

<sup>&</sup>quot;That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:-

<sup>&</sup>quot;That the Members of the Rajya Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which she has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on January 31, 2023."

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मेरे अमेंडमेंट्स का क्या हुआ? ...(व्यवधान)...

أجناب جاوید علی خان: سر، میرے امین اللہ مین کا کیا ہوا؟ ...(مداخلت)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Union Budget 2023-24. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री जावेद अली खान: सर, हमारे अमेंडमेंट्स कहाँ गए? ...(व्यवधान)...

<sup>†</sup>جناب جاوید علی خان: سر، ہمارے امینڈمینٹس کہاں گئے؟ ...(مداخلت)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, time allotment ...(Interruptions)... I can tell the hon. Members ...(Interruptions)...

श्री जावेद अली खान: सर, मैंने 10 अमेंडमेंट्स दिए थे, जिनमें से 3 अमेंडमेंट्स लिस्ट हुए थे। ...(व्यवधान)... उनका क्या हुआ? ...(व्यवधान)... सर, आप थोड़ा इधर भी तो देखिए! ...(व्यवधान)...

<sup>†</sup>جناب جاوید علی خان: سر، میں نے دس امینڈمینٹس دیئے تھے، جن میں سے تین امینڈمینٹس لسٹ ہوئے تھے ۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ سر، آپ تھوڑا ادھر بھی تو دیکھئیے۔۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only those Amendments that were moved have been put to vote. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री जावेद अली खान: सर, मैंने 10 अमेंडमेंट्स दिए थे, जिनमें से 3 अमेंडमेंट्स लिस्ट हुए थे। ...(व्यवधान)...

<sup>†</sup>جناب جاوید علی خان: سر، میں نے دس امینڈمینٹس دیئے تھے، جن میں سے تین امینڈمینٹس لسٹ ہوئے تھے ....(مداخلت)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we are now starting the discussion on the Union Budget....(Interruptions)...

श्री जयराम रमेश : सर, एलओपी को बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup> Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्री जावेद अली खान: सर, मैंने 10 अमेंडमेंट्स दिए थे, जिनमें से 3 अमेंडमेंट्स लिस्ट हुए थे। ...(व्यवधान)...

<sup>†</sup>جناب جاوید علی خان: سر، میں نے دس امینڈمینٹس دیئے تھے، جن میں سے تین امینڈمینٹس لسٹ ہوئے تھے ۔۔۔(مداخلت)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You were absent on the day when Amendments were moved. Please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... आप बेटिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Hon. Member, this is not the way. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Member was absent at the time when the admission issue was determined. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri Shaktisinh Gohil ...(Interruptions)...

श्री जयराम रमेश: सर, एलओपी को बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shaktisinh Gohil ...(Interruptions)... Shri Shaktisinh Gohil ...(Interruptions)...

श्री जयराम रमेश : सर, अब तो एलओपी को बोलने दीजिए! ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Member, go back to your seat. You can speak only from your seat. I hope you know that. Go back to your seat and speak; not from here. ...(Interruptions)... What is this? You were not present when the admission issue was determined; sorry. ...(Interruptions)...

Now, Shri Shaktisinh Gohil...(Interruptions)... Take your seats....(Interruptions)... Hon. Members, go to your seats. Let there be some order in the House. It has been absolutely improper, indecorous, painful and not acceptable. People who bring on record such kind of credit and experience were here and did not have any regard to rules; did not have any regard to the Chair. That can't be countenanced. More than 1.4 billion people are watching us. They have seen what we have done. We cannot make it as optics. And, I am sure that everyone known to you, in the family around and in the world, if you talk to them, you will come to know what example we have set today. ...(Interruptions)... It is a shame on us. ...(Interruptions)... It can't be

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup> Transliteration in Urdu script.

allowed. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Shaktisinh Gohil. ...(Interruptions)... Take your seats. ...(Interruptions)...

