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[http://parliamentofindia.nic.in](http://parliamentofindia.nic.in)

E-mail: rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in
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RAJYA SABHA
Friday, the 8th December, 2023 /17 Agrahayana, 1945 (Saka)

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

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I am pleased to extend advance Birthday Greetings to hon. Member of Parliament, Shrimati Mahua Maji. Her birthday is on 10th December. That also happens to be the International Human Rights Day. She has been a Member of this august House since July, 2022 and had headed the Jharkhand Women Commission. A Doctorate in Sociology, Shrimati Maji is also known for her writings that won her national and international repute. She is married to Shri Subodh Kumar Maji and has two sons, Somvit and Shomik. On my own and your behalf, I wish her a long, healthy and happy life.

Now Papers to be laid on the Table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I. Reports and Accounts (2022-23) of BHEL, New Delhi; BPCL, Naini, Allahabad and CMTI, Bengaluru and related papers

II. MoUs between the Government of India and the Bridge and Roof Co. (India) Ltd.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. For (i) and (ii) See No. L.T. 10104/17/23]

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

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Manufacturing Technology Institute (CMTI), Bengaluru, Karnataka, for the year 2022-23, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10105/17/23]

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

(i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries) and the Bridge and Roof Co. (India) Ltd., for the year 2023-24.

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries) and the Bridge and Roof Co. (India) Ltd., for the year 2024-25.

[Placed in Library. For (i) and (ii) See No. L.T. 10889/17/23]

I. Reports and Accounts (2022-23) of various companies and related papers

II. Reports and Accounts (2022-23) of IRWO, New Delhi; WLPL, Gurgaon and MELPL, New Delhi and related papers

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दादाराव दादाराव): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rites Limited (RITES), Delhi, for the year 2022-23, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Performance Review of the above Company, for the year 2022-23.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10119/17/23]

(ii) (a) Twenty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Company Limited (IRCTC), New Delhi, for the year 2022-23, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts and the
(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Kolkata Metro Rail Company Limited (KMRCL), Kolkata, for the year 2022-23, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Performance Review of the above Company, for the year 2022-23.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10120/17/23]

(iv) (a) Twenty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the RailTel Company of India Limited (RCIL), New Delhi, for the year 2022-23, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Performance Review of the above Company, for the year 2022-23.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10121/17/23]

(v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Konkan Railway Company Ltd. (KRCL), Navi Mumbai, for the year 2022-23, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Performance Review of the above Company, for the year 2022-23.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10123/17/23]

(vi) (a) Forty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the IRCON International Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2022-23, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Performance Review of the above Company, for the year 2022-23.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10124/17/23]

(vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Braithwaite & Co. Ltd. (BCL), Kolkata, for the year 2022-23, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Performance Review of the above Company, for the year 2022-23.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10125/17/23]
(viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mumbai Railway Vikas Company Limited (MRVC), Mumbai, for the year 2022-23, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Performance Review of the above Company, for the year 2022-23.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10126/17/23]

(ix) (a) Thirty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited (IRFC), New Delhi, for the year 2022-23, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Performance Review of the above Company, for the year 2022-23.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10127/17/23]

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Railway Welfare Organization (IRWO), New Delhi, for the year 2022-23, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

(b) Performance Review of the above Organization, for the year 2022-23.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10130/17/23]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Wabtec Locomotive Private Limited (WLPL) (erstwhile GE Diesel Locomotive Private Limited), Gurgaon, Haryana, for the year 2022-23, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

(b) Performance Review of the above Company, for the year 2022-23.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10128/17/23]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of Madhepura Electric Locomotive Private Limited (MELPL), New Delhi, for the year 2022-23, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

(b) Performance Review of the above Company, for the year 2022-23.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10129/17/23]

Notifications of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वित्तरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (साधी निर्मजन ज्योति) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ:-
(i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution) Notification No. S.O. 698 (E), dated the 14th February, 2023, notifying that the Warehousing Development Regulatory Authority and its regulated repositories are allowed to perform Aadhaar authentication, on voluntary basis, for the purposes, as mentioned therein, with effect from the date of publication of the said notification in the Official Gazette, issued under clause (ii) of clause (b) of sub-section (4) of Section 4 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery Of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10131/17/23]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution), under Section 52 of the Warehousing (Development and Regulation) Act, 2007:-

(1) G.S.R. 503 (E), dated the 13th July, 2023, publishing the Warehousing (Development and Regulation) Registration of Warehouses (Amendment) Rules, 2023.

(2) G.S.R. 676 (E), dated the 18th September, 2023, publishing the Warehousing (Development and Regulation) Registration of Warehouses (Amendment) Rules, 2023.

(3) G.S.R. 791 (E), dated the 20th October, 2023, publishing the Warehousing (Development and Regulation) Registration of Warehouses (Second Amendment) Rules, 2023.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) See No. L.T. 10133/17/23]

Report and Accounts (2022-23) of the National Dairy Development Board, Anand, Gujarat and related papers

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान) : महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1987 की धारा 29 के अधीन निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति) अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सम्म पतल पर रखता हूँ:-

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Dairy Development Board, Anand, Gujarat, for the year 2022-23, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10106/17/23]
I. Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

II. Reports and Accounts (2021-22 & 2022-23) of MMTC Ltd. New Delhi; STC, New Delhi; STCL, Bengaluru; and CSEZA, Cochin and related papers

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

I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce), issued under Section 3 read with Section 5 of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992:

- (1) S.O. 3042 (E), dated the 10th July, 2023, notifying revision of General Notes regarding Import Policy under Schedule-I (Import Policy), ITC (HS), 2022.

- (2) S.O. 3111 (E), dated the 12th July, 2023, amending import policy and policy condition of Gold Covered under HS code 71131911, 71131919 & 71141910 of Chapter 71 of Schedule –I (Import Policy) of ITC (HS) 2022.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 10138/17/23]

- (3) S.O. 3249 (E), dated the 20th July, 2023, amending Export Policy of Non-basmati rice under HS code 1006 30 90.

- (4) S.O. 3405 (E), dated the 28th July, 2023, amending Export Policy of De-Oiled Rice Bran.

- (5) S.O. 3415 (E), dated the 31st July, 2023, amending Export Policy of Food Supplements containing botanicals.

[Placed in Library. For (3) to (5) See No. L.T. 10139/17/23]

- (6) S.O. 3471 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2023, amending Import Policy of Items under HSN 8471 of Chapter 84 of Schedule-I (Import Policy) of ITC (HS), 2022.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10138/17/23]

- (7) S.O. 3494 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2023, amending Export Policy of Red Sanders wood exclusively sourced from cultivation origin obtained from private land (including Pattaland) and Confiscated source.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10139/17/23]

- (8) S.O. 3507 (E), dated the 4th August, 2023, amending Notification No. 23/2023 dated 03.08.2023.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10138/17/23]
S.O. 3838 (E), dated the 29th August, 2023, amending Export Policy of Non-basmati Rice under HS Code 10063090.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10139/17/23]

S.O. 3843 (E), dated the 31st August, 2023, notifying Export of Non-Basmati White Rice (under HS Code 10063090) to Bhutan, Mauritius and Singapore.

S.O. 3975 (E), dated the 11th September, 2023, amending Export Policy of Food Supplements containing botanicals.

S.O. 4224 (E), dated the 25th September, 2023, notifying Export of Non-Basmati White Rice (under HS Code 10063090) to UAE through National Cooperative Exports Limited (NCEL).

[Placed in Library. For (10) to (12) See No. L.T. 10139/17/23]

S.O. 4423 (E), dated the 11th October, 2023, amending import policy condition of silver covered under Chapter-71 of Schedule-I (Import Policy) of ITC (HS), 2022.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10138/17/23]

S.O. 4568 (E), dated the 18th October, 2023, extending date for restriction on export of sugar beyond 31st October, 2023.

S.O. 4569 (E), dated the 18th October, 2023, notifying Export of Non-Basmati White Rice (under HS Code 10063090) to Nepal, Cameroon, Cote d’Ivore, Republic of Guinea, Malaysia, Philippines and Seychelles.

[Placed in Library. For (14) and (15) See No. L.T. 10139/17/23]

S.O. 4578 (E), dated the 19th October, 2023, amending Policy Condition No. 4 of Chapter 84 of schedule I (Import policy) of ITC (HS), 2022.


S.O. 4692 (E), dated the 26th October, 2023, amending Policy Condition 1 of Chapter 15 of ITC (HS), 2022, Schedule – I (Import Policy).

[Placed in Library. For (16) to (18) See No. L.T. 10138/17/23]

S.O. 4717 (E), dated the 27th October, 2023, notifying streamlining of Halal Certification Process for Meat and Meat Products.

S.O. 4719 (E), dated the 30th October, 2023, notifying Imposition of
Minimum Export Price on export of Onions.

(21) S.O. 4898 (E), dated the 11th November, 2023, notifying Incorporation of Policy Condition for export of Non-basmati rice under HS Code 10063090.

[Placed in Library. For (19) to (21) See No. L.T. 10139/17/23]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce) Notification No. S.O. 3816 (E), dated the 28th August, 2023, amending Appendix 3 (SCOMET items) to Schedule-2 of ITC (HS) Classification of Export and Import Items, 2018, issued under Sections 5 and 14A of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10140/17/23]

(iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce), issued under Sections 3 and 9 of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992:

(1) S.O. 3818 (E), dated the 28th August, 2023, amending Registration Fees under Steel Import Monitoring System (SIMS).

(2) S.O. 4331 (E), dated the 4th October, 2023, amending Policy condition No.07 (ii) of Chapter - 27 of Schedule-I (Import Policy) of ITC (HS), 2022.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 10138/17/23]

II. (A) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:

(i) (a) Sixtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the MMTC Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2022-23, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Performance Review of the above Company for the year 2022-23.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10136/17/23]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited (STC), New Delhi, for the year 2022-23, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Performance Review of the above Company for the year 2022-23.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10137/17/23]
(iii) (a) Thirty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the STCL Limited, Bengaluru, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Performance Review of the above Company for the year 2021-22.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10135/17/23]

(B) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 37 and sub-section (3) of Section 39 of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005:

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Cochin Special Economic Zone Authority (CSEZA), Cochin, for the year 2022-23, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10134/17/23]

Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SUSHRI SHOBA KARANDLAJE):

Sir, I lay on the Table a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare), issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914:

(1) S.O. 3246 (E), dated the 20th July, 2023, publishing the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (Fifth Amendment) Order, 2023.

(2) S.O. 3682 (E), dated the 17th August, 2023, publishing the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (Sixth Amendment) Order, 2023.

(3) S.O. 3945 (E), 5th September, 2023, publishing the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (Seventh Amendment) Order, 2023.

(4) S.O. 4082 (E), 15th September, 2023, publishing the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (Eighth Amendment) Order, 2023.

(5) S.O. 4228 (E), 26th September, 2023, publishing the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (Ninth Amendment) Order, 2023.

(6) S.O. 4366 (E), 6th October, 2023, publishing the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (Tenth Amendment) Order, 2023.

(7) S.O. 4552 (E), 17th October, 2023, publishing the Plant Quarantine
(Regulation of Import into India) (Eleventh Amendment) Order, 2023.

(8) S.O. 4640 (E), 25th October, 2023, publishing the Plant Quarantine
(Regulation of Import into India) (Twelfth Amendment) Order, 2023.

(9) S.O. 4739 (E), 30th October, 2023, publishing the Plant Quarantine
(Regulation of Import into India) (Thirteenth Amendment) Order, 2023.

(10) S.O. 4764 (E), 2nd November, 2023, publishing the Plant Quarantine
(Regulation of Import into India) (Fourteenth Amendment) Order, 2023

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (10) See No. L.T. 10111/17/23]

I. Report and Accounts (2022-23) of CCI, Navi Mumbai and related papers

II. Reports and Accounts (2021-22) of NJB, Kolkata; Textiles Committee, Mumbai and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI DARSHANA
VIKRAM JARDOSH): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section
(1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-

(a) Fifty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Cotton Corporation of India
Limited (CCI), Navi Mumbai, for the year 2022-23, together with the
Auditor’s Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and
Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10141/17/23]

II. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 18
of the National Jute Board Act, 2008:-

(a) Twelfth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Jute Board (NJB),
Kolkata, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the
Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10143/17/23]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section
(4) of Section 13 the Textiles Committee Act, 1963:-

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Textiles Committee, Mumbai, for the
year 2021-22, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10142/17/23]

Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

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

(i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade), issued under sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 16 read with Section 17 and sub-section (3) of Section 25 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016:-

1. S.O. 3139 (E), dated the 14th July, 2023, publishing the Resin treated compressed wood laminates (Quality Control) Order, 2023.
2. S.O. 3140 (E), dated the 14th July, 2023, publishing the Insulated Flask, Bottles and Containers for Domestic Use (Quality Control) Order, 2023.
4. S.O. 3154 (E), dated the 17th July, 2023, publishing The Smart Meters (Quality Control) Order, 2023.
6. S.O. 3584 (E), dated the 10th August, 2023, publishing the Domestic Gas Stoves for use with Piped Natural Gas (Quality Control) Order, 2023.
8. S.O. 3583 (E), dated the 10th August, 2023, publishing the Cookware and Utensils (Quality Control) Order, 2023.
9. S.O. 3604 (E), dated the 11th August, 2023, publishing the Wood Based Boards (Quality Control) Order, 2023.
10. S.O. 3641 (E), dated the 14th August, 2023, publishing the Electric Ceiling Type Fans (Quality Control) Order, 2023.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (10) See No. L.T. 10144/17/23]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry
of Commerce and Industry (Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade),
issued under Section 16 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016:–

(1) S.O. 3807 (E), dated the 25th August, 2023, publishing the Solar DC Cable
and Fire Survival Cable (Quality Control) Order, 2023.

(2) S.O. 3841 (E), dated the 31st August, 2023, publishing the Plywood and
Wooden flush door shutters (Quality Control) Order, 2023.

(iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry
(Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade) Notification No. S.O. 3806 (E),
dated the 25th August, 2023, publishing the Cast Iron Products (Quality Control) Order,
2023, issued under Sections 16 and 19 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016.

Report and Accounts (2022-23) of NAAS, New Delhi and related papers

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री केलाश चौधरी) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों
की एक-एक प्रति) अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभी पत्रों पर रखता हूँ:–

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Academy of Agricultural
Sciences (NAAS), New Delhi, for the year 2022-23, together with the
Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

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

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Communications

II. Reports and Accounts (2022-23) of MTNL, New Delhi; BSNL, New Delhi; BBNL, New
Delhi; and C-DOT, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI DEVUSINH
CHAUHAN): Sir, I lay on the Table:–

I.(i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry
of Communications (Department of Telecommunications), under Section 37 of the
Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997:–

(1) No. C-2/8/(1)/2021-QoS, dated the 12th September, 2023, publishing the
Quality of Service (Code of Practice for Metering and Billing Accuracy)

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10889/17/23]
(2) No. C-1/2/(1)/2021-B AND CS(2), dated the 15th September, 2023, publishing the Telecommunication (Broadcasting and Cable) Services Interconnection (Addressable Systems) (Fifth Amendment) Regulations, 2023.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10145/17/23]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Communications (Department of Telecommunications) Notification No. G.S.R. 594 (E), dated the 8th August, 2023, publishing the Indian Telegraph Right of Way (Amendment) Rules, 2023, under subsection (5) of Section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10150/17/23]

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

(i) (a) Thirty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL), New Delhi, for the year 2022-23, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Performance Review of the above Company, for the year 2022-23.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10147/17/23]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), New Delhi, for the year 2022-23, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Performance Review of the above Company, for the year 2022-23.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10149/17/23]

(iii) (a) Eleventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNGL), New Delhi, for the year 2022-23, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Performance Review of the above Company, for the year 2022-23.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10148/17/23]

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

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT), New Delhi, for the year 2022-23, together with the Auditor’s
MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

MR. CHAIRMAN: Message from Lok Sabha, Secretary-General.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, with your kind permission, I rise to report that the Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on 7th December, 2023, passed the Central Universities Amendment Bill, 2023.

I lay a copy of the said Bill on the Table.

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT, TOURISM AND CULTURE

SHRI ZALA KESRIDEVSINHJI (Gujarat): Sir, I rise to present the following Reports (English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture:

(i) Three Hundred Sixtieth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/ Observations of the Committee contained in its Three Hundred Forty First Report on Demands for Grants (2023-24) of the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways;

(ii) Three Hundred Sixty First Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/ Observations of the Committee contained in its Three Hundred Twenty Fifth Report on "Issues relating to Road Sector";

(iii) Three Hundred Sixty Second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/ Observations of the Committee contained in its Three Hundred Forty Second Report on Demands for Grants (2023-24) of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways; and

(iv) Three Hundred Sixty Third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/ Observations of the Committee contained in its Three Hundred Twenty Fourth Report on "Issues relating to Untraceable Monuments and Protection of Monuments in India".
REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

श्री रामचंद्र जांगड़ा (हरियाणा) : महादय, मैं 'प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना (शहरी)' के कार्यान्वयन का मूल्यांकन' पर विभाग-संबंधित आवासन और शहरी कार्य संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2022-23) के सत्रहवें निर्णय में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों/समुक्षियों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई संबंधी बीसवें निर्णय की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Twenty-Fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अभिनवी कुमार चौबे) : महादय, मैं उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग, उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय से संबंधित अनुदान मंगों (2023-24) के संबंध में विभाग-संबंधित उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के 25वें निर्णय में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों/समुक्षियों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य देता हूँ।

Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the 176th and 180th Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SOM PARKASH): Sir, with your permission, I lay the following Statements regarding:-

(i) Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the 176th Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on action taken by Government on the recommendations/observations of the Committee contained in its 172nd Report pertaining to Promotion and Regulation of E-commerce in India.

(ii) Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the 180th Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on Demands for Grants (2023-24) (Demand No. 11) pertaining to the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of
Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the 44th Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Communications & Information Technology

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN): Sir, I lay a Statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the 44th Report of Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Communications & Information Technology on “Demands for Grants (2023-24)” pertaining to the Department of Posts, Ministry of Communications.

STATEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALLEEDHARAN): Sir, with your permission, I rise to announce that Government Business for the week commencing Monday, the 11th of December, 2023 will consist of:

1. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Lok Sabha:
   (i) The Jammu and Kashmir Reservation (Amendment) Bill, 2023,
   (ii) The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2023;
   (iii) The Repealing and Amending Bill, 2023; and


3. Consideration and return of the Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2023 related to First Batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2023-24, after it is introduced, considered and passed by Lok Sabha.

4. Consideration and return of the Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2023 related
to Demands for Excess Grants 2020-21, after it is introduced, considered and passed by Lok Sabha.

(Items 3 and 4 may be taken up together)

5. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:
   (iii) The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023;
   (iv) The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023; and

6. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are introduced, considered and passed by Lok Sabha:
   (i) The Central Goods and Services Tax (Second) Amendment Bill, 2023; and

MR. CHAIRMAN: Matters raised with permission. ... (Interruptions) ... Shri Vikramjit Singh Sahney. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, normally, the convention is that on Fridays, the afternoon session commences at 2.30 p.m. but today in the Revised List of Business, it is listed at 2 p.m. When was such a decision arrived at? Members are not aware of it. Why such a change? We would like to know.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, this is not being done from today. This has already been done earlier by me and the reason was given. Lok Sabha sits at 2 p.m. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, being integral part of Parliament, need to adhere to the same time to the extent possible and, therefore, it was 2 p.m. on an earlier occasion
as directed by me. So, this is not a beginning today. Shri Vikramjit Singh Sahney. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI VIKRAMJIT SINGH SAHNEY (Punjab): Sir, I would like to raise an issue...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Sahney, one minute, please! ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. MOHAMED ABDULLA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this has been the practice for such a long time, for 60-70 years. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What are you saying? ...(Interruptions)... Sit down first. ...(Interruptions)... One at a time, please. Yes!

SHRI M. MOHAMED ABDULLA: Sir, 2.30 p.m. was fixed for the purpose of Muslim Members for their jumma on Fridays. It was the practice.

RULING BY THE CHAIR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. I got your point. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. I am addressing the issue. Hon. Members, both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha have Members drawn from all sections of the society. Lok Sabha sits at 2 p.m. There are Members from every segment. Consciously, after due deliberation, I had effected it, indicated to the House and this was already in place in the last Session. It was stated that the House will meet after lunch at 2 p.m. being in conformity with the timeframe indicated by Lok Sabha. Now, Mr. Vikramjit Singh Sahney. Your time starts now. You don't lose your time.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Demand to implement a Uniform National Level Parameter for release of prisoners

SHRI VIKRAMJIT SINGH SAHNEY (Punjab): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise a very important issue which has been a heartburn for the Sikh community since
decades because justice delayed is justice denied. As you are aware, there is an ongoing political and legal movement in Punjab at large to seek remission of life sentences handed to Sikh political prisoners which were predominantly during the militancy era. The issue is complex and multi-faceted one, rooted in historical, political and legal considerations and, at the heart of the matter, are cases of individuals who were arrested and imprisoned in connection with various incidents during militancy in Punjab.

Sikhs were in jail for decades because justice delayed is justice denied. As you are aware, there is an ongoing political and legal movement in Punjab at large to seek remission of life sentences handed to Sikh political prisoners which were predominantly during the militancy era. The issue is complex and multi-faceted one, rooted in historical, political and legal considerations and, at the heart of the matter, are cases of individuals who were arrested and imprisoned in connection with various incidents during militancy in Punjab.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention, 11 October, 2019 to a few prisoners who were released under a circular which was laid on the Table of Parliament, but they have not been rehabilitated. Many of them are facing serious physical and mental health issues; so, release of Bandi Singhs would be a necessary step in addressing historical injustice as means of fostering reconciliation and social healing in Punjab. In fact, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has recommended the conversion of life imprisonment to parole for several convicts who have served more than 15 years in jail.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.)

Some of them are facing serious physical and mental health issues; so, release of Bandi Singhs would be a necessary step in addressing historical injustice as means of fostering reconciliation and social healing in Punjab. In fact, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has recommended the conversion of life imprisonment to parole for several convicts who have served more than 15 years in jail.

"Sura so pahchane, jo laree din ke heta. Purza-purza kat mar, kabho n chadhke khet."
श्री उपसभापति: आपके बोलने का समय खत्म हो गया है। माननीय विक्रमजीत सिंह साहनी जी आपके पास सिर्फ तीन मिनट का समय था।

The following hon. Members associated themselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri Vikramjit Singh Sahney: Shri Abir Ranjan Biswas (West Bengal), Dr. Fauzia Khan (Maharashtra), Dr. Kanimozhi NVN Somu (Tamil Nadu), Shri Sujeeet Kumar (Odisha), Dr. John Brittas (Kerala), Dr. Santanu Sen (West Bengal), Shrimati Vandana Chavan (Maharashtra), Dr. Amar Patnaik (Odisha), Dr. Fauzia Khan (Maharashtra), Dr. Kanimozhi NVN Somu (Tamil Nadu), Dr. Sasmit Patra (Odisha), Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla and Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar (Andhra Pradesh).

Now, Shri Sakaldeep Rajbhar, 'Need to create job opportunities for youth by establishing different industries in the State of Bihar.'

नीड टू विपीएस कैरी जोब ओप्पोर्ट्युटिटीज फॉर यूथ बाई इस्टेस्ट इंडस्ट्रिज इं दी टाटेस ऑफ बीहार.
विषम परिस्थितियों का सामना नहीं करना पड़ता और वे अपने परिवार के साथ रहकर अपने बाल-बच्चों का सही लालन-पालन करते, जिससे उस क्षेत्र का सर्वाधिक विकास भी होता।

अतः माननीय महोदय जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से अपनी सरकार और राज्य सरकारों से मांग करता हूँ कि उक्त क्षेत्रों में भारी उद्योग या कल-कारखाना और देशी-विदेशी निवेशकों से निवेश कराने की कृपा करें, जिससे उस क्षेत्र का विकास हो सके।...(समय की घंटी)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the issue raised by the hon. Member, Shri Sakaldeep Rajbhar: Dr. Sasmit Patra (Odisha), Shrimati Vandana Chavan (Maharashtra), Dr. Amar Patnaik (Odisha), Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha (Bihar) and Dr. Fauzia Khan (Maharashtra).

माननीय सदस्यगण, आपसे अपेक्षा की जाती है कि आप बोलें, उस पर पहले से तैयार लिखित भाषण न पढ़ें। श्री अब्दुल वहाब जी; Demand to include all Navodaya Vidyalaya employees under CCS Pension Scheme.

Demand to include all Navodaya Vidyalaya employees under CCS pension scheme

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Navodaya Vidyalaya since 1985 has been there all over India. It is a wonderful experiment and it has won a lot of sidelined rural students. Nowadays, after passing out from the Navodaya, they are in good positions. The issue is that the teachers and the employees are not in this pension scheme. Over the last several years, this matter is being raised. Even the parliamentary committee has given its recommendation. But it is still with the Finance Department. Thousands of employees are waiting for this to happen. All other institutions are being given pension and other facilities by the Government of India. But, why is this lagging behind? That is my point. Hence, I hope that before they would come out with 'Chalo Parliament' and Parliament blockade, please consider this one as early as possible. That is my demand. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the issue raised by the hon. Member, Shri Abdul Wahab: Shri Abir Ranjan Biswas (West Bengal), Dr. Fauzia Khan (Maharashtra), Dr. Kanimozhi NVN Somu (Tamil Nadu), Shri Jose K. Mani (Kerala), Dr. John Brittas (Kerala), Shri Binoy Viswam (Kerala), Shri Sandosh Kumar P. (Kerala), Dr. Santanu Sen (West Bengal), Shrimati Jebi Mather Hisham (Kerala), Shri Jayant Chaudhary (Uttar Pradesh), Dr. Sasmit Patra (Odisha), Shrimati Sulata Deo (Odisha), Shrimati Vandana Chavan (Maharashtra), Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla and Dr. Amar Patnaik (Odisha).
Now, Shrimati Sulata Deo; request to revise the financial assistance given under PMAY (U).

Demand to revise the financial assistance given under PMAY (U)

Shri Niranjan Bishi (Odisha), Dr. Sasmit Patra (Odisha), Shri Abir Ranjan Biswas (West Bengal), Dr. Fauzia Khan (Maharashtra), Dr. Amar Patnaik (Odisha), Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar (Andhra Pradesh), Shrimati Vandana Chavan (Maharashtra), Shrimati Priyanka Chaturvedi (Maharashtra), Dr. Kanimozhi NVN
Somu (Tamil Nadu), Shri Sujeet Kumar (Odisha), Shri Jose K. Mani (Kerala), Dr. John Brittas (Kerala), Shri M. Shanmugam (Tamil Nadu), Dr. V. Sivadasan, Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla and Dr. Santanu Sen (West Bengal).

Now Shri Sujeet Kumar; demand for increasing guaranteed days of work from 100 days to 150 days in ten aspirational districts and backward districts of Odisha.

Demand to increase guaranteed days of work from 100 days to 150 days in 10 Aspirational Districts and backward districts of Odisha

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): Sir, through you, I would like to request and urge upon the Government of India to increase the guaranteed number of work days under MGNREGA Scheme from 100 to 150 days in all the aspirational districts and blocks of Odisha. In the year 2014, the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, had taken a very significant step which solidified the livelihood of all those citizens who received pattas under the Forest Rights Act, 2006. Through this directive, about eight lakh beneficiaries benefitted including 3.2 lakh from the State of Odisha alone and the number of work days was increased from 100 to 150 days for these eight lakh beneficiaries. It was a highly commendable step which solidified the livelihood security, boosted the income and food security of the beneficiaries. But still, a large number of citizens, particularly, from the SC/ST communities are left behind in the State of Odisha. There is over one crore ST population in the State of Odisha, which is roughly 23 per cent of our population. We have the largest number of Scheduled Tribes in the country, that is, sixty-two and we also have the largest number of PVTGs (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups), that is, thirteen. So a large section of this population is still deprived of this enhanced benefit. This is causing seasonal unemployment, distressed migration. My sincere request to the Government is to look into this.

Sir, I will now mention about a very commendable step which the Government of Odisha took in the year 2020 by enhancing the additional work days from 100 to 200 in twenty blocks in four aspirational districts of Odisha. But we have many more aspirational blocks and districts which are yet to be covered. This 200 days enhancement was further enhanced to 300 days. But being a State with limited resources, we can only do so much. So, my request to the Government of India is to sanction adequate funds to the State so that we can cover these additional work days under MGNREGA to all the aspirational districts and all the aspirational blocks of Odisha. Thank you.
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri Sujeet Kumar: Shri Niranjan Bishi (Odisha), Dr. Sasmit Patra (Odisha), Dr. Fauzia Khan (Maharashtra), Dr. Kanimozhi NVN Somu (Tamil Nadu), Dr. John Brittas (Kerala), Shri M. Shanmugam (Tamil Nadu), Shrimati Sulata Deo (Odisha), Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar (Andhra Pradesh), Dr. V. Sivadasan, Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla and Dr. Amar Patnaik (Odisha).

Now Shri Kartikeya Sharma; success of PM Ayushman Yojana in delivering universal health coverage; not present. Lt.Gen. (Dr.) D. P. Vats (Retd.); request for filling up the left out ex-servicemen vacancies by Agniveer.

Demand to fill up the left out ex-servicemen vacancies by Agniveer

ले. जनरल (डा. ) डी. पी. वाट्स (रिटा. ) (हरियाणा): मानवीय उपभोक्ताता जी, में अभिविन्दन के लिए पूर्व सेनिकों की छाया हुई रिक्तियां भरने के लिए दर्शवास्त करता हूं। केंद्रीय और राज्य सेवाओं में गुप 'सी' और 'डी' में पूर्व सेनिकों के लिए भोजन 10 से 14 परसेंट आक्षेपण है। में यह स्टेटस और सेंटर की बात कर रहा हूं, जिसमें से दो से तीन परसेंट का लाभ पूर्व सेनिकों, युद्ध विचारों यानी दीन शरीर नारियों और उनके आभिजितों को मिलता है, आभिज जो वैक्सीज फिल-अप हैं, ये दो से तीन परसेंट रहती हैं और बाही छूट जाती हैं। अब आमू-आमू यह होगा कि जैसे-जैसे अभिविन्दन की संख्या बढ़ती जाएगी और पूर्व सेनिकों की घटती जाएगी। इसका कारण यह भी है कि बन रैक बन पेशन मिलने के बाद रिटयर्ड हुआ, उस समय मेरी तनख्वाह, जो मुझे आज पेशन मिलती हैं, उससे कम थी। एक तो यह बात है।

दूसरी बात यह है - पहले ex-servicemen के लिए age के relaxation के साथ-साथ qualification का भी relaxation होता था, जिसमें civil services भी आती थी। अब सिफर age का relaxation है, qualification का relaxation नहीं है। खासकर physical activity और qualifying marks में 40 साल की उम्र में ex-servicemen को एक 22 साल के जवान के साथ compete करने में दिक्कत होती है।

मोस्टली वैक्सीज बच जाती हैं, इसलिए मेरी आपके माध्यम से यह प्रार्थिता है कि ये जो लेफ्ट आउट वैक्सीज हैं, I again mean, left out, जो आभिजितों को अवलोकन छूटे हैं और अब बच गई हैं, उन वैक्सीज को अभिविन्दन को ऑफर किया जाए। In additions to the reservations for Agniveer. यह रास्ता अभिविन्दन स्कीम को बहुत आकर्षक बनाएगा। क्योंकि युद्ध अपना स्वरूप चेन कर चुका है, आजकल दर्जा की दुकान पर भी टेरेसिल अटैक हो जाता है, स्कूलों में भी हो जाता है, इसलिए अभिविन्दन आज के समय की मोंग है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Lt. Gen. (Dr.) D.P. Vats (Retd.): Shri M.
Demand to provide Rs. 2,500 crores exclusively for construction of Flyovers at Chennai

SHRI R. GIRIRAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Chennai Mega City has over 10 million people and large migrant population from within and outside Tamil Nadu. With over 50 lakh two wheelers, 10 lakh three wheelers and 7 lakh four wheelers, Chennai is home to the second largest vehicular population in India. The total road network in Chennai Mega City is 2,780 km. During 1996-2001, our visionary leader Dr. Kalaignar constructed several flyovers to reduce the traffic congestions in Chennai. There are 52 functional flyovers in the city and 32 bridges, catering to the city’s humongous vehicular population. In addition, 36 flyovers are in pipeline. Our hon. Chief Minister, Thalapathy M.K. Stalin has taken appropriate measures to improve the infrastructure developments in Chennai. At the moment, Chennai requires many flyovers between strategically important places. A four-lane elevated flyover on Anna Salai from Teynampet to Saidapet will be taken up for construction at an estimated cost of Rs.621 crore in the coming year. The flyover will be a modern engineering marvel, improve road safety and ease out traffic congestion at several major junctions. Likewise, there is an urgent need for the construction of nine flyovers in Greater Chennai Region. DPR for building six bridges/flyovers and an elevated four-lane road from Light House to Guindy is under progress. Construction of two ‘U’ shaped flyovers at Indira Nagar Junction and Tidel Park Junction on Rajiv Gandhi Salai is underway and Rs.108 crore was allotted for it. The proposed flyover at Madhya Kailash Junction is in the pre-construction stage and civil work will commence soon. A total of Rs.46 crore has been earmarked for this project. Apart from this, the municipal administration department is planning to build five flyovers/bridges at Valluvar Kottam Junction in Nungambakkam (Rs.98 crore) ROB at Korukkupet in place of LC gate on Manali road (Rs.105 crore), an elevated bridge at Chinna Nolambur across Cooum River linking Union Road with Poonamallee High Road (Rs.200 crore), flyovers at Jeevan Nagar (Rs.4 crore) and Aspiran Garden Colony near Kilpauk Garden (Rs.7 crore). A flyover at MKN Road and Officers Training Academy (OTA) on GST road is as per plan. Therefore, I urge the Union Government to provide Rs.2,500 crores exclusively for the construction of flyovers at important roads and junctions to ease the vehicular traffic in Chennai Mega City.
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri R. Girirajan: Shri M. Shanmugam (Tamil Nadu), Dr. Kanimozhi NVN Somu (Tamil Nadu), Shri Sandosh Kumar P. (Kerala), Dr. John Brittas (Kerala), Dr. Sasmit Patra (Odisha), Shrimati Jebi Mather Hisham (Kerala), Shri Niranjan Bishi (Odisha), Dr. Santanu Sen (West Bengal), Dr. V. Sivadasan, Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla and Dr. Amar Patnaik (Odisha).

Need to impose Uniform Civil Code in the country to maintain communal harmony

Shri Harunath Singh Yadav (Uttar Pradesh): Manmniy upasahapati Ji, sambidhan ke anucched 44 me desh ke sabhi nagarikon ke liye ek saman nagraik aachar sanhita ka lagoo karo ke baat kahhi gaai hain, parantu mulsim, isai aap pratyayak samaj ke 10 koro sa adhyek maitaen, bhavne, betiyaen hain, jinse kuch jagahin takoton ne injut aur sir cauch utadkar chalne ke adhikar ko chhin liya hain...

Shri Upasahapati: Pti, upad jagaiye...

Shri Harunath Singh Yadav: Mohoday, saman nagraik aachar sanhita ke kisi pujja-padmrit ya vivah-padmrit se koii dhor-dhor ka sanbhang nahin hai...

Shri Upasahapati: Manoj jha Ji, Pti jagaiye...

Shri Harunath Singh Yadav: Isska sida sanbhang iisaniyat se hai...

Mohoday, saman nagraik sanhita lagoo hona ka matlab hai ki hindu bhej-beti ke tirah mulsim, isai aap samhi vango ka bhej-beti ke liye vivasat aur vasiiyat ka adhikar saman hoga;

Nisant an padh-padhanon ke aapni vonch parpar aage chalane ke liye bchha gudu leke ka adhikar saman hoga; hinduon ke saman samhi vango ke vivah ke uru ek saman hongi;

Vivah-vichched ka tarika aur adhikar ek saman hoga; vivah-vichched hona par kisi bhej-beti ke dhor-dhor bhakane ke bajay hinduon ki bhati gujar-gharte aur bharyo-phor ka adhikar ek saman hoga,...

Mital hinduon ke saman ek pati, ek patni, ek vivah ka adhikar ek saman hoga; hinduon ki bhati patuku sanpap me punu-punju, bhto bhav saman adhikar hoga...

Vivah-vichched ki sathyay me vivah uparant adhit sanpap me pati-patni ko saman adhikar prapta hoga...
श्री उपसभापति: कोई और बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़, प्लीज़। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़ बैठ जाएं। ...(व्यवधान)

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: महोदय, विचार का विषय यह है कि सभी महिलाओं को गरिमापूर्ण जीवन का अधिकार देने से किसी मजबूत को खत्ता कैसे पैदा हो जाएगा, उसकी पतिता कैसे नष्ठ हो जाएगी? ...(व्यवधान)... महोदय, मैं प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का अभिनंदन करता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपने छोटे से कार्यकाल में महिला सशक्तिकरण के लिए अनेक ...(व्यवधान)... स्तम्भ स्थापित किए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़ बैठें। ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय सदस्यगण, प्लीज़ बैठ जाएँ। ...(व्यवधान)

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: इस यात्रा में नारी शक्ति वंदन का निर्माण और तीन तलाक प्रथा की समाप्ति आगे चल रहे बील का पत्थर साबित होगी। ...(व्यवधान)... महोदय, आज आवंटनकार है कि मुस्लिम, इस्लाम, पारसी आदि 10 करोड़ बहन-बेटियों के लिए ऐसी व्यवस्था स्थापित की जाए, जो मानवीय गरिमा को स्थापित करती हो, उसकी सुरक्षा करती हो तथा एक समय समाज के मानक पर खरी उतरती हो। ...(व्यवधान)... अतः मैं सामाजिक एकता, साम्राज्य एकता और पारसी सौहादर को स्थापित करने के लिए सरकार से समान नागरिक सहिता शीघ्र लागू करने की मांग करता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the Zero Hour mention raised by the hon. Member, Shri Harnath Singh Yadav: Dr. Amar Patnaik (Odisha), Dr. Anil Sukhdeo Rao Bonde (Maharashtra), Shri Vijay Pal Singh Tomar (Uttar Pradesh), Shri Ram Chander Jangra (Haryana), Shri Sadanand Shet Tanawde (Goa).

माननीय सदस्यगण, प्लीज़। आपने सही कहा, मैं सारे सदस्यों से आरम्भ में यह निवेदन कर चुका हूँ कि you are not supposed to read, you are supposed to speak, पर सारे सदस्य लगभग इसी रास्ते पर हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़, नहीं। माननीया सुश्री ईंदु बाला गोस्वामी।

**Demand for stoppage of Vande Bharat train nos. 22439/22440 at Pathankot Railway Station**

सुश्री ईंदु बाला गोस्वामी (हिमाचल प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी के समक्ष वंदे भारत ट्रेन संख्या 22439/22440 के पटनाकोट कैंट रेलवे स्टेशन पर ठहराव के संबंध में निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ। वंदे भारत ट्रेन दिल्ली से कटरा आते और कटरा से दिल्ली जाते हुए पटनाकोट से गुजरती है, किंतु इस स्टेशन पर इसका ठहराव नहीं है। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण रुप है, जिसमें पटनाकोट कैंट रेलवे स्टेशन पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश के जिला चंबा व जिला कांगड़ा के
लोगों के लिए एकमात्र ब्रॉड गेज रेलवे लाइन है। साल भर भारी संख्या में श्रद्धालु देश के हर कोने से वैण्य माता के लिए जमू आते-जाते हैं। इसके पश्चात् अधिकतर लोग प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य से भरपूर देवमूर्ति हिमालय प्रदेश में धार्मिक पर्यटन हेतु माँ ज्वालामुखी, माँ बगलामुखी, माँ नैना देवी, माँ विलसुङ्गी, माँ चामुंडा देवी, माँ ब्रजेश्वरी व शिव मंदिर, बैजमात्र आते हैं। वंदे भारत ट्रेन के पठानकोट कैंट स्टेशन पर ठहराव न होने की वजह से हिमालय प्रदेश के उपरोक्त धार्मिक स्थल श्रद्धालुओं व पर्यटकों से बंधित रह जाते हैं। पठानकोट स्टेशन पर वंदे भारत के ठहराव से हिमालय प्रदेश के धार्मिक पर्यटन को निश्चित रूप से बढ़ावा मिलेगा। वंदे भारत ट्रेन की पहली ऐसी रेल सेवा है, जिसमें प्रीमियर सफर का सबके अधिक ख्यात रखा गया है। इसलिए उपरोक्त रूट पर पठानकोट कैंट रेलवे स्टेशन पर वंदे भारत ट्रेन का ठहराव हिमालय प्रदेश के धार्मिक पर्यटन को बढ़ाने की दिशा में अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण कदम होगा।

अतः मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से मांग करती हूँ कि आप संबंधित अधिकारियों को निर्देशित कर वंदे भारत ट्रेन का ठहराव कम से कम 2 मिनट के लिए पठानकोट कैंट स्टेशन पर करवाने की कृपा करें। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the Zero Hour mention raised by the hon. Member, Ms. Indu Bala Goswami: Shri Maharaja Sanajaoba Leishemba (Manipur), Dr. Sikander Kumar (Himachal Pradesh), Dr. Sasmit Patra (Odisha), Dr. Amar Patnaik (Odisha), Shri Sanjeev Arora (Punjab), Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla, Dr. Fauzia Khan (Maharashtra).

The next speaker is Shri K.C. Venugopal; concern over alleged prevalence of casteism and discriminatory practices in Central Universities, IITs and IIMs.