No segment of the House, this side or that side, can contribute to disorder. It is not a place for reaction. If the action is wrong, the action is improper, the action is unconstitutional and illegal, you don't have to react. I have taken note of everything. It has been a personal pain for me. The people, for whom I had the highest of regard for decades together, have let the people of India down, not me. I know that the senior Member, Digvijaya Singh*ji*, is indicating, but have you been able to see the scene here. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, we have been asking for a point of order. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are such a senior Member. ... (Interruptions)... Hon. Members... (Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, ये माफी तो मांगें। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would you take your seats? ...(Interruptions)... Take your seats. Mr. Javadekar, take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Why are you jumping on the seats? It is not required. Hon. Members, how paradoxical it is that when the Chairman was pleading for order and your conscience did not stir you. ...(Interruptions)... And, now, you want to raise point of order, after creating complete disorder. ...(Interruptions)...: Please. I am sure, anyone who believes in any order.....(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: It is our right. ...(Interruptions)... It is not only your House. It is our House also. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shaktisinh Gohil. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Arun Singh. ...(Interruptions)...

## THE UNION BUDGET, 2023-24

श्री अरुण सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापित महोदय, आपने मुझे बजट पर बोलने के लिए समय दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपका हृदय से धन्यवाद करता हूं। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में केन्द्रीय बजट 2023-24 संसद में रखा, उसका समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूं।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, you called Shaktisinh ji. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अरुण सिंह : आज से पहले मैंने कभी भी संसद में इस प्रकार का दृश्य नहीं देखा।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, you called Shaktisinh ji. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अरुण सिंह: सर, गरीबों, किसानों, आदिवासियों और पिछड़ों के मसीहा के रूप में काम करने वाले ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SHAKTISINH GOHIL (Gujarat): Sir, I am standing. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK (Rajasthan): Sir, please see this side also. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, you called Shaktisinh ji. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, you called Shaktisinh ji. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He did not avail the opportunity. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down....(Interruptions)...

श्री अरुण सिंह: 140 करोड़ देशवासियों को रिप्रेज़ेंट करने वाले ऐसे लोकप्रिय नेता देश के प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी... ...(व्यवधान)...,

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sit down, please. ...(Interruptions)... Take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Member, please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SHAKTISINH GOHIL: Sir, my mike was not on. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shaktisinh ji, would you please take your seat now?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: \* ...(Interruptions)... Let him say. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सैयद नासिर हुसैन (कर्नाटक): सर, वे बोलने नहीं दे रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

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<sup>\*</sup> Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. Mr. Nasir Hussain, please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... One second. ...(Interruptions)... Let there be some order. ...(Interruptions)... I am coming to that. Listen to what I am saying. ...(Interruptions)... I tried my best. ...(Interruptions)... One second, please. ...(Interruptions)... Even this side cannot observe silence! ...(Interruptions)...

Hon. Members, I tried my best to persuade Shaktisinh ji but he did not take the floor. ...(Interruptions)... I offered him the floor. ...(Interruptions)... One second. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SHAKTISINH GOHIL: Sir, when you were on your legs, you asked me to take the seat and I sat down. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I call upon Shri Shaktisinh Gohil to render his address on the Union Budget, 2023-24. ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV): Sir, I have a point of order. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I do not appreciate it. ... (Interruptions)... One second. ... (Interruptions)... This cannot be appreciated. ... (Interruptions)... From any section of the House ... (Interruptions)... We are not here for action and reaction. Now, you will patiently hear every speaker on the Budget and Shaktisinh ji will initiate the discussion. Please.

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, I have a point of order. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order? ...(Interruptions)... Under which Rule? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, Rule 242. ...(Interruptions)...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री मिल्लकार्जुन खरगे) : सर, आपने मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर नहीं सुना। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री इमरान प्रतापगढ़ी (महाराष्ट्र): सर, आपने एलओपी का प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर नहीं लिया। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, you did not allow me. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, my point of order is.....(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under which Rule? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, it is under Rule 242. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What does it say? ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, Rule 242 says, "After the member who moves a motion has spoken, other members may speak to the motion in such order as the Chairman may call upon them. If any member who is so called upon does not speak, he shall not be entitled, except with the permission of the Chairman, to speak to the motion at any later stage of the debate." वे एक बार बुला चुके हैं, तो अब नहीं बोल सकते हैं।...(व्यवधान)... Sir, Rule 242 is very clear. सर, रूल 242 बहुत क्लियर है। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, रूल 242 बहुत क्लियर है। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, रूलेंग दीजिए।