Alleged prevalence of casteism and discriminatory practices in Central Universities, IITs and IIMs.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (Rajasthan): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this august House towards a pressing incidence that needs an immediate intervention from the Union Government. I have gone through an answer given by the hon. Minister in Lok Sabha, which reveals that 13,626 students from the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Communities have dropped out from Central Universities, Indian Institutes of Technology and Indian Institutes of Management during the last five years. The hon. Minister also has given a break-up of the students who have dropped out from various institutions. Sir, 4,596 OBC candidates and 2,424 SC and 2,629 ST students dropped out of Central Universities. In the past five years, as many as 2,066 OBC candidates, 1,068 SC and 408 ST students dropped out from IITs and 163 OBC, 188 SC and 91 ST candidates dropped out from the IIMs in the same period. The Minister has been giving an explanation
that the students have various options for going for other programmes and, that is why, it happens. But does only OBC, SC, ST students have this option, Sir! Why is it happening for these students? It should be noted that our major institutions, prestigious institutions like IIMs and IITs, were in the headlines due to caste discrimination and other discriminatory activities. The students are faced by serious issues during their study. Therefore, the rate of suicide in the campuses is also very high in this period. I have statistics on that also. In December, 2021, the Union Government had told Parliament that 122 students have died by suicide at higher educational institutions under the Central Government between 2014 and 2021. Of the 120 students, 24 belonged to the SC community, 3 were STs and 41 were OBCs. We have not forgotten about Rohit Vemula. His suicide note is very clear, 'My birth is my fatal accident.' This was written by Rohit Vemula as a student. Sir, I urge the Government of India to take immediate steps, intervene in it, so as to address the concern on this discrimination and marginalization within the educational institutions...'

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You know the limit of three minutes. ...(Interruptions).. It is not going on record, K.C. Venugopalji.

जो माननीय सदस्य associate करना चाहते हैं, kindly send your name here. माननीय श्री संजीव अरोड़ा। Demand to make Ayushman Scheme more effective by enabling poor to get full benefits. ...(Interruptions).. एक मिनट। ...(व्यवधान)...

The following hon. Members associated themselves with the Zero Hour matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri K.C. Venugopal: Shrimati Rajani Ashokrao Patil (Maharashtra), Shri Pramod Tiwari (Rajasthan), Shri Mallikarjun Kharge (Karnataka), Shri Abir Ranjan Biswas (West Bengal), Shri Ajit Kumar Bhuyan (Assam), Dr. Fauzia Khan (Maharashtra), Shri Derek O'Brien (West Bengal), Shri M. Shanmugam (Tamil Nadu), Dr. Kanimozhvi NVN Somu (Tamil Nadu), Shri Neeraj Dangi (Rajasthan), Shri Sandosh Kumar P (Kerala), Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha (Bihar), Shri G. C. Chandrashekhar (Karnataka), Shri Rajmani Patel (Madhya Pradesh),

* Not recorded
SHRI SANJEEV ARORA (Punjab): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on a very important issue which is regarding the Ayushman scheme launched by the Government. I am talking from the official numbers and, from the official numbers of the Ayushman scheme, it is clear that the average amount spent on every patient is Rs.12,000 whereas the approved amount is Rs.5,00,000 for every family. So, Rs.12,000 is less for two reasons. First of all, all the hospitals which can take care of critical care are not empanelled with Ayushman which means that now the average bed size of hospitals empanelled under Ayushman scheme is 48. It further means that only smaller hospitals are empanelled and the bigger hospitals, which can take care of critical illnesses, are not.

So, my request to the Government is to make bigger hospitals compulsory for empanelment or, at least, those hospitals which have medical colleges taking benefit from the Government and taking income tax exemption. It is because, Sir, poor patients are not getting treatment to the extent promised under Ayushman Bharat Scheme.

Also, the cost of treatment approved under Ayushman Bharat Scheme is very less. So, private and corporate hospitals do not want to get themselves empanelled. That is why patients do not get the best possible care under this scheme.

So, my request to the Government is to make empanelment of some hospitals compulsory, increase charges, to some extent, under Ayushman Bharat Scheme, so that all poor people are covered. Thank you.
Need to amend newly-implemented circular of RBI dated 17th march, 2022 for auditing of Banks

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member, Shri Neeraj Dangi: Dr. John Brittas (Kerala), Shri Abir Ranjan Biswas (West Bengal), Dr. Sasmit Patra (Odisha), Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar (Andhra Pradesh), Dr. Amar Patnaik (Odisha), Shrimati Phulo Devi Netam (Chhattisgarh), Dr. Fauzia Khan (Maharashtra), Shri Sandosh Kumar P. (Kerala), Dr. Kanimozhi NVN Somu (Tamil Nadu), Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla Dr. Santanu Sen (West Bengal) and Shrimati Jebi Mather Hisham (Kerala).

Need to initiate a global news organization under Doordarshan

SHRI PABITRA MARGHERITA (Assam): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, as I speak in this august House today, flames of war have been raising in two parts of the world. Millions of people are going through unspeakable sufferings in these wars. Along with human casualties, truth has also become a casualty in these wars.
I have been observing that various global media organizations have been presenting versions of truth which suits them the most. It is true that these conflicts are occurring on far-away shores today. But, I shudder to think what kind of role some of these so-called global media organizations will play if countries like India are drawn into a conflict. Sir, even an organization like the BBC’s agenda gets exposed when they unreasonably target a democratically elected world leader on fictitious allegations.

These developments only illustrate that a handful of global media outlets continue to dominate the flow of international news and keep targeting emerging countries like India. We have to change this.

There is a demand, and we have resources in abundant supply. What the world needs today is the truly global media organization that does not push agendas against countries like India. India has an unparalleled pool of talent, engaged in more than one lakh registered newspapers, 400 news channels, and uncountable other media entities. What we need now is to leverage the power of this workforce to create a media outlet that has international presence and acceptance. And, I think, our Prasar Bharti’s Doordarshan and Akashvani can be the best answer. As a Member of this august House and as a former journalist, I earnestly request the I&B Ministry for evolving a roadmap to boost up the infrastructure and editorial capabilities, along with global presence of Doordarshan, so that the organization is able to collect and disseminate news from all over the world and to the world.

डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, भारत एक ऐसा देश है, जिसमें कभी भी दूसरे की जमीन पर कब्जा करने की कोशिश नहीं की। स्ट्रेट्जिक ऑटोनॉमी हमारी कूटनीति की दृष्टि निर्देशन है। पक्षपात करने के बजाय हम राष्ट्रों के बीच समझौता लाने का प्रयास करते हैं। 'वसुधैव कु तुःबक्ष' is our mantra. ऐसे में, मैं यह विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि दुनिया को एक सच्चा, बेरिक मीडिया संगठन देने के लिए भारत से बेहतर कोई नहीं है। We have content; we have talent; and, we have technology. अब यह संभव है, क्योंकि मोदी जी हैं, तो मुमकिन है। थैंक यू, सर।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the Zero Hour matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri Pabitra Margherita: Dr. Sasmit Patra (Odisha), Dr. Santanu Sen (West Bengal), Dr. Amar Patnaik (Odisha), Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar (Andhra Pradesh), Ms. Indu Bala Goswami (Himachal Pradesh), Dr. Sikander Kumar (Himachal Pradesh), Shri Rambhai Harjibhai Mokariya (Gujarat), Dr. Kalpana Saini (Uttarakhand), Dr. Sonal Mansingh (Nominated), Shri Khamakhya Prasad Tasa (Assam), Shrimati S. Phangnon Konyak (Nagaland), Shri Niranjan Bishi (Odisha), Shri Maharaja Sanajaoba Leishemba
(Manipur), Shri Abir Ranjan Biswas (West Bengal), Dr. Fauzia Khan (Maharashtra), and Shri Sujeet Kumar (Odisha).

Demand to include Chandauli district of Uttar Pradesh under Bansagar Irrigation project

श्रीमती दार्शना सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसमापति महोदय, आपने मुझे शून्य काल में बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश का जनपद चंदौली कृष्ण प्रधान जनपद है, जिसे 'धान का कटोरा' भी कहा जाता है। चंदौली जनपद 'एक जिला, एक उत्पाद', भारत देश में काले चावल के लिए चयित है। इसलिए, मंत्री सरकार द्वारा चंदौली जिले को आकांक्षित जिले के रूप में चयित किया गया है, जिसे सिंचाई के उद्देश्य द्वारा चंदौली जिले की संयोजन नहीं होने के कारण किसानों को धान की रोपाई मंत्री सरकार के लिए अति आवश्यक है।

महोदय, चंदौली जनपद में धान की खेती बड़े पैमाने पर होती है। किसानों को सिंचाई हेतु नारायणपुर नदी कैनल से पानी की आपूर्ति संभव नहीं है, इसलिए मंत्री सरकार द्वारा चंदौली की बाणसागर परियोजना के लिए संचालित नहर को 'कमर्नाशा लिफ्ट' नहर के माध्यम से पूरे चंदौली जिले को सिंचित किया जा सकता है, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the Zero Hour matter raised by the hon. Member, Shrimati Darshana Singh: Dr. Sasmit Patra (Odisha), Dr. Santanu Sen (West Bengal), Shri Maharaja Sanajaoba Leishemba (Manipur), Dr. Sikander Kumar (Himachal Pradesh) and Dr. Amar Patnaik (Odisha).

Rising cases of Sudden Cardiac Arrests (SCAs) among Indian Youth

श्रीमती दितिया चतुर्वेदी (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैं आपकी आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर बोलने का मौका दिया है। सर, आज सबेरे ही जब में पूरी तरह से शरीर तैयारी कर रही थी, तो मुझे पता चला कि मेरे पैरिवार से परिचित एक छुट्टी से रिहा था। मेरे पैरिवार से किसी एक नवजीवन लीडर की मौत हो गई और आज ही के दिन मुझे यह मुद्दा यहाँ रखने का आवश्यकता है, तो में आपकी खास आभारी हूँ।

सर, इंडिया में सर्वेक्षण अटैक्स के जो रिपोर्टिंग केसेज हैं, वह एक चित्र का विषय है और में आपके जरिए हेतु मिनिस्ट्री से कहां चाहिये कि इस पर थोड़ी व्याख्या रिसर्च कर, एक डेटा बनाकर कि जो पोस्ट कोविड कॉम्बल्केश्न हो रही है, जो मेडिकल प्रेक्षित की गई है, जो
वैक्सीनेस हैं, उनको लेकर थोड़ा हमें रिसर्च-बैंक क्रेमर्क बनाना पड़ेगा कि 50 साल से तक लोगों
को जो सडेन हार्ट अटेक हो रहे हैं, उनको हम केसे काळों में ला सकते हैं। भैसे ही, 'लासेट' की
स्टडी बताती है कि इंडिया में 5 से 6 लाख इंडियंस की अधानाडार हार्ट अटेक होने से मृत्यु हो जाती
है और वे 50 साल से कम उम्र के हैं। यह सिफ्ट उनको परिवार के लिए ही दु:ख का विषय नहीं है,
बल्कि देश की अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए भी दु:ख का विषय है। इसलिए मेरी आपसे एक डेटाबेस बनाने
की रिक्वेट है। रोज़ अखबारों में यह आता है कि किसी की डायरिया खेलते-खेलते देठ हो जाती
है, जबकि उसकी कोई हार्ट कंडीशन नहीं थी। कोई heart condition नहीं है, हार्ट को लेकर
उनकी कोई हेल्थ हिस्ट्री नहीं है, पर अबांधक से उनकी देठ हो जाती है। डा. प्रशांत नंदा जी ने
कल ही इस मुद्दे को रखा था, उन्होंने बताया था कि ट्रेन में एक 38 साल के युवा को हार्ट अटेक
आ जाता है। वहां कोई medical facilities नहीं थी। इस पर भी खास तौर पर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

दूसरा, में यह कहना चाहूंगी कि अमेरिका में काफी लोगों को फाइजर की वैक्सीन लागाई
गई थी। अब, जब उन पर दवाव पड़ा है, तब उन्होंने बताया है कि उसके क्या-क्या साइड
इफेक्ट्स हैं। शायद इस पर भी आलोचना करने की आवश्यकता है कि जो वैक्सीन लागाई गई
हैं, कोविड का जो गम्भीर स्वरूप देखा गया, मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ हेल्थ एंड फैमिली वेलफेयर की तरफ
से आने वाली जो medicines prescribe की गई, क्या उनमें कहीं कमी रह गई है। हमारे पास साकेट
गोखले जी बेहतर है, 34 साल की उम्र में without any health issues उनको हार्ट अटेक आ जाता
है। उनके डॉक्टर्स बताते हैं, यह post-Covid complications हैं। आपके माध्यम से में यही
रिक्वेट करनी कि यह एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, इस पर खासकर ध्यान देना चाहिए। मिनिस्ट्री
एंड फैमिली वेलफेयर ने इसकी गाइडलाइंस दी हैं, पर वे इतनी पुकार नहीं हैं कि इस
इश्वों को address कर पाएं। में आपकी आमारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस मुद्दे को रखने का माफ़ा दिया
Thank you so much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with
the Zero Hour mention raised by Shrimati Priyanka Chaturvedi: Dr. Sasmit Patra
(Odisha), Shrimati Sulata Deo (Odisha), Shrimati Vandana Chavan (Maharashtra),
Dr. Amar Patnaik (Odisha), Shri Derek O’Brien (West Bengal), Shri Sujeet Kumar
(Odisha), Shrimati Phulo Devi Netam (Chhattisgarh), Dr. John Brittas (Kerala),
Shri Ajit Kumar Bhuyan (Assam), Shri Niranjan Bishi (Odisha), Shri Abir Ranjan
Biswa (West Bengal), Dr. Fauzia Khan (Maharashtra) and Dr. Kanimozhi NVN
Somu (Tamil Nadu).

Demand to ensure availability of medicines at Jan Aushadhi Kendras

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, वर्ष 2015 में बहुत जोर-शोर से यह
प्रबाह किया गया और बहुत ही लोगों की वैक्सीन की लिस्ट में कमनार की जा रही थी। वहां गरीब और
व्यक्तित्व लोगों के लिए सस्ती दवाएं पर दवाएं उपलब्ध होगी, लेकिन मृत्यु की जो दवा है, जो 100 रुपये में मिलती चाहिए, यह वह 3,000 रुपये में मिल रही है। इसलिए आपके
माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध है कि जितने जन औषधि केंद्र खुलें हैं, वहां सस्ती दर पर गरीबों को दवाएं वितरित करनी चाहिए और वहां दवाएं उपलब्ध भी होनी चाहिए। वहां दवाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

मेरे दाये के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि वहां से एलोपेविक दवाएं, अंग्रेजी दवाएं बिकती हैं और बिक रही हैं। सस्ती दर पर जेनरिक दवा उपलब्ध कराई जाए। आपके माध्यम से मेरा सरकार से यही अनुरोध है, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the Zero Hour mention raised by Shri Ram Nath Thakur: Dr. Sasmit Patra (Odisha), Dr. Amar Patnaik (Odisha), Shri Sujeet Kumar (Odisha) and Dr. John Brittas (Kerala).

**Concern over adulteration in food items**

**श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आज हुई खाद्य पदार्थ मिलने मुश्किल हो गए हैं। 25 परसेंट से लेकर 80 परसेंट तक अदृश्य हो रहा है। दूध, सब्जियां, खाने-पीने की चीजें, हर चीज में अदृश्य है। मान्यवर, दूध में अरारट, सपरेटा पाउडर मिलाना और नकली माया बनाना आम बात हो गई है। जब आपले आप, शकरकंद और सपरेटा का खोया बनाया जाता है। मसालों सहित आटा, अनाज, दवाइयां सभी में मिलावट है। दह के नाम पर वनस्पति, मक्खन में मिलावट, आटे में सेलखड़, पिस्सी हुई पाउडर, हल्दी में पीली मिठी, काली मिरच में पपीता के बीज, कटी हुई सुपारी, छुआ रे की गुठिलियां मिलावट आम बात हो गई है।

इनमें इतनी मिलावट हो गई है कि इससे व्यापक बीमारियाँ फैल रही हैं। सिंथेटिक दूध आता है, मिलावटी दूध मिलता है, बच्चों में ऐसा दूध पीने की वजह से बचपन से ही तरह-तरह की बीमारियां हो रही हैं, जो डॉक्टर्स को भी पता नहीं चल पाता रही है। इनमें इतनी मिलावट हो गई है कि इससे व्यापक बीमारियाँ फैल रही हैं। सिंथेटिक दूध आता है, मिलावटी दूध मिलता है, बच्चों में ऐसा दूध पीने की वजह से बचपन से ही तरह-तरह की बीमारियां हो रही हैं, जो डॉक्टर्स को भी पता नहीं चल पाता रही है।

मान्यवर, मिलावट करने वालों को ऐसी सच्चा सजा मिलनी चाहिए, जिससे आगे इस तरह के कार्य न हों।

(MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.)

मान्यवर, मेरे एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि मिलावट करने वाले नमबर दो से पैसा कमा लेते हैं, अगर वे पैसे वाले हैं, तो समाज में भी वे समान पाएं जाते हैं और बड़े पैमाने पर हर जगह जिस भी ब्रांड की चीज चाहिए, वह उपलब्ध हो जाती है। किसी भी ब्रांड का चीज, किसी भी ब्रांड का दूध हो और किसी भी ब्रांड की कोई चीज हो, वे सब उपलब्ध हो जाती हैं। मान्यवर, जो PFA ACT, 1954 बना हुआ है, वह जहरीले एवं हानिकारक खाद्य पदार्थों से जनता की रक्षा करता है। (समय की घंटी) महोदय, मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें अच्छी वक्ता का आवश्यकता है। इसके लिए कड़े कानून बनाएं चाहिए, ताकि उनको सच्चा सजा से सच्चा सजा मिल सके।
MR. CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri Vijay Pal Singh Tomar: Dr. Sasmit Patra (Odisha), Dr. Amar Patnaik (Odisha), Shri Sujeet Kumar (Odisha); and Dr. John Brittas (Kerala).

Now, Question Hour.

12.00 Noon

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Beneficiaries under PM-Kisan

*61. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beneficiaries under the PM-KISAN Yojana, State-wise;
(b) the number of beneficiaries under PM-KISAN in Odisha, district-wise;
(c) whether Government is planning to include agricultural laborers to receive benefits under the scheme; and
(d) the initiatives of Government to ensure the integration of all eligible farmers in the scheme?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) The PM-KISAN scheme is a central sector scheme launched in February 2019 by the Hon’ble Prime Minister to supplement the financial needs of land-holding farmers. Under this scheme, the financial benefit of Rs 6,000/- per year in three equal instalments every four months is transferred into the bank accounts of farmers’ families across the country through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode. The PM-KISAN scheme is one of the largest DBT Schemes of the World.

A farmer-centric digital infrastructure has ensured the benefits of the scheme reach all the farmers across the country without any involvement of the middlemen. Maintaining absolute transparency in registering and verifying beneficiaries, the
Government of India has disbursed over Rs 2.81 lakh Cr to more than 11 Cr farmers in 15 instalments, so far.

The number of beneficiaries State/UT-wise who received the benefits of the 15\textsuperscript{th} instalment is available at Annexure-I and the number of beneficiaries District-wise for Odisha State who received the benefits of the 15\textsuperscript{th} instalment is available at Annexure-II.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration.

(d) The Government has taken several initiatives to ensure that all the eligible farmers are on-boarded in the PM-KISAN scheme. The initiatives include:

(i) There is a facility of Farmers’ Corner on the PM Kisan portal where farmers can register and update their details.

(ii) State/UT Governments have been provided facility of registering the farmers in bulk mode and through direct entry.

(iii) Over 4.0 lakh Common Service Centers have been on-boarded across the country to provide farmers registration facility at their doorsteps.

(iv) PM-KISAN Mobile app with the feature of face authentication has been developed and available to the farmers for self-registering and completing their eKYC status on the PM Kisan scheme.

(v) “Know Your Status” (KYS) module/ facility has been provided on the portal where the farmers can view their complete details regarding payment status, eligibility status, etc. Through, KYS farmers can know the status of their land seeding, Aadhaar linking with bank accounts and e-KYC on single click. Also, if e-KYC has not been done, then the farmer can reach the e-KYC Module with one click and can complete his/ her e-KYC successfully.

(vi) To ensure that the benefits are transferred to the bank accounts of the beneficiaries, payment to Aadhaar linked bank accounts has been enabled.

(vii) Further, the PM-KISAN scheme has robust grievance redressal system in place. The farmers can register their grievances on the PM-KISAN portal and also take help of 24x7 IVRS facility for their effective and timely resolution. The farmers can also use the facility to register their grievances, if any through Public Grievances portal.

(viii) In addition to the above, the Government of India has developed Kisan e-Mitra (AI Chatbot) — Farmers’ digital assistance to address their
queries in their own languages and thereby empowering the farmers through technological interventions. The Kisan e-Mitra is removing the existing technological and language barriers of the farmers. The Kisan eMitra, AI Chatbot is initially available in 5 languages i.e. English, Hindi, Odiya, Tamil and Bangla.

Annexure-I

State-wise details of the number of beneficiaries who received the 15th instalment of the PM-KISAN scheme under the PM-KISAN as on 04.12.2023

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>State Name</th>
<th>No. of Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>3,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>39,56,907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>54,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>12,15,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,12,13,481</strong></td>
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Annexure-II

**District-wise details of the number of beneficiaries for the State of Odisha who received the 15th instalment of the PM-KISAN scheme under PM-KISAN as on 04.12.2023**

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<th>Sr No</th>
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<th>Beneficiaries</th>
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<td>Baleshwar</td>
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<td>Bargarh</td>
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<td>Deogarh</td>
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<td>Gajapati</td>
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<td>Jajapur</td>
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<td>Jharsuguda</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Kalahandi</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Kandhamal</td>
<td>49,269</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
21. **Sambalpur** 45,701
22. **Sonepur** 45,606
23. **Sundargarh** 1,04,982

**Grand Total** 24,96,867

**Dr. Satyajit Patnaik:** Sir, we have already passed a resolution in this House to ensure farmers are protected from natural calamities. The Farmers' Insurance Scheme is a step towards this goal. However, I am aware that the existing scheme has several limitations. The central government should take appropriate action to address these issues. I request the concerned minister to find a way out of this crisis.

**Shri Kailash Chaudhary:** Sir, I appreciate the efforts made by the government. However, I believe that the existing Farmers' Insurance Scheme needs to be improved. It should be more comprehensive to cover all types of natural calamities. The government should consider increasing the coverage limits and providing better compensation to farmers. I request the concerned minister to take these steps and ensure the farmers are adequately protected.
भी उपयोग हो, जिससे किसी भी पात्र किसान को फसल का क्लेम मिले। इसके लिए 'AIDE on Yojana' एक बनाई है और उस एप के माध्यम से किसान के पास डायरेक्ट मित्र जाते हैं और वहां जाकर उसका बीमा करवाते हैं। उसके अंदर भी लगभग 1 करोड़ 25 लाख हेक्टेयर एरिया कवर किया गया और लगभग पौधे दीन लाख किसानों के पास हम सीधे पहुंचे हैं। यह आप पहली बार देख रहे होंगे। उसके साथ ही ‘YES+Tech’ एप लैंडर की गई है, ‘DigiClaim Module’ तैयार किया गया है, ताकि किसानों को ‘DigiClaim’ में सही क्लेम मिल सके। उसके साथ ही ‘WINDS’ की स्कीम प्रारंभ की गई है, जिसमें स्वयंसेवक मौसम स्टेशन बनाए गए हैं। जो मौसम स्टेशन्स हैं, उनमें गांवों के अंदर ही 1 लाख 'rain gauge' प्रस्तावित किये गए हैं। इसके साथ ही लगभग 2500 ‘Automatic Weather Stations’ बनाए गए हैं। ये सभी इसलिए बनाए गए हैं, ताकि किसान को वास्तव में क्लेम मिले। किसानों का जो क्लेम है, उसको लेकर सरकार की ओर से मंगलता प्राप्त किये जा रहे हैं कि जो पात्र किसान हैं, उनको मिले। उसे माननीय सदस्य को निश्चित रूप से यह बताता है कि आप भी इसके अंदर काफी सुधार किये गए हैं और आप भी जैसी संभावना होगी, वैसी तकनीक का प्रयोग करके सुधार किया जाएगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary, Dr. Sasmit Patra.

खा. सामिट पात्रा: महोदय, में पहले सवाल के लिए माननीय मंत्री जी का धन्यवाद करता हूं। मेरा दृष्टा सब नैतिक disaster, विपत्तियों से संबंधित है और ओडिशा के किसानों से संबंधित है। पिछले 100 सालों में लगभग 99 cyclones ओडिशा को हिट कर चुके हैं। अभी हाल ही में चेनाई और साउथ को हिट करते हुए 'Michaung' cyclone आया था। जब ऐसी natural disasters आती हैं, ऐसी विपत्तियां आती हैं, तो किसानों की कमर टूट जाती है, क्योंकि उस विपत्ति से उभरने में कई-कई साल लग जाते हैं। विशेषकर अगर आप ओडिशा के संदर्भ में देखें, तो तेलुगु डिजास्टर में चाहे उसे फैलना, हुड हुड, तितली कह लीजिए, ऐसे कई साइक्लोन्स आते हैं और किसानों के नुकसान की भरपाई में या उनकी परेशानियों को हल करने में समय लगता है। विशेषकर जो तटीय क्षेत्र हैं, जैसे ओडिशा और अन्य राज्य हैं, वहां के किसानों के विकास के लिए और कैसे वे उम्र सकते हैं और उनके जो overall losses होते हैं, compensation होते हैं, वे SDRF और NDRF से संबंधित होते हैं। में यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कृषि मंत्रालय उनके overall विकास में कैसे उनको मदद कर सकता है और वे कैसे इन परेशानियों से उभर सकते हैं?

श्री कैलाश चौधरी: माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने इसके समाधान के लिए SDRF और NDRF फंड का जिक्र किया है। कृषि स्टेट का विषय है और स्टेट के अंदर आर्केवीय भी वही योजना है, जो हमारी है। उस योजना के माध्यम से अगर कोई स्टेट उसको लेकर कार्य करना चाहता है, तो वह उसके नॉर्म के अनुसार कर सकता है। निश्चित रूप से भारत सरकार किसानों की समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए किसानों के लिए जो स्कीम हैं, उनके अंतर्गत कार्य करती हैं। हमने बजट का भी प्रावधान किया है। 2013 से आज तक हमने बजट को बढ़ाया है। 2013 में कृषि का जो बजट था, वह लगभग 23 हज़ार करोड़ था, अभी कृषि का बजट भी लगभग 1 लाख 25 हज़ार करोड़ है, जिसमें लगभग साढ़े पांच गुणा वृद्धि की गई है।
श्री केलाश चौधरी: माननीय सभापति, जैसा कि 'पीएम किसान सम्मान निधि' एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्वीकार्य प्राधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने शुरू की और पहली बार पीएम किसान योजना प्रारंभ हुई। यह योजना 2019 में प्रारंभ हुई, तो 'पीएम किसान सम्मान निधि' के तौर पर 6,000 रुपये किसान के अकाउंट में तीन किस्तों में जाता है। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने इसमें सदस्यों की संख्या कम होने संबंधी स्पेशिफिक प्रश्न पूछा है, तो मुझे लगता है कि जो 'पीएम किसान सम्मान निधि' है...
श्री समापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि पहले लाभार्थियों की संख्या ज्यादा थी और माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि इस संख्या में लगभग 67 परसेंट की गिरावट आई है। उस पर माननीय सदस्य को आप निर्मित कीजिए और उनसे इस विषय पर चर्चा कीजिए।

इन्होंने स्पष्ट रूप से पूछा है कि इस योजना के लाभार्थियों की संख्या 2019 के मुकाबले 67 परसेंट गिरी है।

श्री केलाश चौधरी: समापति जी, इसमें 67 परसेंट की गिरावट नहीं आई है। यह 11 करोड़ किसानों ने गए था और अभी 8 करोड़, 12 लाख किसानों को मिल रहा है। यह परसेंटेज इतना नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, the hon. Minister will invite you in his Chamber and then you can come back to the House.

SHRIMATI RAJANI ASHOKRAO PATIL: Okay, Sir.

विषय के नेता (श्री मल्लिकारुण खरगे): समापति जी, इसका उत्तर पूरे सदन को मालूम होना चाहिए। अगर इन दोनों ने ही बात कर ली, तो हमें कैसे मालूम चलेगा?

श्री समापति: आपको भी मालूम चलेगा। मैंने तो सोचा था कि आज मल्लिकारुण खरगे जी कहेंगे कि समापति जी, आपने मंत्री जी से सदस्यों के अधिकारों को दिलाने के लिए पूरा काम किया है, लेकिन आपने ऐसा नहीं कहा है, अब कह दीजिए।

श्री मल्लिकारुण खरगे: सर, मेरी यह विनती है कि दोनों का एक-दूसरे के पास जाकर समाधान निकालने की बजाय पूरे सदन को मालूम होना चाहिए कि इन पौंच सालों में इन बैनिफिशरीज की संख्या कम करने हो गई और उसका कारण क्या है। वे यह प्रश्न पूछे रही हैं और आपके पास ये आंकड़े होने चाहिए।

श्री समापति: माननीय मंत्री जी ने आंकड़े दिए हैं, ऐसा नहीं है कि उन्होंने आंकड़े नहीं दिए हैं, what is alarming from her question is the decline of 67 per cent which, prima facie, does not appear to be acceptable. Therefore, to find the way out और उसमें आपका लंबा, सार्वजनिक, राजनीतिक और संसदीय जीवन मेरे सामने है कि इन मामलों का हल निकालने का रास्ता होना चाहिए। वे माननीय सदस्य को आमंत्रित करेंगे and then she will come back to the House. The Chairman will find the method to keep the House in loop. आखिरकार में एक कृषक पुत्र हूँ, किसान का हित मेरे दिल में है। मुझे बहुत अच्छा लगा कि माननीय सदस्य, श्रीमती रजनी अशोकराव पाटिल के दिल में भी किसान के लिए इतनी हमदर्दी है और मंत्री जी के दिल में कितनी है, मैंने इसको जमीनी हकीकत पर देखा है। सबकी नीति साफ है, We will move ahead.
SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Long suspended Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, you are in the queue!

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: He is also in the queue!

श्रीमती रमिलाबेन बेचाराभाई बारा: समापति जी, मोदी सरकार सदेव किसानों के लिए काम करती है। सरकार ने किसानों की डिजिटल सहायता के लिए 'किसान ई-मित्र' प्लेटफॉर्म विकसित किया है। समापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूं कि जो 'किसान ई-मित्र' प्लेटफॉर्म विकसित किया गया है, वह किसानों की कैसे मदद करता है, किसानों की ओर से इसे आज तक कितनी समस्याएँ प्राप्त हुईं और वे समस्याएँ किस प्रकार की थीं?

श्री केलाश चोधरी: समापति जी, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि टेक्नोलॉजी और 'किसान ई-मित्र' के माध्यम से सरकार के द्वारा किस प्रकार से काम किया जा रहा है किसानों को किस प्रकार इनसे अधिक से अधिक जोड़ा जा रहा है, मैं उनके प्रश्न के उत्तर में उन्हें बताना चाहती हूं कि किसान को ‘किसान समान निधि’ मिलें और उसकी जी समस्या है, तबसे समाधान के लिए हमने एक पोर्टल विकसित किया है। उस पोर्टल के माध्यम से वह किसान अपने कर्तम हायरिंग सेंटर (सीएसआई) पर जाकर स्वयं भी अपने नाम को जुड़वा सकता है। इसके साथ ही, अगर उसकी कोई समस्या है, तो उससे ई-केवाईसी के माध्यम से एक किसान सी किसानों को भी जोड़ सकता है। इसमें अधिकारी को भी यह पॉवर दी गई है कि वह 500 किसानों को इसके साथ जोड़ सकता है। इसके माध्यम से लगभग 20 लाख किसानों को ई-केवाईसी से डायरेक्ट जोड़ा गया है। मैं आपको यह भी बताना चाहती हूं कि 'किसान ई-मित्र' को हमने पॉश भाषाओं के अंदर बनाया है, जिसमें अगर वे धाईबोर्ड पर या मोबाइल पर टिकट जाएंगे, तो उन्हें उसका काम भी तूफान मिला जाएगा। इसमें लगभग 1 लाख 55 हजार फोन कॉल्स हुई हैं और सीधी आवाज से लगभग 24 करोड़ से अधिक बार बातचीत हुई है। इसलिए मुझे यह लगता है कि यह प्रायः जारी है और नई-नई टेक्नोलॉजी से किसान को ज्यादा से ज्यादा किसान समान निधि का लाभ मिले, इसके लिए लगातार प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। मुझे लगता है कि इससे किसानों की समस्या का समाधान भी लगातार हो रहा है।

श्री समापति: श्री जयंत चोधरी।

श्री जयंत चोधरी: समापति जी, अमी मंत्री जी ने रजनी जी के सवाल के जवाब में यह बताया कि वे ई-केवाईसी का नॉम हैं और आधार को समझने का नाम इस योजना में लाए हैं, तो लाभार्थियों की संख्या घट गई, यानी जो पहले पात्र नहीं होने चाहते थे, उनको इसमें रखा गया था। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि आगे से जो योजनाएँ बनें, उनमें पहले जो लाभार्थी हैं, उनको सुनिश्चित कर लिया जाए, उसके बाद ऐसी योजनाएं बनाई जाएँ।
में आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब इस योजना को लागू किए 5 साल होने वाले हैं। 5 साल में किसान के खर्च, किसान की लागत और कृषि में पूर्वी निवेश की आवश्यकताएं कई गुना बढ़ चुकी हैं। कई राज्यों में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकारें हैं। अभी तक इसको इनकी सरकारें बनी है। 5 साल में जहाँ इनकी सरकारें बनी हैं, वहाँ इनके निर्माणस्तों में भी लिखा गया था कि 6,000 रुपए को राज्य के संसाधनों के द्वारा सप्लीमेंट किया जाएगा। इसलिए मेरा सवाल है कि क्या केन्द्र सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी कि 5 साल बाद अब 6,000 रुपए को बढ़ाया जाए?

श्री सभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी।

श्री केलाश चौधरी: माननीय सभापति जी, सबसे पहले में आपको यह बताना चाहूँगा कि प्रधान मंत्री, नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने पहली बार यह किसान सम्मान निधि योजना लागू की और किसानों को डायरेक्ट बेनिफिट के तौर पर 6,000 रुपए डीबीटी के माध्यम से बिना किसी बिवाहित के मिल रहे हैं। मुझे इस संबंध में यह कहना है कि इससे निष्किर्ण रूप से किसानों की इनकम में भी इजाफा हुआ है। किसान इस योजना का लाभ लेकर, यहाँकि उसको चार महीने बाद इसका इतनाजार रहता है कि उसके पास 2,000 रुपए आएँगे, तो उससे किसान के लिए जो भी आवश्यकता की वस्तु होती है, उस में उसकी बीज की आवश्यकता हो या किसी भी इक्विप्मेंट की आवश्यकता हो, तुरंत उसको इसका लाभ मिलता है। मुझे इस संबंध में यही कहना है कि कई राज्य ऐसे हैं, जिन्होंने अपनी ओर से भी किसान सम्मान निधि के साथ ऐड ऑन करके जोड़ा है। मैं निष्किर्ण रूप से यह कह सकता हूँ कि यह किसानों के लिए बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण योजना है और किसान इसका बेनिफिट ले रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question No.62-Shri Ram Nath Thakur.

Discontinuation of halting of trains during post-COVID period

†*62. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway stations under East Central Railways where halting of certain trains was discontinued during post COVID period along with the number of such trains, the details thereof;

(b) the number of trains which halted at Karpurigram Railway Station under East Central Railways during pre-COVID period;

(c) the number of trains which are currently halting at Karpurigram Railway Station;

(d) Government’s policy in place to restore the halting of such trains at this station; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
(e) the details of benefits and inconvenience caused to passengers due to discontinuation of halting of trains?

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

Statement

(a) to (e) With a view to contain the spread of Covid-19 pandemic, Indian Railways had discontinued the operation of all regular passenger carrying trains with effect from 23rd March, 2020 and only special train services were being operated. Since November-2021, Mail/Express train services are being operated as per rationalized timetable and regular numbers. Indian Railways, with the assistance of IIT-Bombay, have undertaken rationalization of time table, inter alia to provide better passenger safety by creating maintenance corridor blocks, minimizing conflicts in existing time table, etc. The exercise also included rationalization of stoppages. Karpoori Gram station is presently being served by 08 train services (02 Mail/Express and 06 Passenger Special services) which are considered adequate for the present level of traffic. Further, provision of stoppages of train services including resumption of stoppages is an ongoing process over Indian Railways, subject to operational feasibility and commercial justification.

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: संबंधित महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि 2020 के पहले, कोरोना के पहले जो ट्रेन सोनपुर प्रमंडल के कपूर्रीग्राम में रुकती थी, जैसे मिथिला एक्स्प्रेस, बाघ एक्स्प्रेस, जननायक एक्स्प्रेस, टाटा-छपरा एक्स्प्रेस, वे 2022 के बाद क्यों नहीं रुक रही हैं?

श्री समापति: माननीय मंत्री जी।
उस मेंटेनेंस की जगह, मान लीजिए कि कोई 12 किलोमीटर का एक सेवन है, जिसमें ट्रेन की पटरी को रिप्लेस करना है, तो ऐसा तो संभव नहीं है कि जो ट्रेन पीछे से आ रही है, वह नीचे जाए, पटरी से उतरे और वापस उस 12 किलोमीटर के पैच के बाद पटरी पर चढ़ जाए। ट्रेन तो नीचे उतर कर वापस डायवर्ट होकर ऊपर नहीं आ सकती।

इसलिए दुनिया भर में जितनी भी रेलवे हैं, जितने भी रेलवे सिस्टम्स हैं, उन सबमें एक काउंसिलर ब्लॉक का सिस्टम लगा होता है, यानी ज्यादातर देशों में 24 घंटे में से 8 घंटे, कई देशों में चार घंटे और कई देशों में 6 घंटे मिनिमम वे रेलवे की पटरियाँ को खाली रखते हैं, जिससे वे उनको मेंटन कर सकें। वहाँ पर मेंटेनेंस की जरूरत होती है। जब काउंसिलर ब्लॉक बनाना होता है, यानी मेंटेनेंस के लिए आधार से 125 किलोमीटर के एक काउंसिलर को खाली रखना पड़ता है, तब उसमें से उस टाइम में जो भी गाड़ी पुराने टाइम-टेबल के हिसाब से पास हो रही होती है, उस गाड़ी को वहाँ पर रोकना सम्भव नहीं होता है, इसलिए उसको उस 125 किलोमीटर के काउंसिलर से निकाल देना पड़ता है।

माननीय सभापति जी, अगर आप यह प्रक्रिया देखें, तो 2014 से पहले बहुत बड़ी संख्या में एक्सप्रेस्ट ट्रेन होते थे। उनका एव्रेज 170 के आसपास था, क्योंकि मेंटेनेंस की बड़ी संख्याएँ थीं। इसलिए आईआईटी, बॉम्बे की हेतु से एक बड़ा फेसला लिया गया था। उससे पूरे देश भर के नेटवर्क की बहुत डिटेल स्टार्ट की थी, जिससे पूरे देश में हरेक सेवन को रेगुलरता कम से कम तीन-पाँच घंटे काउंसिलर मेंटेनेंस के लिए मिल जाए। उसी प्रक्रिया में कई स्टेपेजेज रोके गए हैं और जैसे-जैसे रेलवे की कैपेसिटी बढ़ रही है, यथासम्भव टाइम-टेबल में नये स्टेपेजेज भी दिए जा रहे हैं।

श्री सभापति: सेंकेंड सप्लीमेंटरी। श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: सभापति महादय, मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी की बातों से सहमत नहीं हूँ। अभी उन्होंने जो जवाब दिया है..

श्री सभापति : कोशिश कीजिए।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: महादय, मैं उन्होंने जो जवाब दिया है, लिखित जवाब दिया है कि 8 जोड़ी ट्रेनें उस पर पहले हैं, रक्तदाता, राजपत्री भी जाती है। हमें एक्सप्रेस के बारे में सवाल पूछा है।
महादय, मैं आपको बताऊँगा कि मैंने 10 बार माननीय मंत्री जी को मौखिक रूप से और पत्र के माध्यम से कहा है। जो बात ये बोल रहे हैं, ऑफिसर ने इसको जो सिखाया है, वही बात ये बोल रहे हैं।...(व्यवहार)...
महादय, मैं दूसरी सप्लीमेंटरी पूछता हूँ कि क्या...(व्यवहार)...

श्री सभापति: माननीय सदस्य, माननीय मंत्री जी ऑफिसर रह चुके हैं।
महोदय, मेरे साथ समान चरण में आप भी हैं। इसलिए आप भी इस कारण की जानकारी कर लेंगे।

भीमेश वर्मा: मानवीय संघर्ष में वह बहुत ही समानार्थी संघर्ष है। पहले वे जब इस प्रश्न बताते थे, तब उनसे काफी अच्छी गपशप भी होती थी, खास आव्यूह भी आता था। आप पहले जनता की राजनीति की जिस तरह की बातें सुनाते थे, उनसे बहुत सीखने को भी मिला और आपके इन्हीं सब प्रवचनों के कारण ही आज मुझे राजनीति की थोड़ी-बहुत समझ आयी है, इसलिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद भी देता हूँ।

महोदय, मानवीय संघर्ष में जो स्पष्ट विषय है, इसके लिए मैं मानवीय संघर्ष में रिक्वेंट करूँगा कि वे हमारे साथ बैठें और इस मामले में जो यथासम्भव हो पाएंगा, वह हम करेंगे।

SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR: Sir, I have one specific question. How many halts and railways stations are not covered after Covid? After Covid, you withdrew services from many stations. Now, three-four years later, I am asking specifically, which stations and halts are deprived of railway stoppage? That is all.