## श्री सभापति : आप बैठिए।

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, hon. LoP wanted to raise a point of order, but you did not allow. ...(Interruptions)... But now you allowed them to raise the point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member has raised a point of order. I have called upon Shri Shaktisinh Gohil, after hearing him and giving due deliberation to it. Shri Shaktisinh Gohil will initiate the discussion. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Shaktisinh, go ahead. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Prime Minister faced this. Go ahead. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शक्तिसिंह गोहिल (गुजरात): माननीय सभापति जी, हाउस ऑर्डर में नहीं आए और मैं बोलूं! मैं प्रधान मंत्री तो हूं नहीं कि बिना ऑर्डर हाउस में भाषण देता रहूं। ...(व्यवधान)... मेरी आपसे गुज़ारिश है, आप हमें प्रोटेक्ट करते हैं, आप हमारे संरक्षक हैं ...(व्यवधान)... हाउस को ऑर्डर में लाना आपका काम है और इसीलिए मैं आपसे गुज़ारिश करता हूं ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Leader of the House, what is happening? ...(Interruptions)... What is happening? ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned to meet at 4.30 p.m. today.

The House then adjourned at fifty-seven minutes past three of the clock.

The House reassembled at thirty minutes past four of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Discussion on the Union Budget, 2023-24. Shri Shaktisinh Gohil. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शक्तिसिंह गोहिल: माननीय सभापित महोदय, मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। ...(व्यवधान)...यह मेरे लिए खुशी की बात है कि पार्लियामेंट के इतिहास में पहली बार यह कहा जायेगा कि \*

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बजट के ऊपर बोलते हुए, यह जरूर कहूंगा कि चाणक्य का अर्थशास्त्र कहता है कि...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't leave your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Don't leave your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शक्तिसिंह गोहिल: चाणक्य ने अर्थशास्त्र में कहा था कि अगर राज्य का शासक अपना अर्थ तंत्र चलाता है, तो वह अर्थ तंत्र कैसा होना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, disorder in the House can never be wholesome. The disorder which we had when the hon. Prime Minister addressed us was most unfortunate. But any disorder by way of reaction is also not appropriate. I would urge the Members to keep in mind...(Interruptions)... I am on my legs....(Interruptions)... Do I have to tell you this? ...(Interruptions)... Please....(Interruptions)... I don't have to say it every time that if I am on my legs what has to be the conduct of the Members. It is not something in the person that I am. It is in the Chair which I occupy. On 7<sup>th</sup> December, it was after deep preparation and serious thought process of several months that I said that as the House of Elders, the

<sup>\*</sup> Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Upper House, we have to send a message. And trust me, the kind of message that we are sending will put us to shame. ...(Interruptions)... Maintain order. ...(Interruptions)...

## श्री शक्तिसिंह गोहिल : \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. I seek the indulgence of the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition and floor leaders to spare time to see me in my Chamber at 4.45 p.m.

The House is adjourned to meet at 5.15 p.m. today.

The House then adjourned at thirty-four minutes past four of the clock.

The House reassembled at fifteen minutes past five of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

श्री जयराम रमेश: सभापति जी, ..(व्यवधान)..दिग्विजय सिंह जी ..(व्यवधान)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Jairamji can see anything very differently than what we think. But the good thing is, I have respect for him greatly because his name is 'Jairam'. Hon. Members...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, my second name also has got 'Ram'. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, since he has made a reflection, in 1993, when I was a Member of the Assembly, we had two Members. One name was Jalim Singh. He was the most sincere, fine gentleman, but his name was Jalim Singh. He was from Barmer side and the second gentleman was—a very good friend of mine—Sundar Lal Kaka from my district and Kaka had a strong personality, but his looks were very different; according to him, not according to me...