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: As I said, Sir, there is absolutely no relation of this decision with Covid. The entire decision was based purely on the maintenance requirements, purely on safety requirements, and for safety, certain very difficult decisions have to be taken. This is one of those difficult decisions which have been taken. We know this has huge implications in terms of passenger convenience and all, but still this was a very important decision which had to be taken. This has nothing
to do with Covid, hon. Chairman, Sir. Overall, practically, things change every week as more and more tracks are added. As you would be aware, Sir, and through you, I would like to let the entire House know, in the last nine years, close to 21,000 kilometres of new tracks have been added. So, once capacity is there, more trains can be run. That is the way we are moving in this direction. Modi ji’s vision for railways is a very big vision, and he is implementing it in a very meticulous way. So, as more capacity increases, we can have more stoppages.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajeev Shukla. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR: How many stations, Sir? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ला: चेयरमैन सर, आपने देखा होगा कि यह बहुत बड़ी समस्या है।

श्री सभापति: कौन सी?

श्री राजीव शुक्ला: जब कोई ट्रेन शुरू होती है, तब पहले से ही तय होता है कि यह ए स्टेशन से जेड स्टेशन तक जाएगी, कहीं नहीं रुकेगी, सुपरफास्ट है, यह है, वह है, लेकिन बाद में धीरे-धीरे उसके हाल्त स्टेशन बढ़ते जाते हैं। अज्ञातैंली, उसके बीच के रास्ते में बीसियों स्टेशन हो जाते हैं और ट्रेन बेकार हो जाती है। आपको किसी जमाने की तूफान में हो गई है। इसी तरह से, सुपरफास्ट ट्रेन के साथ भी हो रहा है कि पॉलिटिकल प्रेशर में या किसी प्रेशर में उनके हाल्त स्टेशन के स्टोपेज बढ़ते चले जाते हैं। मेरा मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि कोई न इसे लेकर आए एक नीति बनाएं, एक प्रोविजन बनाएं और उस आधार पर यह तय हो। किसी ने कहा या रिक्वेस्ट की, मिनिस्टर की रिक्वेस्ट, एमपी की रिक्वेस्ट, इसकी रिक्वेस्ट, उसकी रिक्वेस्ट और आप रुकने के लिए हाल्त स्टेशन बढ़ा देते हैं। यह पूरे देश की समस्या है। इस वजह से, ट्रेन को जो तीव्र गति से चलना चाहिए, फास्ट स्पीड से चलना चाहिए, वे नहीं चल पाती हैं और राम नाथ जी को भी शिकायत नहीं होती। अगर इसकी कोई पॉलिसी को प्रोविजन होगा, तो यह दिक्कत नहीं आएगी। आप ट्रेनों की आवाजाही और उनके रुकने को लेकर पॉलिसी क्यों नहीं बनाते हैं?

श्री अभयनी वेणूळ: माननीय सभापति महोदय, ट्रेन के हाल्त की जो व्यवस्था है, यह पूरी तरह से बहुत ही क्लीयरली लेड आउट पॉलिसी और क्लीयरली लेड टेक्निकल पैरामीटर्स पर चलती है। माननीय सदस्य की जिस तरह की भी रिक्वेस्ट आती है, तो में रिक्वेस्ट करूँगा कि एक बार राजीव जी जमीन पर जाएं। रिक्वेस्ट तो आती रहेंगी, लेकिन यह होता पॉलिसी के हिसाब से ही है।

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, with your permission, can I ask a small question of my good friend, Rajeev?
MR. CHAIRMAN: You have problem with your friends; you have problem from your friends. Go ahead.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I have two small submissions. सर, एक तो राजीव जी से पूछना चाह रहा हूँ कि वे लास्ट टाइम ट्रेन में कब गए थे? दूसरा, मेरा उनसे अनुरोध है कि वे बताएं कि क्या उन्होंने तय कर लिया है कि आज के बाद कभी लोक सभा में न उन्हें जीतना है, न उनकी पार्टी के किसी व्यक्ति को जीतना है? अगर ऐसा तय कर लिया है, तो हमें भी थोड़ी जानकारी दीजिए।

श्री राजीव गुंडा: सर, प्रोटेक्शन चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have a problem. I can ask the Minister to respond to a question of a Member, but I cannot ask the Member to reply to a question of another Member. Shri R. Girirajan. ..(Interruptions)..

श्री राजीव गुंडा: सर, इनके एक सवाल का जवाब तो यही है कि मैं 15 दिन पहले ही ट्रेन में गया था।

श्री सभापति: यह आपका आपस का मामला है।

SHRI R. GIRIRAJAN: Sir, the services of so many electrical motor trains have been dropped from Chennai Central and Chennai Park to Tindivanam during the Covid time. Chennai has developed up to Tindivanam. Between Tindivanam to Chennai Park, SRM College is there. The Minister has visited there so many times. Apart from that, Melmaruvathur temple city is there. A lot of colleges are there. Therefore, we need continuous electrical motor unit operation from Chennai Park up to Tindivanam. This is my request. I request the Minister to kindly consider this.

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: Sir, the question is very specific. It is about a particular section of the Indian Railways. We can definitely discuss it as and when the hon. Member decides to come and meet me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q.No. 63. Shri Dhananjay Bhimrao Mahadik. Not present. Any supplementaries?

*Q. No. 63 [The questioner was absent.]
Implementation of PMGKAY

*63. SHRI DHANANJAY BHIMRAO MAHADIK: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is successfully implementing the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) introduced in 2020, during the COVID-19 pandemic;
(b) if so, the details thereof;
(c) whether it is also a fact that PMGKAY has been extended for a further period of 5 years; and
(d) in what manner will it be helpful in eradication of malnutrition from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) was launched with the specific purpose of ameliorating the hardships faced by the poor and needy due to economic disruptions caused by the COVID-19 outbreak in the country. In view of COVID crisis, the allocation of free foodgrains, under PMGKAY was in addition to regular allocation done. A total quantity of approx. 1118 LMT foodgrains had been allocated under PMGKAY (Phase I-VII) for the period of 28 months with a total planned financial outlay was about Rs. 3.91 lakh crore.

The Central Government, in order to remove the financial burden of the poor beneficiaries and to ensure nationwide uniformity and effective implementation of the programme for support of the poor, the Central Government had decided to provide food grains free of cost to Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households and Priority Households (PHH) beneficiaries, beginning from 1st January 2023 under PMGKAY.

Keeping in view welfare of the beneficiaries of PMGKAY in terms of accessibility, affordability and availability of food grains for the poor and to maintain uniformity across the States, the Government has decided to continue to provide free food grains to about 81.35 crore NFSA beneficiaries (i.e. AAY households and PHH) under the PMGKAY for a period of five years with effect from 1st January, 2024 with
an estimated financial outlay of Rs 11.80 lakh crore. The entire cost of the food subsidy under the PMGKAY is to be incurred by the Government of India.

Under One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC), which is a successful initiative of portability of ration card, any beneficiary can take delivery of food grains from any Fair Price Shops at uniform entitlement and price across the country. The free food grains will concurrently ensure uniform implementation of portability under ONORC across the country and will further strengthen this choice-based platform. The ONORC plan, is enabled in all the 36 States/UTs, across the country, covering entire beneficiaries. Also, end to end computerization and digitization of TPDS that ensures transparency and rightful targeting of beneficiaries in the country through Aadhar-biometric authentication, has resulted in creating strong backbone for the implementation of ONORC. So far (since inception i.e August 2019 onwards), more than 124 crore portability transactions are recorded under ONORC. By giving free food grains, Government of India ensures nobody sleeps hungry. In so far as Department of Food and Public Distribution, Government of India is concerned, no State Government/Union Territory Administration has reported any incident of death due to hunger/starvation.

(d) Government of India has a commitment to the people of the nation - a dignified life by ensuring them access to food and nutritional security through availability of adequate quantity of quality food grains. Special provisions have been made for pregnant women and lactating mothers and children in the age group of 6 months to 14 years, by entitling them to receive nutritious meal free of cost through a widespread network of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) centres, called Anganwadi Centres under ICDS scheme and also through schools under Mid-Day Meal (Now PM-POSHAN) scheme. Higher nutritional norms have been prescribed for malnourished children up to 6 years of age.

SHRI SAKET GOKHALE: Sir, first of all, I would like to express my gratitude to you. Today, we saw you protecting a Member and actually putting a question to the Minister. I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to you for the way you protected the Member. A lot of States, especially during COVID-19 and even after that, have rejected dal and other grains that come under the PMGKAY. Sir, through you, my question to the hon. Minister is: What were the reasons for States rejecting food grains that come under this Yojana and what steps have been taken to ensure that high quality food is now being supplied to different States under this scheme?
THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, I don’t think there has been any incident of rejection of dal because we don’t supply dal under the PMGKAY. ...((Interruptions))... There is no such incident that has been reported to us that States have rejected food grains. In fact, most States themselves are procuring food grains and distributing them in their States. ...((Interruptions))...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him conclude.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I think the hon. Member may kindly place the specific incident where there is rejection of dal or whatever food grain he is claiming to have been rejected. ...((Interruptions))... If at all there is any misdemeanour at the level of Fair Price Shop, certainly, the State Government should investigate that. But no incident of the FCI sending any material that had got rejected is currently available with us. If he gives us some specific details, we can respond to that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If there is any instance with the hon. Member, he will share it with the Leader of the House. ...((Interruptions))...

SHRI SAKET GOKHALE: Sir, Tamil Nadu is one example. What had happened was that after food grains were rejected, they went to NAFED. They instituted a committee. After that, NAFED changed the procurement process where out of 100 per cent that is given by millers, 70 per cent is taken and the OTR lower limit was removed. That is why I would request the hon. Leader of the House to kindly let the Minister, under whose jurisdiction it is, to respond because he does not seem to be aware of the facts.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, through you, I strongly rebut what has been said by the hon. Member. I would like him to place that record on the Table of the House since he has made a very grave allegation against a very reputed organization. Please place the details on the floor of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may do it. ...((Interruptions))... Please take your seat. ...((Interruptions))... Hon. Member has put in firm perspective an assertion which has been disputed by the Leader of the House. The hon. Member may put it on the Table of the House. We will examine it. ...((Interruptions))... Next is Shri Tiruchi Siva. ...((Interruptions))...
SHRI SAKET GOKHALE: Sir, I have one request. The Minister should give a categorical statement on record saying... *(Interruptions)* ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I take note of both. Every document, which I call upon to be put on the Table of the House, is seriously examined. Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, keeping in view the welfare of beneficiaries of the PMGKAY, the Government of India has decided to continue providing food grains to 81.35 crore beneficiaries with an outlay of Rs.11.8 lakh crore. It is very much appreciable. The whole subsidy burden is borne by the Government of India. My simple question is: After all this, in the Global Hunger Index, why does India rank at 111 out of a total of 125 countries?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, while this is not directly related to the question, I am happy to share with the hon. Member that the Global Hunger Index has not at all spoken about hunger being the cause of any death or there being any people who are hungry in India. In fact, I have in writing from all the States including the State of Tamil Nadu that there is no starvation death in their State thanks to the sufficient availability of foodgrains in the country. Our *annadatas* really need to be complimented -- you are a *kisan putra* yourself -- for the fantastic increase in production in the last nine to ten years. We are one of the few countries in the world where production has gone up significantly and thanks to 81.35 crore poor and lower middle class people who get free foodgrains. *(Interruptions)* ... The Hunger Index takes into account certain factors which have been wholly rejected by the Government of India. They have certain ways of calculating stunting and malnutrition which have been rejected by the Government of India, rejected by India, because those pertain to western standards and not to India. *(Interruptions)* ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, all I can say with confidence, and I am sure the House will agree, our hunger index for power is perhaps highest in the world! Am I right? Yes, it is there. *(Interruptions)* ... It seems that I am not intelligible. *(Interruptions)* ... Now, Dr. Fauzia Khan; this is the last supplementary on this question.

DR. FAUZIA KHAN: Sir, the Minister just now mentioned about stunting and other things. So, I would like to ask him a question. There are 200 million malnourished population in India which involves factors like poverty, lack of proper nutrients in their food, access to clean water, poor sanitation, etc. Despite the evident link between
food security and malnutrition, it has rarely been investigated. I would like to ask the Minister: How do schemes like PMGKY address malnourishment in this context? He just said that they don’t distribute dal. So, why can’t we include such nutrients?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, today, PMGKY is possibly the world’s largest outlay that has ever been embarked anywhere in the world on free foodgrains to ensure that no child sleeps hungry and all the poor get free foodgrains. 81 crore people are benefitting from that, fully funded by the Government of India. Whether you want to give dal or other products, different States are free to decide on their own and have their own schemes. The Government of India had an outlay of Rs.11.8 lakh crore on PMGKY. As regards poverty, 13 crore people have come out of poverty in the five-year period. The report has just come out recently. I would urge the hon. Member to introspect what their party and their Government for so many years did that has caused this situation in the country today. Why are we in a situation where we have people who are still malnourished or are not getting adequate nourishment or protein is something for a Government, of which she and her party leaders were a part for over 55 years, to introspect on what they did in all these years that the country has come to this state of affairs. ... (Interruptions) ... And how in a short period of nine years, the country has transformed itself so that, across the country, nowhere, there is shortage of foodgrains and nowhere people are dying of hunger! In any case, malnutrition statistics are based on parameters which have been rejected by the Government because they do not apply to the people of India, to the demographic profile of the people of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, on every question, I get a number of supplementary requests. But, as per practice, I can handle only three and I take them as far as possible serially but if they all happen from the same political party, I slightly deviate to make it a little more representative. Q.No. 64. Shri Harbhajan Singh, not present. Any supplementaries?

*Q. No. 64 [The questioner was absent.]

Incentive for electric tractors

*64. SHRI HARBHAJHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:
(a) Whether the Government is providing or considering to provide any incentive to farmers for purchase of electric tractors;
(b) If so, the details thereof;
(c) Steps taken, if any during the last three years, to reduce input cost and to increase market value of agricultural produce in India, particularly in Punjab; and
(d) the details thereof in this regard?

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

STATEMENT

(a) and (b) Under Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) scheme, Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DA&FW) provides financial assistance for purchase of agricultural machines and equipments including tractors to the farmers on individual ownership basis and for establishment of Custom Hiring Centre (CHC)/High Tech Hub/Farm Machinery Bank (FMB). The pattern of financial assistance under the scheme is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Financial Assistance</th>
<th>Eligible Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Financial assistance for purchase of agricultural machines and equipments including tractors</td>
<td>50% of the cost of machine/equipment with applicable ceiling limits for Small and Marginal Farmers, Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe farmers, women farmers and farmers of the North Eastern States. 40% of the cost of machine/equipment for other farmers</td>
<td>Individual farmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Financial assistance for purchase of</td>
<td>100% of the cost of machine for the machines</td>
<td>Individual farmer of the North Eastern States</td>
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<td>agricultural machines and equipments by the farmers of North Eastern Region</td>
<td>costing up to Rs. 1.25 lakhs</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Establishment of Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs) and Hi-tech Hubs.</td>
<td>40% of the project cost. The project cost of CHCs can be up to Rs. 60 lakhs per project and that of Hi-tech hubs can be up to Rs. 250 lakhs per project.</td>
<td>Rural Entrepreneurs (Rural youth and farmer as an entrepreneur), Cooperative Societies of farmers, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Panchayats</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Establishment of Farm Machinery Banks in identified villages of low mechanized States</td>
<td>80% of the project cost for the projects up to Rs. 10 lakhs in normal States and 95% of the project cost for the projects up to Rs. 10 lakhs for North Eastern States.</td>
<td>Cooperative Societies, FPOs, SHGs and Panchayats</td>
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</table>

As far as electric tractors are concerned, they are under the process of development and validation by the manufacturers.

(c) and (d) The cost of production varies from State to State on the account of difference in the yield of crops and owing to the levels of irrigation, resource endowment, farm mechanization, land holding size etc. The DA&FW is implementing various schemes to reduce input costs to the farmers and for effective utilization of resources. The details of various input support schemes and interventions thereunder in the State of Punjab is given in Annexure-1.

With a view to ensure return over the cost, Government has adopted the predetermined principle to keep Minimum Support Price (MSP) at level of one and half times of the cost of production. Accordingly, MSP for all mandated Kharif and Rabi crops and other commercial crops have been increased with a return of at least 50 percent over the all-India weighted average cost of production. MSP for Paddy (common) has increased to Rs. 2183 per quintal in 2023-24 from Rs. 1310 per quintal.
in 2013-14 and MSP for Wheat increased from Rs. 1400 per quintal in 2013-14 to Rs. 2125 per quintal in 2022-23. Most of the paddy (common) and wheat produced in the State of Punjab is procured on MSP. National Agriculture Market Scheme (e-NAM) ensure better price discovery, bring in transparency and competition to enable farmers to get improved remuneration for their produce. Procurement of oilseeds, pulses, cotton are undertaken by central agencies at MSP under Price Support Scheme (PSS) at the request of the concerned State Governments. Warehousing and post-harvest loans at concessional rates of interest is provided so as to discourage distress sale by farmers. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) provides financial assistance for various horticulture activities including setting up of cold storages. Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MOFPI) is implementing a Scheme for Integrated Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure as one of the component of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana with the objective of reducing post-harvest losses of horticulture and non-horticulture produce and providing remunerative price to farmers for their produce. The Government has launched the Central Sector Scheme for “Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)” in the year 2020 to enable farmers to enhance their bargaining power, leverage economies of scale, reduce cost of production and enhance farmers’ incomes through aggregation of their agricultural produce. As on 31.10.2023, under the said scheme, 7476 FPOs have been registered out of which 117 belongs to the State of Punjab.

Annexure-I

Various input support Schemes and Interventions thereunder in the State of Punjab

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Details of the Schemes</th>
<th>Interventions for Punjab</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><strong>Per Drop More Crop</strong> - component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY-PDMC) aims to increase water use efficiency through precision micro irrigation technologies.</td>
<td>Rs. 3.75 Crores released during the period from 2020-21 to 2022-23</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td><strong>Kisan Credit Card (KCC) — Modified Interest Subvention Scheme</strong> - provide short term agri loans to the farmers through KCC for their working capital requirements at concessional rate of interest.</td>
<td>As on 03.11.2023, 9,04,559 new KCC applications have been sanctioned.</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td><strong>Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)</strong></td>
<td>Rs. 18.04 Crores released</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Scheme Description</td>
<td>Details</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>aims at development of sustainable models of organic farming through a mix of traditional wisdom and modern science to ensure long term soil fertility buildup, resource conservation and helps in climate change adaptation and mitigation.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>during the period from 2020-21 to 2022-23</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>PM Kisan Samman Nidhi - implemented with a view to provide income support to all landholding Farmers’ families across the country to enable them to take care of expenses related to agriculture and allied activities as well as domestic needs.</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 4758.37 Crores has been disbursed to 23,43,543 beneficiaries in 15 installments since inception i.e. February 2019.</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>Soil Health Card Scheme - gives information on the soil’s nutrient status as well as recommendations on the nutrient dosage to be used to improve its productivity and health.</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>Rs. 13.09 Crores has been released during the period from 2020-21 to 2022-23.</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMSP) - covers the entire gamut of seed production chain, from production of nucleus seed to supply of certified seeds to the farmers etc.</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 2.54 Crores has been released during the period from 2020-21 to 2022-23 under Seed Village Programme and creation of seed infrastructure facility.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) - aims at increasing the reach of farm mechanization to small and marginal farmers and to the regions where availability of farm power is low and promote ‘Custom Hiring Centres’ to offset the adverse economies of scale arising due to small landholding and high cost of individual ownership of machines.</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 52.09 Crores and Rs. 48.50 Crores were released during 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively. No funds were released from 2018-19 to 2022-23 as the State still have an unspent balance of Rs. 59.35 Crores.</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) - provide medium - long term debt financing facility for investment in viable projects for post-harvest management infrastructure and community farming assets through interest subvention and credit guarantee support.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>So far Rs. 2244 Crores have been sanctioned for 8021 projects.</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td>Crop Residue Management Scheme - provide</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Financial assistance on machines and equipments for effective in-situ and ex-situ management of crop residues released during the period from 2018-19 to 2023-24 and the State has distributed more than 1.28 lakh crop residue management machines.

| 10 | **Provision of Neem Coated Urea** - aims to increase the nutrient efficiency, crop yield, soil health and check the diversion of agricultural grade urea for non-agricultural activities. | 2.94 million Tonne neem coated urea was supplied during 2022-23. |

**DR. AMEE YAJNIK:** Sir, I want to ask a question to the Minister that given the situation and the state of electrification in far off rural areas, which is still a challenge, what steps are being taken by the Ministry to see that the farmers at that far end get an uninterrupted power supply so that they can come out with their products and their produce? So, where is that data where they can say that there is rural electrification to the farmers? As the question involves electric tractors, I had to first ask this question in order to know that electric tractors would come later if there is...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** What is your question?

**DR. AMEE YAJNIK:** Yes, Sir. So, where is the uninterrupted power that is required by the farmers?
DR. FAUZIA KHAN: Sir, considering the challenges in electrifying farm vehicles in India, particularly, the issues with charging infrastructure, durability, reliability along with the diverse range of heavy duty machinery used in agriculture specially for family farms in developing regions and given the major farm vehicle manufacturers cater to global markets making international developments impactful on product offering, has the Ministry developed a strategy to promote the holistic development of electrification initiatives for tractors in the country?

श्री केलाश चोधरी: समापति जी, हम पहले जब दूसरे देशों में जाते थे, तो वहां पर किसानों के अर्थात धानयुक्त घर देखने की मिलते थे जैसे drone ही, happy seeder ही या rotavator ही। हमारी सरकार ने आने के बाद ऐसे कई प्रायस किए, जिनके माध्यम से हम कह सकता हूँ कि 2014 से पहले दस साल के अंदर इसके ऊपर 163 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए थे, लेकिन अभी हमने इसके ऊपर 6,415 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए हैं।

मैं इसमें यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो इक्विपमेंट्स थे, जो मशीनरी थीं - मैं 10 साल का फिगर बता रहा हूँ। 10 साल के अंदर 10 लाख मशीनों का वितरण सरकार के द्वारा हुआ था, लेकिन हमने इन नई सालों के अंदर लगभग 35 लाख मशीनों का वितरण किया है, जो उससे अधिक गुणा अधिक है। इसके साथ ही 23,472 कस्टम हायरिंग सेंटर्स खोले गए हैं। इसी तरह से गांव के अंदर 405 हाई-टेक हब स्थापित किए हैं। ऐसे ही हमने 20 हज़ार से अधिक फार्म मशीनरी बैंक्स भी गांवों के अंदर पहुँचाए हैं। इसके लिए गांव के अंदर डेमोस्ट्रेशन करके नए ट्रेक्टर्स हैं या जो दूसरे नए इक्विपमेंट्स हैं, वे किसान के गांव तक अर्थात नवीनता तक से कैसे पहुँचे, इसके ऊपर लगातार प्रायस करके 70 हज़ार से अधिक डेमोस्ट्रेशन भी किए गए हैं। मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि निश्चित रूप से सरकार की ओर से नई तकनीक गांव के अंदर पहुँचे, नए अथवा उपकरण किसानों तक पहुँचे, इसके लिए हमने बजट का भी प्रबंधन किया है। उसी का यह पाठ है, जो पहली बार देश के अंदर भारत सरकार ने drone technology को पर्यवेक्षण दी है। पहले देश के अंदर इसकी पर्यवेक्षण ही नहीं थी। किसान ड्रोन से पैसिसाइड्स या फर्टिलाइजर्स का छिड़काव कर ही नहीं सकता था, इसकी अनुमति ही नहीं थी। मैं आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि ड्रोन की स्वीकृति हमारे देश के अंदर किसानों को दी गई। आज देश का किसान ड्रोन का उपयोग करेगा। जब कभी हम विदेश में जाते थे, तो यह वहां देखने को मिलता
था और अब हमारे हिंदुस्तान के अंदर भी इस टेक्नोलॉजी का उपयोग होगा। निश्चित रूप से यह सरकार के द्वारा बहुत ही सराहनीय कार्य किया जा रहा है।

श्री गुलाम अली: चेयरमैन सर, आपने हमें सल्तनेटरी केवलचन पूछने का समय दिया इसके लिए आपका शुभकामना। जम्मू-कश्मीर भी इस हालात से बहुत कुछ बाहर है। जम्मू-कश्मीर में पहले अन्य भी अब माननीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी की रहनुमाई में वहाँ अन्य आया है और अब आयाम के जो मसले हैं, वे केलेंडर के बजाय खेत के हैं। जम्मू और कश्मीर का जो रोड है, वह अक्सर बंद रहता है, पर कश्मीर का जो सेब उगाने वाला है या जो बाकी अनाज उगाने वाले हैं - वैसे तो सरकार ने बहुत नहीं कहा है जबाई टेंस दिए हैं, राजमा को दिया है, बासमती को दिया है, कश्मीर के केसर को दिया है...

श्री समापति: आपका प्रश्न क्या है?

श्री गुलाम अली: सर, मेरे केवलचन यह है कि कश्मीर में फूडस और अनाज की स्टोरेज के लिए क्या सरकार का कोई प्लान है कि स्टार्ट-अप, स्टैंड-अप के जरिए नौजवान स्टोरेज के लिए बड़े-बड़े गोदाम बनाएं, बड़े-बड़े डीप फ्रीजर बनाएं और क्या ऐसे कुछ बनाए गए हैं?

श्री केरला चौधरी: माननीय समापति जी, किसानों की जो भी समस्याएं हैं वहे स्टोरेज की समस्या है या कोई अन्य प्रकार की समस्या है, तो उनके लिए भारत सरकार ने स्टोरेज के लिए Agriculture Infrastructure Fund का प्रावधान किया है। एमआईडीएच स्कीम के अंदर भी इसका प्रावधान है, जिसमें अगर वह गांव के अंदर या अन्य जगह पर cold storage बनाना चाहता है, तो उसके लिए प्रावधान किया गया है। अगर कोई किसान Agriculture Infrastructure Fund से cold storage, warehouse या sorting, grading की सुनिट भी गांव में लगाना चाहता है, तो उसमें दो करोड़ का प्रावधान है। इसके साथ उसमें तीन परसेट व्याज की छूट का भी प्रावधान किया गया है। उसमें बिना किसी collateral के किसान को पैसा मिलता है, जिसमें उसके किसी प्रकार के डाक्युमेंट को गिरवी नहीं रखना पड़ता है। इसके साथ ही उसके अंदर subsidy का भी प्रावधान है। एमआईडीएच की जो स्कीम है, जिसमें 40 परसेट या 35 परसेट की जो सब्सिडी है, अगर वह उससे लेना चाहता है, तो इसमें दोनों को क्लब भी किया गया है। यह उस स्कीम से सबसे लोकप्रिय ले सकता है और Agriculture Infrastructure Fund से ऋण भी ले सकता है। यह दोनों को क्लब करके बनाया गया है। इसका पूरे देश के अंदर लाभ हो रहा है और निश्चित रूप से जम्मू-कश्मीर के अंदर भी कई ऐसे प्रोजेक्ट्स sanctioned किए हैं, जिसमें केवल भी एक बड़ा पार्क वहाँ पर लगा है। आपने सेव के लिए भी ट्रांसपोर्शन का जिक्र किया, तो हमने किसानों के लिए पूरे देश के अंदर किसान रेल भी चलाई, ताकि हम उनको अधिक से अधिक लाम दे सके। सरकार द्वारा लगातार ऐसे प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Q. No. 65. Shri Prabhakar Reddy Venireddy; not there. Any supplementaries?
Impact of PBW on cotton production

(a) in what manner Government looks at dwindling cotton production from 566 kgs/hectare in 2013-14 to 445 kgs/hectare in 2022-23;
(b) to what extent Pink Boll-Worm (PBW) is impacting cotton production in the country, including Andhra Pradesh;
(c) whether it is a fact that PBW was earlier seen only in Southern States but has now spread across the country and impacting production; and
(d) if so, efforts made by the Central Insecticides Board and Registration Committee (CIBRC) of Government to address this menace and see that cotton production goes up again?

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

Statement

(a) The production of cotton has been fluctuating over the years depending upon weather conditions, irrigation facilities, soil conditions, pest and diseases, etc. However, the country is self-sufficient in cotton production and surplus cotton is exported after meeting the domestic requirement. During 2022-23, the production of cotton was 336.60 lakh bales against consumption of 311 lakh bales. Further, the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is implementing cotton development programme under National Food Security Mission (NFSM) in 15 major cotton growing states to increase production and productivity from 2014-15.

A special project on cotton entitled ‘Targeting technologies to agro-ecological zones- large scale demonstrations of best practices to enhance cotton productivity’ has been approved under NFSM during 2023-24.

The Government has been increasing the Minimum Support Prices (MSP) of cotton over the years to encourage farmers for cultivation of cotton and ensure
remunerative prices. During the year 2023-24, MSP for medium staple cotton and long staple cotton has increased to Rs. 6620/ quintal and Rs. 7020/quintal respectively, which is 8.9% and 10% higher than previous year.

Total 247 varieties/hybrids have been released and notified in India during 2014 till now which include both from public and private sector. Among these 247 varieties/hybrids, 125 are non-Bt cotton and 122 are Bt cotton. Further, cotton crop is also being notified by the various States against comprehensive risks including pests/diseases under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY).

(b) and (c) Pink Bollworm infestation is seen in all the cotton growing areas of North, Central and South Zone across the country. However, as per survey conducted by ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research (CICR), Nagpur, the infestation of pink bollworm has reduced from 30.62% during 2017-18 to 10.80% during 2022-23. Further, the infestation of pink bollworm in Andhra Pradesh has reduced from 39% during 2017-18 to 8.81% during 2022-23.

(d) Central Insecticide Board and Registration Committee (CIB&RC) is a regulatory body for processing of application for grant of registration of insecticides. CIB&RC has granted the registration of 50 insecticide formulations for the control of pink bollworm and bollworm complex. Further, CIB&RC has also granted the registration of pheromone [PB Rope L (Gossypylure) pheromone dispenser] to monitor & trap the pink bollworm population.

Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage (DPPQ&S) regularly issues advisories for management of pink bollworm. Further, Farmer Field School (FFS) on cotton crop are being conducted on adoption of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approaches for management of pink bollworm.

A project titled 'Insecticide Resistance Management (IRM): Dissemination of Pink Bollworm Management Strategies’ has been approved by Government of India since 2018-19 under NFSM with an objective to disseminate Pink Bollworm Management Strategies integrating several multiple strategies during different growth stages of cotton crop to combat it.
SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, this PB-knot technology is being tested in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh, which is tested to effectively kill Pink Boll-Worm. I would like to know as to whether the Government of India has got the plan of action to provide it and if at all there are plans to distribute it, then the hon. Minister may provide the details.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 66. Shri Shaktisinh Gohil; not present. Any supplementaries?
Railway crossing between Bavla and Dhandhuka in Gujarat

(a) since how long the work of over-bridge on the railway crossing between Bavla to Dhandhuka in Gujarat is going on;
(b) the timeline determined for completion of the work;
(c) the reasons for delay in completion of the work; and
(d) the responsibility fixed for the delay and the details of remedial measures taken in this regard?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) The work for construction of Road Over Bridge (ROB) in lieu of Level Crossing (LC) No. 114 at Km. 126/12-13 near Dhandhuka in Sabarmati-Botad section in Bhavnagar Division was sanctioned on deposit terms basis. This work is being executed by Road & Building (R&B) Department, State of Gujarat as a single entity. Substructure work of ROB has been completed. Both approaches have also been completed. Girder fabrication work is in progress. Railway is coordinating with the State Govt. agencies for expediting the early completion of work.

Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
2014 का पीरियड देखें, तो इस बीच कुल मिलाकर 4,148 फ्लाई ओवर्स और अंडरपास बने थे। और मान्यवर सभापित महोदय, 2014 से 2023 का जो पीरियड है, अगर इसमें देखें, तो जो पुराना 4,000 था, उसके कंप्यूटर में 10,867, यानी करीब छाया गुणा ज्यादा फ्लाईओवर्स और अंडरपासेज बने हैं। फ्लाईओवर्स और अंडरपासेज को बनाने के लिए कई तरह के रिफ्रॉम्स भी किए गए और एक्स्ट्रा फंड्स भी संवेदन किए गए। करीब 30 के आसपास स्टैंडर्ड एलाइनमेंट्स बनाए गए, जिससे हमारे, दो लाइन हो, तीन लाइन हो, चार लाइन हो, 90 डिग्री हो, 85 डिग्री हो, 70 डिग्री हो, हर तरह के एलाइनमेंट के लिए स्टैंडर्ड डिजाइंस और स्टैंडर्ड ड्राइंग्स बनी हैं, जिसके कारण आज प्रूक्तिकलती हुई है केम टाइम में सारी एप्प्युल्स हो जाती हैं। इसके अलावा, जहाँ पर भी लेवल कॉसिंग गेट है और लेवल कॉसिंग गेट के बाहर भी, जहाँ प्रूक्तिकल प्रोब्ल्म्स हैं, उन सब प्रूक्तिकल प्रोब्ल्म्स को लेते हुए रेलवे का जो प्रशासन है, वह उसमें फैसला करता है।

मान्यवर सांसद महोदय ने नियुक्ति के विषय में जो प्रश्न रखा है, में उनसे रिवेस्ट करेगा, इन्वाइट करुँगा कि वे हमारे यहाँ आकर बैठें और जो स्पेसिफिक प्लाइंट्स हैं, उन पर डिस्कस करें।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, Shri Shaktisinh Gohil has come.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has missed the bus.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, he missed the bus but not the train.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. John Brittas.

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: Sir, though my question is not directly linked to the original question, since the hon. Minister is very able and erudite and also since he spoke about the facilities being extended to the passengers, I would ask a specific question, with your indulgence, Sir. Since he is vocal about the facilities to the passengers, there are constraints and difficulties that are heaped on the passengers because of discontinuation of the concessions for the senior citizens. And, since there is a premium tatkal which has been brought in to fleece the passengers and also there is conversion of the sleeper and general compartment into AC...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: So, will he review his stand? Also, through your good office, Sir, I will extend all my best wishes for his future endeavours.
SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: Hon. Chairman, Sir, first of all, very erudite hon. Member...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Very, very!

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: Erudite Member and senior-most Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There may be a caveat from the Chair.

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not only your intellect, on his direction only. Go ahead.

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: Sir, hon. Member could not ask a question. He has made some comments which are very misleading comments, and I fully understand all the points that he has made. If he has any specific questions, which is related to the particular question right now being discussed, definitely, he is most welcome to come and discuss any particular ROB or RUB, fly-over or underpass in Kerala or his area, so that we can discuss and find a solution to it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before that, I will call Shri Shaktisinh Gohil. He has missed the bus but not the plane. But, he will not have enough time. Only 30 seconds.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, now this is the second incident in one day when a Member shoots and scoots. This is the second incident. First, I had the case of dal. ...(Interruptions)... Now, we have the case. So, I want a ruling as to what will happen to a Member who makes false allegations or just sensationalizes an issue, to try and draw attention to which is something which is not factual. ...(Interruptions)... If found so, what action will be taken against such a Member?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister...

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: Sir, hon. Chairman Sir, this is a matter of great importance. This is a matter of great importance. ...(Interruptions)... If any hon. Member, in the garb of asking a question, is plainly making allegations which are
baseless, absolutely false, have absolutely no direction, then, what should be the
treatment, what should be punishment to that particular hon. Member?

(Interjections)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me tell you. And, let me take the House in confidence.

(Interjections)...
I will look into all aspects. ... (Interjections) ... Hon. Members.

(Interjections) ... Now, Mr. Shaktisinh Gohil.

SRI SHAKTISINH GOHIL: Mahoday, apake jari andha ek chhota sa sawal yahi hai ke yah bij
kafi lamba aarase se ban raha hai, to uski time limit kya thi? R&B Department ne aami
tak kama kyon khutnum hi kiiya hai? ... (Vawadhan) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister.

SRI ABHINAV BAEPHA: Chaupar sam, is bij ka approach road pa aami kama chal raha hai, ismen
girder fabrication hi raha hai. Isska kama bahuut tezji se chal raha hai aur bahuut jaldhi yah
complete bhi ho jaane. Issme shuru mene kuchh diikte aayi thi.

SRI SAMPAJAN: Shaktisinh ji aapse yah janaana chahhte hain ke aap shrika ka upyog kare, gati-
shakti ka upyog kare, isse kab tak pura kare dengae. Aap yahi janaana chahhte hain n?

SRI ABHINAV BAEPHA: Sar, ham isse jaldhi se jaldhi pura kare dengae.

SRI SHAKTISINH GOHIL: Mahoday, ... (Vawadhan) ... Is bij ka kama 3-4 saal se chal raha hai.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet at 2 p.m. today.

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

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

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.
PRIVET MEMBERS' BILLS

The Waqf Repeal Bill, 2022

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Harnath Singh Yadav to move for leave to introduce the Bill.

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि वक्फ अधिनियम, 1995 का निरस्त करने के लिए विधेयक को पुरस्कारित करने की अनुमति ... (व्यवहार) ... माननीय समाधान जी, मैं आपका ह्वदय से अभिनंदन करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे वक्फ बोर्ड एक्ट, 1995 को निरस्त करने हेतु निजी सदस्य विधेयक पुनः स्थापित करने की अनुमति मांगने का अवसर प्रदान किया। ... (व्यवहार) ...

महोदय, वक्फ बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1995 समाज में द्वेष और नफरत पैदा करता है। अपनी अकू त ताकत का दुरुपयोग करता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to give notice. ...(Interruptions).. I will look into it. ...(Interruptions)..

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: समाज में एकता और सजीव को विभाजित करता है। ... (व्यवहार) ... अपने अकू त अधिकार की ताकत के आधार पर सरकारी और निजी संपत्तियों तथा मठ-मंदिरों पर मनमाने तरीके से कब्ज़ा करता है। ... (व्यवहार) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can oppose after he moves. ...(Interruptions) .. What will you oppose?

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: यह विधेयक वक्फ बोर्ड के असंवेदनिक कृत्यों के खिलाफ पीड़ित पक्ष को अदालत जाने से रोकता है। ... (व्यवहार) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will look into it. ...(Interruptions) .. You will oppose after he moves. ...(Interruptions) .. Have you moved to introduce the Bill? ...(Interruptions) ..

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: मान्यवर, मुझे दोबारा बोलना पड़ेगा।

श्री समाधान: बोल लीजिए।

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: माननीय समाधान जी, मैं आपका ह्वदय से अभिनंदन करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे वक्फ बोर्ड एक्ट, 1995 को निरस्त करने हेतु निजी सदस्य विधेयक पुरस्कारित करने की अनुमति मांगने का अवसर प्रदान किया। ... (व्यवहार) ...
महोदय, वक्फ बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1995 समाज में व्रेष्ठ और नफरत पैदा करता है। अपनी अकू त ताकत का दुरुपयोग करता है। समाज में एकता और सद्वृत्व को विभाजित करता है। अनुसूचित अधिकारियों की ताकत के आधार पर सरकारी और निजी संस्थाओं तथा मठ-मंदिरों पर संचालन तरीके से कब्जा करता है। यह विशेष वक्फ बोर्ड के अस्तित्वात्मक कृत्यों को खिलाफ पीड़ित पक्षों को अदालत जाने से रोकता है। न्यायपालिका और संविधान की सर्वोच्चता को खंडित करता है। अतः मैं आपकी अनुमति से देश हित में वक्फ बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1995 को निरस्त करने के लिए विशेषक्रम को पुर:स्थापित करने की अनुमति देने की मांग करता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to first move the Bill.

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि वक्फ अधिनियम, 1995 का निरस्त करने के लिए विशेषक्रम को पुर:स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was proposed.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Division. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. ...(Interruptions)...

Hon. Members, I am fully updated with the rules. The hon. Member has moved it. I have two notices before me. I will give opportunity to those persons and then the question will come. This is the only procedure we can follow.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: We want division, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will happen after the two hon. Members have had their say. ...(Interruptions)...

The hon. Member has sought leave to introduce the Bill. Now there are two notices by hon. Members given to me, Shri Abdul Wahab and Shri Elamaram Kareem. They are opposing the introduction of the Waqf Repeal Bill, 2022. ...(Interruptions)...

Voting issue will come after both have spoken. ...(Interruptions)...

I don’t have notice. ...(Interruptions)...

You are right, but we cannot do it that so and so is also there. Let us follow the procedure. ...(Interruptions)...

Shri Abdul Wahab who seeks to oppose the Bill, he is not present. Shri Elamaram Kareem seeks to oppose the Bill.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: They have no numbers.
SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Yes. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I oppose the Bill. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. So, you seek division only when there are no numbers!

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: *

SHRIMATI JEBI MATHER HISHAM (Kerala) :*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may want immediate division, immediate power, immediate passing and immediate decline. That can happen only and only according to procedure. ...(Interruptions)...You have one of the distinguished senior advocates who is always thorough with facts and law. I have to go according to the mandate of law. Otherwise, our hon. senior advocates may not choose to make reflections here, but they will do it by way of an article!

SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR P: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will check up. But, there are only two notices within time.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Sir, along with me, the members of CPI (M) and other Members — Dr. John Brittas, Dr. Sivadasan and Shri Rahim — are all signatories to the notice. Sir, even at the introduction stage, the Bill should not be admitted. It is because there is a very serious concern among the Muslim religion. That is their fundamental right and faith to keep Wakf assets. To govern Wakf assets, a law was enacted by the Parliament. That protection is given to the Wakf assets. So many worship places, orphanages and other institutions are running under the Wakf. There is nothing related to other communities or sections of the people. So, if we touch such a sensitive issue, it will create communal division among the people. So, it should not be admitted and it should be rejected. That is my contention.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. John Brittas.

* Not recorded.
DR. JOHN BRITTAS (Kerala): Sir, I am a signatory to the notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Jairam Rameshji, this is not a fish market. ...(Interruptions)... This is an important theatre. If you wish to say something to another Member, put it in his ears. It cannot be so 'across.' The House will have to be in order; you are creating disorder. You will force me to adjourn the House. ...(Interruptions)... I think, the message is loud and clear. ...(Interruptions)... I have given the floor to Dr. John Brittas.

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, Sir. I stand to oppose the introduction of the Bill moved here and the only intent and objective of the Bill is to create polarization, animosity amongst different sections of the population. This will have a far-reaching impact in the society and a Member from the ruling party should not indulge in such a Bill which tends to create polarization and disharmony which is, obviously, against the tenets of the Constitution. Thank you. ...(Interruptions)... 