श्री मुकुल बालकृष्ण वासनिक (राजस्थान) : आप कुछ सांकेतिक कह रहे थे।

<sup>\*</sup> Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mukulji, I can tell you, यह जो सांकेतिक वाली बात है, it is very difficult when you deal with someone from Harvard. You will have much better experience than I have. Hon. Members, to transact Business, subject to what the House feels, we should utilize the remaining time. Normally, it is up to 6.00 p.m., we can have it beyond that. Does the House feel that way? ...(Interruptions)... And that, of course, is subject to the House being in order. Why do I say so? When the hon. Prime Minister of the country addressed and his reply was on one of the most important aspects of our Constitution, and that was the reply on the Motion of Thanks for the hon. President, so it was under extraordinary situation and after all my pleadings failed... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, what happened in 2004? ...(Interruptions)... Rajya Sahba...(Interruptions)...What happened in 2004? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, it is time for us not to find an example or a precedent for everything that is unwholesome for democracy. We are in the 75<sup>th</sup> year. The entire world is looking at us and it is a non-partisan issue. What we will be in 2047, the foundation has to be laid by all of us, both by your parliamentary practice and being partners in development. And, therefore, I would urge upon the Members, if we keep on looking for a precedent for everything that is wrong or unjustified or unwholesome for our current actions, that perhaps may not be very desirable. So let us look ahead with positivity, utilize the time for dialogue and debate and contribute for larger welfare of the nation. So, is it the sense of the House that we continue today up to 8 p.m.? ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri Shaktisinh Gohil. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शक्तिसिंह गोहिल (गुजरात): माननीय सभापित महोदय, मैं जरूर यह कहूंगा कि चाणक्य का अर्थशास्त्र कहता है कि शासन की जो अर्थव्यवस्था है, ...(व्यवधान)... वह अर्थव्यवस्था ऐसी होनी चाहिए, जो कमंडल जैसी हो।...(व्यवधान)...फटाक से वह भर जाये और जब परोसने की बात आये तो छोटी सी कटोरी की जहां जरूरत है, वहां वह पहुंच सके - ऐसी अर्थव्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन यह सरकार उल्टा करती है कि टैक्स गरीबों से लेती है और ऊपर का \* के लिए, बड़े बिजनेस हाउसेज़ के लिए छोड़ देते हैं। यह काम सरकार का नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

सभापति महोदय, the principle in democracy is that it is the duty of the Government to bridge between haves and have-nots. ... (Interruptions)...

<sup>\*</sup> Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

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

SHRI SHAKTISINH GOHIL: But, your Budget is contradictory to the principle of democracy. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

SHRI SHAKTISINH GOHIL: I will demonstrate कि यह बजट किस तरह से इसके खिलाफ है। मैं आपसे यह भी जरूर कहूंगा कि वित्त मंत्री जी जिसको लेकर आई हैं...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I appeal to you. I think everyone in the House knows it. So, it is not a valuable piece of information. Everyone knows it. And, I am fully alive. I don't know how to reveal my mindset to you all because most of you have credentials, in politics and otherwise, very high as compared to what I possess. And, individually, I have respect for all of you very greatly. I can reveal to the House, when Digvijaya Singhji was the Chief Minister for ten years, he used to always call me directly. And, I used to say, 'कोन बोल रहा है?' और, ये कहते थे कि 'क्या किसी पी.ए. के थू बात करनी पड़ेगी?'. I have known this side very greatly, Mukulji is there; everyone. That side, I have known most of you. This side also, I have learnt after becoming Chairman. Individually, we are the finest lot, unbeatable even by global standards. And, collectively, what I saw is indigestible to me. I appeal to you still that the House will continue if it is in order because that is the mandate of the rule. I expect everyone to observe order. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शक्तिसिंह गोहिल: माननीय सभापित महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी ने पेज नं. 4 पर अपनी स्पीच में कहा।...(व्यवधान)...उन्होंने क्या कहा - वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा - 'अमृत काल के लिए संकल्पना, सतत समावेशी अर्थव्यवस्था', मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप यह करना चाहते हैं तो आपको हमारी बात सुननी चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)... आप तो राम राज्य की बात करते हो, आप राम के नाम की राजनीति करते हो। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot help, even when placards are shown. I have seen one from a responsible Member. It was done earlier also. I thought there will be the change. The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at twenty-five minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 10<sup>th</sup> February, 2023.