MR. CHAIRMAN: I should ask Mr. Jairam Ramesh to occupy this Chair. I think, he can better control it. Either allow me to do it... ...(Interruptions)... You are trampling the rights of other Members. The hon. Member is too keen to speak. We have Shrimati Jebi Mather to speak.

SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR P (Kerala): Sir, I rise to oppose the introduction of this Bill. As it is already stated by my fellow Members from Kerala, it is mainly intended to create division within the society. This Member has nothing to do with Wakf property. There is an established system. There is an established Board and related laws to take care of Wakf properties. This is purposefully proposed to be introduced just to create division within the society. They are making use of each and every chance to create division among the people whether of North India or South India or among Hindus and Muslims. This divisionary political tactics is going on. So, I take this opportunity to oppose introduction of this venomous Bill. Thank you.

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I oppose the introduction of this Private Member Bill because it is against the basic structure of the Constitution. ...(Interruptions)...
MR. CHAIRMAN: Normally, only the Members who have given notice can oppose it. But, I am making a departure forced by what Mr. Jairam Ramesh has said that I must give opportunity to one of his party colleagues to oppose it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAI RAM RAMESH: You had said that you will call only two names. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; no, you had made a request for Shrimati Jebi Mather. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAI RAM RAMESH: But, you had said that you will call only two names. ...(Interruptions)... Two names are over. ...(Interruptions)... You please have division now. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. WILSON: It is a violation of the basic structure of the Constitution. To that extent, I would say that this Bill should not allowed to be moved. Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI JEBI MATHER HISHAM: Sir, I stand to vehemently oppose the introduction of this Bill because this is totally against the ethos and the idea of India what we have followed all throughout, right from pre-Independence and post-Independence days. Every religion has a right to follow its own system. This Government always speaks volumes and volumes about minimum intervention and maximum governance. But, why is it that this Government always wants to interfere in such matters? The Wakf Act is something which has always been there. Let the communal disharmony not be allowed to be created in this country. That is why we are saying that the religion be left alone. We just celebrated Dr. Ambedkar’s birth anniversary. We should definitely follow the social ethos, the religious balance, which this country has always followed. I vehemently oppose this Bill. I seriously consider that this should not be allowed to be introduced in the House. And, I am deeply obliged for the opportunity.

SHRI JAI RAM RAMESH: Division, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, Sir. I, on behalf of my party DMK, strongly object the introduction of this Bill by hon. Member, Shri Harnath Singh Yadav, to repeal the Wakf Act, 1995.

Sir, when the partition happened in 1947, Muhammad Ali Jinnah had appealed to all the Muslims to come to Pakistan. But, the Muslims of this country said that they
were Muslims, but India was their country. The Constitution has given so much protection to the minorities. One of those protections is the Wakf Act. Repealing such things will result in very big repercussions in this country. It will create a sort of insecurity in the minds of the Muslim community in the country. In the interest of country’s unity and integrity, and in view of what we have maintained all these years in the name of secularism, this Bill should not be allowed to be introduced. I request Shri Harnath Singh Yadav himself to please withdraw this Bill or you please put it to division.

DR. V. SIVADASAN (Kerala): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my request is that this great House must promote communal harmony and foster love and affection amongst the people. But, this Wakf Repeal Bill is trying to spread communal venom amongst the people. So, the Bill should not be allowed to be introduced. I request the hon. Member to withdraw his Bill.

SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR (West Bengal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for your kindness in allowing me to speak a few words. I would only submit to the hon. Member and to you, Sir, not to allow the introduction of this Bill because it seeks to promote communalism. This is not correct. I would like to make one appeal to my friends in the Treasury Benches that the Muslims of this country are not living at the grace and mercy of the majority community. They are as much Indians as anyone else. Please do not try to take their rights to try to hackle them at every occasion. Sir, I submit to you and also to the hon. Member to withdraw the Bill that seeks to introduce divisionism and hatred. This is a fundamental right that the community has enjoyed. Please do not allow a mischievous legislation to even think of withdrawing the natural rights of the Muslims of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rakesh Sinha. Are you opposing the Bill, Shri Rakesh Sinha? Only those who seek to oppose the Bill...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, is he objecting to the Bill?
MR. CHAIRMAN: That is what I said. Mr. Jairam Ramesh, I am asking the same thing. You don’t allow me to follow the rules. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राकेश सिन्हा (नामनिर्देशित): सभापति महोदय, मुझे ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Neeraj ji, you can speak only from your seat.

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: सभापति महोदय, मुझे ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you have to say something, say from your seat. Mr. Rakesh Sinha, are you opposing the introduction? Then, no.

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: सर, केवल दो शब्द...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have been indulgent because on this issue, the hon. Members wanted to oppose it. Those who oppose or seek to oppose, I will give floor to them.

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: सर, मैं न support कर रहा हूं और न ही oppose कर रहा हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then, take your seat. ...(Interruptions).. No, no. Nothing will go on record. I can give floor only to those who seek to oppose the introduction. Why am I doing this? I am doing this because I have sensed the sentiments of the House. There is an appeal also from some Members that the hon. Member should take a particular course of action, and, therefore, I will allow floor only to those who seek to oppose the introduction of the Bill.

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: सर, मैं...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You go ahead.

श्री जावेद अली खान (उद्धरण): सभापति जी, मैं इस बिल को पुर: स्थापित करने का विरोध करता हूं। मुझे लगता है कि *

MR. CHAIRMAN: This will be deleted. It is a personal allegation. You may oppose the Bill.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.
श्री जवाहर अली खान: अभी तक जितने साथियों ने इस बिल का अपोज किया है, में इस बिल का पहला stakeholder हूँ, इसलिए मेरी बात सुनिया जाए कि वक्फ की संपत्ति सिर्फ मुसलमानों के द्वारा वक्फ की गई संपत्ति होती है। मुसलमानों ने भारत सरकार के वक्फ के संबंध में जो कायदे-कानून हैं, उनकी पारंपर करने का decision लिया है। किसी दूसरे व्यक्ति के द्वारा दी गई संपत्ति न वक्फ हो सकती है, न उसके ऊपर मुसलमानों का कोई अधिकार हो सकता है। इसलिए में आपसे निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि exclusively यह एक religious community का internal मामला है और इसे regulate करने के लिए संबंधित कानून हमारे देश की संसद ने बना रखा है। इसमें हस्तक्षेप करना गैर जरूरी है, इसलिए में इस बिल का, जो ये प्रस्तावित करना चाहते हैं, उसका पुरा विरोध करता हूँ।

जनब जवाहर अली खान (अंग्रेज़ी): इबी टक जनती सतहों ने एस ब्ल क्यों का बी, मिन एस ब्ल दा।

श्री सभापति: श्री सैयद नासिर हुसैन।

श्री सैयद नासिर हुसैन (कर्नाटक): महाद्य, में इस बिल के introduction को oppose करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। पूरे देश में Waqf Act है और Waqf Act clearly discuss किया गया है, पारिलाइमेंट में debate किया गया है और पारिलाइमेंट ने उस Waqf Act को time to time amend भी किया है। जब-जब जफरत पड़ती है, तो गवर्नमेंट proper amendments लाती है और उस Waqf Act को अमेंड भी किया गया है। यह personal matter है और पूरे States में Waqf clearly defined है। इसकी bodies हैं, committees हैं, उनमें इलेक्शन्स होते हैं, यह सब ठीक है। ये सिर्फ Communise करने के लिए, polarize करने के लिए, unnecessary debate करने के लिए mischievous proposal यहाँ पर लेकर आए हैं। मुझे लगता है कि इसको विकृत भी allow नहीं करना चाहिए। में चाहता हूँ कि यदि हो सके, तो इस पर division भी करवा दे।

डा. फौजिया खान (महाराष्ट्र): महाद्य, वक्फ रिपील बिल, 2022 जो लाया गया है, उसका बिल विरोध करती हूँ। यह बिल unconstitutional है, क्योंकि हमारे देश में हर religion को freedom दी गई है। उनकी religious भावावनाओं की प्रोटेक्शन दिया गया है। अन्य समाजों के लिए इस तरह के बिल हैं, धार्मिक संस्थाओं वाले बिल हैं, तो जिस तरह हर धर्म को अपना प्रोटेक्शन करने का अधिकार संविधान ने दिया हुआ है, वैसे ही मुस्लिम समाज को भी यह अधिकार है। में आपसे

†Transliteration in Urdu script.
विनती करती हूं कि इस बिल को इस समाग्रृह में मत आने दीजिए और मैं डिवीज़न के लिए मांग करती हूं।

 drm. Chaurasia (महाराष्ट्र): ये कोई विधिवत् बिल नहीं, यह अंतरराष्ट्रीय मामलों को निराकरण करने के लिए दिया गया है। इस बिल के अंतर्गत आने दीजिए और डिवीज़न के लिए बृतानी बयान करें।

श्रीमती महाउ माजी (झारखंड): सर, मैं वक्त रिपोर्ट बिल, 2022 का विरोध करती हूं, क्योंकि यह हमारे मुसलमान भाइयों का इंटरनेशनल मामला है और उस पर उनका अधिकार है। उसको लेकर समाज में उनके हां इलेक्शन्स होते हैं। मैं रांची, झारखंड में भी देखा है कि लगातार इसको लेकर लोग सक्रिय रहते हैं। सर, यह उनके सेंटिमेंट्स से जुड़ा हुआ मामला है। इसमें हस्तक्षेप न किया जाए, ताकि उनके मन में इस देश में रहने के बाद भी जो अनुपस्थित की भावना बढ़ती जा रही है, वह और बढ़ जाएगी। इससे आपस में लड़ाई-झगड़े होंगे और सांप्रदायिक एकता में भी वैमनस्त्र की भावना उभरेगी।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): सर, आपका धन्यवाद, आपने मुझे अपनी बात रखने का मौका दिया। मैंने शुरू में सोचा था कि बाकी सदस्य बोल देंगे, उसके बाद डिवीज़न पर आप निर्णय लेंगे।

श्री सभापति: निर्णय हाउस लेगा।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: सर, मैंने कहा कि अगर शुरू में कुछ लोग बोल देंगे, तो मैं अपनी बात...
गोपी मनोज कुमार झा : सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन में यह मेरा छठा वर्ष है और हरनाथ जी का मैं बहुत आदर करता हूँ। इसलिए भी कि उनको सपने अलग-अलग तरह के आते हैं, लेकिन इस संसद में ...(व्यवधान)... धर्मेंद्र जी मुझे देख रहे हैं, मैं उनको बताऊंगा कि कौन-कौन से सपने हैं।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, संसद का एक और दायित्व है कि संसद के भवन से कोई ऐसा विचार, कोई ऐसा आचार, कोई ऐसा संवाद नहीं होना चाहिए। जो ऑलरेडी बंटा हुआ समाज है, उसको कितना और बांटेंगे। अगर बंटवारा हो जाएगा, तो घर-घर, गांव-गांव, गली-गली, इतने बंटवारे यह हिंदुस्तान बदर्शत नहीं कर पाएगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, you have made your point. ...(Interruptions)...

The question is,
"That leave be granted to introduce the Bill to repeal the Wakf Act, 1995."

The question was put and the motion was adopted. ...(Interruptions)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Division.

The House divided.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: The ‘Noes’ have it, the ‘Noes’ have it. ...(Interruptions)...

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, he is making your work also lighter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point is that I will have to look into the lexicon what is meant by incorrigibility; and ‘incorrigibility’ when a man is in sound company of very intelligent people all around! ...(Interruptions)... I think ‘Ayes’ have it, the ‘Ayes’ have it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Division.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Division. Let the lobbies be cleared. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री जयराम रमेश: सर, जिनको वॉक आउट करना है, वे वॉक आउट कर ले।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I should seriously think to take sense of the House whether rules permit him to occupy my Chair immediately. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, intelligence is a double-edged weapon.
Hon. Members, the result of the Division on the motion for introduction of the
Bill. Subject to correction:

Ayes: 53
Noes: 32
Abstention: 0

**Ayes-51**

Agrawal, Dr. Anil
Ali, Shri Gulam
Bajpai, Dr. Ashok
Bajpayee, Dr. Laxmikant
Balmik, Shrimati Sumitra
Bansal, Shri Naresh
Bara, Shrimati Ramilaben Becharbhai
Bonde, Dr. Anil Sukhdeorao
Brij Lal, Shri
Deb, Shri Biplab Kumar
Desai, Shri Babubhai Jesangbhai
Dwivedi, Shrimati Seema
Geeta alias Chandraprabha, Shrimati
Goswami, Ms. Indu Bala
Goyal, Shri Piyush
Jangra, Shri Ram Chander
Jhala, Shri Keshridevsinh Digvijaysinh
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
Kardam, Shrimati Kanta
Konyak, Shrimati S. Phangnon
Kumar, Dr. Sikander
Kumar, Shri Mithlesh
Margherita, Shri Pabitra
Mokariya, Shri Rambhai Harjibhai
Muraleedharan, Shri V.
Murugan, Dr. L.
Panwar, Shri Krishan Lal
Patidar, Ms. Kavita
Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra
Prakash, Shri Deepak
Prasad, Shri V. Vijayendra
Rajbhar, Shri Sakaldeep
Rane, Shri Narayan
Ray, Shri Nagendra
Rupala, Shri Parshottam
Saini, Dr. Kalpana
Sharma, Dr. Dinesh
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj
Singh, Shri Ajay Pratap
Singh, Shrimati Darshana
Sinha, Shri Rakesh
Siroya, Shri Lahar Singh
Solanki, Dr. Sumer Singh
Soni, Shri Kailash
Tanawde, Shri Sadanand Shet
Tasa, Shri Kamakhya Prasad
Tiwari, Shri Ghanshyam
Trivedi, Dr. Sudhanshu
Vats (Retd.), Lt.Gen. (Dr.) D. P.
Yadav, Shri Harnath Singh
Yadav, Shrimati Sangeeta

Noes-34

Brittas, Dr. John
Chavan, Shrimati Vandana
Girirajan, Shri R.
Gokhale, Shri Saket
Hanumanthaiah, Dr. L.
Hegde, Shri Aneel Prasad
Hussain, Shri Syed Nasir
Islam, Shri Samirul
Jha, Prof. Manoj Kumar
Kareem, Shri Elamaram
Ketkar, Shri Kumar
Khan, Dr. Fauzia
Khan, Shri Javed Ali
Mahto, Shri Khiru
Maji, Shrimati Mahua
Mather Hisham, Shrimati Jebi
Mittal, Dr. Ashok Kumar
Noor, Shrimati Mausam
P, Shri Sandosh Kumar
Patil, Shrimati Rajani Ashokrao
Ramesh, Shri Jairam
Selvarasu, Shri Anthiyur P.
Shanmugam, Shri M.
Shukla, Shri Rajeev
Singh, Shri A. D.
Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu
Sircar, Shri Jawhar
Siva, Shri Tiruchi
Sivadasan, Dr. V.
Somu, Dr. Kanmozhi NVN
Thakur, Shri Ram Nath
Tiwari, Shri Pramod
Wilson, Shri P.
Yajnik, Dr. Amee

श्री जयराम रमेश: सर, आपने 'subject to correction' नहीं बोला!

श्री समाप्ति: बोला है। I think, we must immediately call emergency medical team. Everyone heard me loud and clear. ...(Interruptions)...

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Chairman, Sir, you did not specify whether ear doctor or something else. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, a friend is coming to his age now. ...(Interruptions)...
Now, Shri Harnath Singh Yadav.

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: माननीय समाप्ति जी...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just say, "I introduce the Bill." That is all.
The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2023 (amendment of article 348)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2023 (Amendment of Article 348); Shri Harnath Singh Yadav to move for leave to introduce the Bill.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.
The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (amendment of the Eighth Schedule)
SHRI P. WILSON: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2023 (amendment of the Seventh Schedule)**


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

_The question was put and the motion was adopted._

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

**The Election Commission of India (Reforms) Bill, 2023**


SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for qualifications, method of appointment and other conditions of service of the Chief Election Commissioner, Election Commissioners and Regional Election Commissioners, establishment of a permanent Secretariat and staff for the Election Commission of India and expenses of the Commission and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

_The question was put and the motion was adopted._

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

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (amendment of articles 102, 191 and the Tenth Schedule)**


SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI (Maharashtra): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.
The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Facial Recognition Technology (Regulation of Police Powers) Bill, 2023


SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI (Maharashtra): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for a framework to regulate, control and define powers of the police agencies and central investigative agencies to use facial recognition technologies for the purposes of identification, investigation and inquiries of criminal offences and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (insertion of New article 44A and Amendment of article 51A)


DR. ANIL SUKHDEORAO BONDE (Maharashtra): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. ANIL SUKHDEORAO BONDE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Marriage Bureau (Regulation) Bill, 2022

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Marriage Bureau (Regulation) Bill, 2022. Dr. Anil Sukhdeorao Bonde.
DR. ANIL SUKHDEORAO BONDE (Maharashtra): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for regulation of marriage bureaus for prevention of malpractices and misuse of marriage registration facility and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. ANIL SUKHDEORAO BONDE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Interfaith Marriages by Unlawful Conversion (Prohibition) Bill, 2023

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Interfaith Marriages by Unlawful Conversion (Prohibition) Bill, 2023. Dr. Anil Sukhdeorao Bonde.

DR. ANIL SUKHDEORAO BONDE (Maharashtra): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to prohibit interfaith marriages by unlawful conversion and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. ANIL SUKHDEORAO BONDE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.


The Advocates (Amendment) Bill, 2022

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. SASMIT PATRA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.
The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (substitution of sections 124A and 309 and amendment of section 375)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (substitution of sections 124A and 309 and amendment of section 375). Dr. Sasmit Patra.

DR. SASMIT PATRA: Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

_The question was put and the motion was adopted._

DR. SASMIT PATRA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (substitution of articles 331 and 333)

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

_The question was put and the motion was adopted._

DR. SASMIT PATRA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (Amendment) Bill, 2022

DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

_The question was put and the motion was adopted._

DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Food Safety and Standards (Amendment) Bill, 2022

DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

_The question was put and the motion was adopted._
DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Special Financial Assistance to the State of Tamil Nadu Bill, 2022**

DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for special financial assistance to the State of Tamil Nadu for the purpose of sustainable and balanced development of growth-oriented infrastructure such as affordable housing, drinking water, roads, sanitation, creation of grain and fodder banks, skill development, textile parks, food processing zones, cloud seeding and welfare schemes for women, children, senior citizens and people living below the poverty line in the State and encouraging traditional water conservation through lakes, ponds, wells, rainwater harvesting and afforestation and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

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

DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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

SHRI K.R. SURESH REDDY (Telangana): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to effectively prevent and combat hate speech and hate crimes, their negative effects on individuals, groups and societies, and to protect the constitutional values of autonomy, dignity and equality and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

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

SHRI K.R. SURESH REDDY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2023**

SHRI K.R. SURESH REDDY (Telangana): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014

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

SHRI K.R. SURESH REDDY: Thank you, Chairman, Sir.
MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to introduce the Bill.

SHRI K.R. SURESH REDDY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

SHRI K.R. SURESH REDDY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thanks is well-taken.

SHRI K.R. SURESH REDDY: The pause from the side paused me too!

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Prevention of Money Laundering (Amendment) Bill, 2022. Shri Raghav Chadha to move for leave to introduce the Bill.

SHRI RAGHAV CHADHA (Punjab): Sir, the Prevention of Money Laundering...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You introduce the Bill. ...(*Interruptions)... Just introduce.

श्री राघव चब्दाहँ: सर, मैं एक वाक्य बोलकर इंटरॉडक्टस कर दूं? ...(*व्यवधान)... 

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing. You just have to seek leave. ...(*Interruptions)... 

SHRI RAGHAV CHADHA: Okay. I move.....(*Interruptions)... 

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not a platform to say beyond what the rule prescribes.

श्री राघव चब्दाहँ: सर, पिछली बार जब इंटरॉडक्टस किया था, तो आपने अनुमति दी थी कि एक वाक्य ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why should you get into argumentative mode?

SHRI RAGHAV CHADHA: No, no. I will follow your direction.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You follow the rule.

SHRI RAGHAV CHADHA: I shall, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want to seek leave?
SHRI RAGHAV CHADHA: Yes, Sir. Thank you so very much, Sir.

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

SHRI RAGHAV CHADHA (Punjab): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.

_The question was put and the motion was adopted._

SHRI RAGHAV CHADHA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (substitution of articles 153, 154 etc.)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (substitution of articles 153, 154 etc.). Shri Raghav Chadha to move for leave to introduce the Bill.

SHRI RAGHAV CHADHA (Punjab): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

_The question was put and the motion was adopted._

SHRI RAGHAV CHADHA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Decriminalization of Defamation Bill, 2023**

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Decriminalization of Defamation Bill, 2023. Shri Raghav Chadha to move for leave to introduce the Bill.

SHRI RAGHAV CHADHA (Punjab): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to decriminalize the offence of defamation.

_The question was put and the motion was adopted._

SHRI RAGHAV CHADHA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.
The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (insertion of new Part XVIA and amendment of article 366)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (insertion of new Part XVIA and amendment of Article 366). Dr. Ashok Kumar Mittal to move for leave to introduce the Bill.

DR. ASHOK KUMAR MITTAL (Punjab): With the kind permission of the Chair, I rise to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just move the Bill.

DR. ASHOK KUMAR MITTAL: Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

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

DR. ASHOK KUMAR MITTAL: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Shopkeepers’ Welfare Bill, 2022

DR. ASHOK KUMAR MITTAL (Punjab): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for setting up of a Shopkeepers’ Welfare Fund and a Board that shall administer the Fund for the welfare of Shopkeepers and for penalizing the derogatory use of the word ‘dukaandari’ in order to uphold the dignity of shopkeepers and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

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

DR. ASHOK KUMAR MITTAL: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Khadi Spinners, Weavers and Khadi Institutions (Protection and Welfare) Bill, 2022

SHRI ANEEL PRASAD HEGDE (Bihar): I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for protection of distress Khadi Spinners...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is good enough. Introduce the Bill. That is good enough.

SHRI ANEEL PRASAD HEGDE: I seek the leave.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI ANEEL PRASAD HEGDE: Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the protection of distressed Khadi spinners, weavers and Khadi establishments who are debt ridden, exploited and are committing suicide and for introduction of welfare measures like life insurance coverage, interest free working capital and consumption loan, healthcare, education to the children, availability of affordable raw material, modernization of looms, housing and compulsory purchase of Khadi cloth by Government and for the establishment of an authority and a welfare fund and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

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

SHRI ANEEL PRASAD HEGDE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Sustainable Agriculture (Ban on Harmful Chemicals) Bill, 2023**

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Sustainable Agriculture (Ban on Harmful Chemicals) Bill, 2023. Shri Aneel Prasad Hegde to move for leave to introduce the Bill.

SHRI ANEEL PRASAD HEGDE (Bihar): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for sustainable agriculture by banning the use of harmful chemicals in farming and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

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

SHRI ANEEL PRASAD HEGDE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.
The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2022


SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Kashmiri Pandits (Recourse, Restitution, Rehabilitation and Resettlement) Bill, 2022. The hon. Member has sought my leave. So, I am passing it over. I had granted him that accommodation. This is for No. 37. Now, No. 38, the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Amendment Bill, 2022. Dr. Fauzia Khan.

The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Amendment Bill, 2022

DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

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

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2023 (insertion of new articles 330A, 330B etc.)


DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.
DR. FAUZIA KHAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2023**


DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 to modify the list of Scheduled Tribes in the State of Maharashtra.

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

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

**The Right to Free Internet Bill, 2023**

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Right to Free Internet Bill, 2023. Dr. V. Sivadasan.

DR. V. SIVADASAN (Kerala): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for free internet access to all the citizens in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

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

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

**The Right to Public Space Bill, 2023**

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Right to Public Space Bill, 2023. Dr. V. Sivadasan.

DR. V. SIVADASAN (Kerala): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for free access to public space to all citizens and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

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

DR. V. SIVADASAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.
The Right to Early Childhood Care Bill, 2023

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Right to Early Childhood Care Bill, 2023. Dr. V. Sivadasan.

DR. V. SIVADASAN (Kerala): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the right to early childhood care to all children in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only introduction and no description is required.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

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

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2023 (amendment of article 326)


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

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

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

The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2023


DR. JOHN BRITTAS (Kerala): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: Sir, I introduce the Bill.
The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 2023


DR. JOHN BRITTAS (Kerala): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

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

The Antiquities and Art Treasures (Amendment) Bill, 2023


SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2023 (insertion of sections 24A, 300A and 302A)


SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR: Sir, I introduce the Bill.
MR. CHAIRMAN: The voice is getting feeble. ...(Interruptions)... Only after I call; I have to open the window. ...(Interruptions)... And you do it after the House approves it and that is reflected through me.

The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Amendment Bill, 2023. Shri Sujeet Kumar.

The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Amendment Bill, 2023

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2023

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2023. Shri Sandosh Kumar P.

SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR P (Kerala): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

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

The National Commission for the Welfare of Youth Bill, 2023


SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR P (Kerala): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a National Commission for the Welfare of Youth and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.
The question was put and the motion was adopted.

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

The Participation of Workers in Management Bill, 2023

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Participation of Workers in Management Bill, 2023. Shri Sandosh Kumar P.

SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR P (Kerala): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to ensure the participation of workers in the management of all industrial establishments in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

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

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2023 (amendment of articles 343, 344 and 348 etc.)


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

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI R. GIRIRAJAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Black Money Recovery Bill, 2023


SHRI M. MOHAMED ABDULLA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to recover the black money held abroad by Indian citizens and to establish a fund to
deposit a prescribed share of the amount from such recovery into each Indian citizen’s bank account and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI M. MOHAMED ABDULLA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Freedom of Marriage and Association and Prohibition of Crimes in the name of Honour Bill, 2023


The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2023 (amendment of articles 124 and 217)


SHRI V. VIJAYASAII REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAII REDDY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.
The Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2023


SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Consumer Protection Act, 2019.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

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

The Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2023


SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Central Universities Act, 2009.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

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

The Prevention of Custodial Torture Bill, 2023


PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide a framework for the prevention of custodial torture inflicted by public servants, punishment and compensation for custodial crimes, rehabilitation of victims, protection of victims, complainants and witnesses, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.
PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2023 (amendment of article 51A)


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

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

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

The Payment and Settlement Systems (Amendment) Bill, 2023


DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2023 (substitution of section 305 and amendment of section 375)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2023 (substitution of section 305 and amendment of section 375); Dr. Amar Patnaik.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Sir, I introduce the Bill.
The Adaptation to Climate Change (Resilience, Rehabilitation and Resettlement) Bill, 2023

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Adaptation to Climate Change (Resilience, Rehabilitation and Resettlement) Bill, 2023; Shrimati Vandana Chavan.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to identify areas of concern displaying vulnerability to the effects of climate change, to study and measure the risks posed as well as identify outcomes of climate change in such areas through a Climate Change Impact Assessment; and to further formulate and implement community action plans to build resilience, ensure rehabilitation, as well as provide for resettlement, of the affected areas and of persons living in such areas as the case may be and provide for the rights and obligations thereof and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2023 (insertion of article 16A)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2023 (insertion of article 16A), Shri M. Shanmugam.

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

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Motor Vehicle Drivers and Other Workers Welfare Fund Bill, 2023

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Motor Vehicle Drivers and Other Workers Welfare Fund and to implement measures to promote the welfare of persons engaged in driving and other workers engaged in motor vehicles used for commercial purposes and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2023

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2023, Shri Javed Ali Khan.

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, में प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 को पुरस्तापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री जावेद अली खान: महोदय, में विधेयक को पुरस्तापित करता हूँ।

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2023 (amendment of articles 111, 200 and 201)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2023 (amendment of articles 111, 200 and 201), Shri A.D. Singh.

SHRI A. D. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI A. D. SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Special Financial Assistance to the State of Bihar Bill, 2023
MR. CHAIRMAN: The Special Financial Assistance to the State of Bihar Bill, 2023, Shri A. D. Singh.

SHRI A. D. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for special financial assistance to the State of Bihar for providing impetus to the economic capability of the State administration; for implementation of development and welfare schemes for women, children, citizens, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, other backward classes and poor people in the State and for the proper utilization of its resources and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

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

SHRI A. D. SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2023 (insertion of new Section 377A)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2023 (insertion of new Section 377A), Shri A. D. Singh.

SHRI A. D. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

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

SHRI A. D. SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Compulsory Teaching of Lifestyle for Environment (LiFE) in Schools Bill, 2023


SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB (Tripura): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory teaching of Lifestyle for Environment (LiFE) in all schools throughout the country in order to enable students towards becoming Pro-Planet People in the 21st century and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*
SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB: Sir, I introduce the Bill.


The Mental Healthcare (Amendment) Bill, 2023

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2023

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has come to an end. The list has come to an end.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform hon. Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held today, on 8th December, 2023, has allotted time for Government Legislative Business as follows:

Consideration and return of the following Bills, after they are introduced, considered and passed by Lok Sabha:—

(i) The Central Goods and Services Tax (Second) Amendment Bill, 2023 Two hours

(ii) The Provisional Collection of Taxes Bill, 2023 One hour
ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, considerable time was taken today for the motions for introduction of about 70 Private Members' Bills. I suggest that we may continue with the consideration of Private Members' Bill beyond 4.30 p.m. till 5.15 p.m. After that, permitted Special Mentions will be taken up. Is that the sense of the House?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS - Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Further consideration of the following motion moved by Dr. V. Sivadasan on 9th December, 2022, "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

On 9th December, 2022, Dr. V. Sivadasan had not concluded his speech while moving the motion. He may, therefore, be called upon to continue his speech.

*The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022 (amendment of Article 153 and substitution of articles 155 and 156)

DR. V. SIVADASAN (Kerala): Respected Chairman, Sir, here, the Constitution Amendment Bill, 2022, (amendment of Article 153, substitution of Article 155 and 156) is a very important Bill. It is in the public interest that the Governor's position is to be filled not by the President under the advice of the Union Government. The Governor should be appointed by the State itself.

The will of the people has to be respected. The Governors cannot act as stooges of the Union Government. Sir, currently, Governors are working as tools of the intrusion of the Union Government into the States. We have a lot of examples. Article 1 to the Constitution starts with a sentence and I quote, 'India that is Bharat shall be a Union of States.' It proves importance of States. Federalism is a part of the basic structure of our nation, basic structure of our Constitution. We all know, the existence of our great nation, India, is linked with the existence of its basic character i.e., 'unity in diversity.'

If the diversity is ruined, the majority of people will be marginalized. That means, they will lose their identity, language, culture and habitat. It cannot help in their development. Diversity is the basic principle of the federal structure of our nation. Unity develops and strengthens in this diversity. The very structure of our nation, India, as the Union of States, is built by the positive spirit of love, affection and respect to diversity.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, our great nation, India, was not built by bricks and stones or bullets and guns or missiles and force. It was built by the struggle of freedom fighters, tears of workers and sweat of peasants. They have differences in their opinion, they have differences in their religion, languages, ideas and identity. But, above all, these differences have a deep commitment to values towards humanity.

Sir, what do we see here? The rights of the States are reduced day-by-day by the Union Government. Not only have the rights of the States, the rights and powers of the Rajya Sabha, the Council of States, also been reduced by the same Union Government through the Money Bills. If we fail to protect the interests of the States, as representatives of the States, then the great values of federalism will be destroyed by the rulers.

The world history reminds us the autocrats and their political parties have always attacked diversity and have tried to establish their own power and promoted only a monolithic culture. The dangers of this attitude had been proved by the experience in various countries like Italy and Germany. We, as the representatives of the people, as the representatives of the States of India, should oppose the attack against the diversity, the steps against legislative rights of the States and undemocratic style of functioning of the Union Government. In India, we have various identities. It is our strength. The great forefathers of our nation told us to unite against intolerance. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, when the British colonial powers divided the State of Bengal into West Bengal and East Bengal, the people of Bengal had united and fought against bifurcation. Finally, the British Empire had to surrender in front of a massive movement led by the unity of the people. The leaders of the present colonialism — big corporates — have identified that one of the premier enemies of them is the unity of people. That is why the ruling class of the country is practising the same kind of colonial policy — divide and rule. Wherever the State Government is taking the stand to promote the secularism, the Governors try to promote the politics of hate.
Sir, everybody knows that the Kerala State Assembly passed a resolution against NRC and upheld the secular values of the nation. The division of power is a part of our Constitution. This is a part of our national character. The powers are divided between States and the Union. But, day by day, the powers of the States are being reduced by the Union Government. The Union Government is utilizing the Residuary Powers to capture the powers of the States. Unfortunately, the Governor has also become an instrument to implement the plan of the Union Government. ‘Education’ and ‘forest’ are two classic examples of violation of division of power. These were the State subjects. But these sectors are now under the Union Government. Similarly, ‘agriculture’ was earlier in the hands of the States. But the intrusion of the Union Government has happened there too. The ‘dams’ and the ‘hydel projects’ in the States are also serious cases of capture of power. The State Governments have taken stands against these kinds of interventions. But, some Governors of the States have openly criticized the initiatives of the States. It has widened the gap between the elected State Government and the nominated Governor. The people of the State are requesting for more autonomy. But, the Union Government is trying to pave the way for more centralized administration through the Governors.

The States like Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Telangana are fighting for their rights in various ways. The representatives of these States are here. Sir, kindly look at the approach adopted by the Governors in the States. They are standing against the interest of their own State Governments. Centralization versus decentralisation is the core of the clash between the States and the Governors.

Decentralisation is the spirit of the age. This means not only the autonomy of the States but also the autonomy of the Panchayati Raj Institutions. It is also a serious concern of the democratic movement in the country. Autonomy of the State does not mean the autonomy of the Raj Bhavans. The existing wrong notions of the Governors and the Union Government should be corrected. In the name of Concurrent List or Residuary Powers, the Governors are holding the Bills passed by the State Assemblies. The Union Government has so far ignored the demand of the States to place, at least, the Residuary Powers of legislation in the State List. The Ministers are here, but the Union Government is not ready to hand over these Residuary Powers to the States. We have seen the examples of the usage of Residuary Powers, in many ways, against the interest of the States.

† Expunged as ordered by the Chair.
In agricultural sector, the Union Government had made new laws. But, they were withdrawn because of the massive agitation by the people. Above 800 people had martyred in that struggle. But, the Governors, the titular head of the States, were silent. They did not make any single statement against the move of the Union Government against the people, against the farmers of their States.

On the other hand, many times, the Governors have criticized the State Government when the State Government intervened for the protection of the people in the State. The State Assemblies in some States passed a resolution against the anti-people laws made by the Union Government. The strongest position against the anti-people laws of the Union Government has been expressed by the Legislative Assembly of Kerala in the Resolution. But the titular Head of the State took the stand against the interests of the State and also the farmers. Then, what is the meaning of the words ‘Head of the State’? We all know that the federal structure and great values of the Constitution will be destroyed by these kinds of legislations by the Union Government.

In education sector, State Governments are facing various issues. Everybody knows that extreme centralization in education sector is one of the mottos of the Union Government. The issue of NEET still exists. The representative from Tamil Nadu is here. The Tamil Nadu State Government has taken a very strong stand for the protection of the interest of their State in the education sector. Naturally, it is against the interests of the Union Government; it is against the wishes of the Union Government. The Legislative Assembly has passed the Resolution against the NEET. The Governor of the State openly criticized the State Government and their principled position on the issue of NEET.

The powers in the Union List are in the hands of the Union Government. They are taking the decisions unilaterally without any inclusion of the opinion of the States. Moreover, there is no formal institutional structure for the mandatory consultation between the Union and the States for the legislation under the Concurrent List.

Sir, States’ revenue and the role of the Governor should be discussed here. Why? This is an important subject. As regards the revenues of the States, some States are facing a lot of problems because of the intervention of the Governor. In this great Republic, one of the Governors in India openly told the public that he did not sign the Budget Speech of the State Government. It has created an uncomfortable situation in the State. The duty of the Governor is to follow the advice of the Cabinet. The wise men who have adorned this post have worked in such a way. But, reality of this period is that this wisdom is rare in Raj Bhavans.

The post-liberalisation period witnessed a sharp decline in the fiscal health of the State Governments. Most of the States are facing fiscal crises. The important
factor behind this fiscal strain is the policy of the Union Government. That is why the States are facing fiscal crises. Many States have tried to introduce different alternative measures to overcome the situation, but, unfortunately, then the Governors are making hurdles.

The residuary powers of taxation in the sphere of services are being unilaterally used by the Union Government to the total exclusion of the States. The GST captured the entire right of the taxation of the States and LSGs. The allocation of money to the States is linked with the reforms in the administrative sector. The financial allocation...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Hon. Member, may I just request you? In the previous Session, you had taken about 21 to 31 minutes roughly. You have now taken about 15 minutes. If you think about concluding shortly, then, other Members will also get an opportunity.

DR. V. SIVADASAN: Sir, I will conclude in five minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Since you have already spoken in the earlier Session, that is why, I am just requesting you.

DR. V. SIVADASAN: Sir, I have already mentioned here the residuary powers of taxation. The allocation of money to the States is linked with the reforms in the administrative sector. The financial allocation of the Union Government is not charity. It is the right of the States. So, the financial allocation should not be linked to any kind of reforms by the Union Government. The Governors should stand for the financial autonomy of the States. It is their duty. The financial burden of the States caused by the Governors should be discussed. The fiscal crisis of the States and the expenses of the Governors should be debated. I have received an answer from the Government to my question that the total expenditure of the National Mission for Libraries in the year 2019-20 is only Rs. 73 lakhs. The annual expenditure of some Raj Bhavans is more than 30 times.

Respected Chair, the media has reported that Maharashtra Government has given an answer to an RTI question. They revealed that the expenditure of Governor for two years is sixty crore rupees. It is ten times of the entire allotted amount of the Union Government to National Mission for Libraries. Currently, the expenditure of the running of the Office of the Governor and the family of the Governor is the duty of the State. This expenditure of the Governors should be audited by the society. The Governors are appointed by the Union Government but the salary and other
allowances are paid by the State Government. Appointed by the Union Government but the salary is paid by the State Government! It is irrational.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): You need to start wrapping up, hon. Member.

DR. V. SIVADASAN: Sir, I will finish within two minutes.

The salary of the representative of the Union Government, appointed by the Union Government, should be paid by the Union Government. The burden of the salary and upkeep should not be transferred to the States.

The Raj Bhavans are representing the colonial era of India. A majority of the Raj Bhavans are not only the residences of the Governors but also their leisure houses. Look at the existing expenditure and facilities of the Raj Bhavans. In Maharashtra, there are four Raj Bhavans -- Mumbai, Nagpur, Pune and Mahabaleshwar. Sir, one Governor is residing in four palaces in a single State! A palace for three months! That means, for the rest of nine months, the palace is empty. Then how will this palace be maintained? When the Governor is not there, who will occupy the palace?

Sir, crores of Indians are living without a shelter. But a Governor, the titular Head of the State, is using four palaces. Why are these kinds of practices continuing? During the travel, the VVIPs, the Chief Minister and Ministers are utilizing the circuit houses or guest houses. Then why are there the permanent palaces for the Governor in different places? They hardly stay in these palaces.

Sir, Uttarakhand has two Raj Bhavans — Dehradun and Nainital. Nainital Raj Bhavan occupies 220 acres of land which includes a 45-acre golf course.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Hon. Member, please conclude.

DR. V. SIVADASAN: The residence of the Governor is a highly restricted area. But the golf course is of 45 acres. The State Governments should ensure that this land is properly utilized. And, in Tamil Nadu, there are two Raj Bhavans.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Hon. Member, I am giving you the last minute. Thereafter, I will move on. I have already indulged you in the previous Session. You have spoken for 31 minutes. Please conclude.

DR. V. SIVADASAN: Sir, I will mention only the residence of the Governors. In Tamil Nadu, there are two Raj Bhavans — Chennai and Ooty. The present area of the
Chennai Raj Bhavan Estate is 156 acres. It is in the reserved forest area. It might be a buffer zone. In Tamil Nadu, the Governor is in the buffer zone. Ooty is one of the noted tourist places of the country. Is the Governor a tourist? There is a winter palace and a summer palace. How rich our country is!

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Hon. Member, I will have to move on. I am moving on.

DR. V. SIVADASAN: I will conclude within a minute, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Please conclude. Your last comments, please.

DR. V. SIVADASAN: Sir, in West Bengal, there are two Raj Bhavans, one in Kolkata and the other at Darjeeling. In Odisha, your own State, there are two Raj Bhawans, one at Bhuvaneswar and the other at Puri.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): I think I will have to move on. I have given you time. I have requested you repeatedly. Please, make your closing comments and then we move on.

DR. V. SIVADASAN: Sir, I am concluding.

The Governors, the titular heads of States, are creating hurdles in the administrative functioning of the State. This august House must discuss this matter seriously. I would request all hon. Members to take the initiative to stop these hurdles, the wrong practices of Governors and try to end the colonial era practices in our country.

The question was proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Thank you. Motion moved. I now call upon the Members whose names have been received for participation in the discussion. Hon. Member, Dr. Anil Agrawal; nine minutes have been allotted to you.
भारतीय संविधान का बनाया, तो बहुत सोच समझ कर इस पद को बनाया गया। इस पद पर हमेशा बहुत ही विवाद व्यक्ति रहे हैं। मेरे जो मित्र के साथ से आते हैं, मैं उनको भी बताना चाहूँगा कि वहाँ वर्तमान में जो गवर्नर है - महामहिम श्री आर्थिफिल्ड मोहम्मद खान साहब - वे एक बहुत ही अच्छे स्तरीय हैं। अगर आप उनकी स्पष्ट सुनेंगे, तो आपको लगेगा कि वास्तव में आप किसी विवाद व्यक्ति की स्पष्ट सुन रहे हैं। हिंदुआज और इस्लाम से आते हैं - इस्लाम, उसके बारे में श्लोक और आयतों के माध्यम से ये जो बोलते हैं, पूरा देश उनकी बातों को सुनता है। हमारे अधिकांश महामहिम ऐसे हैं, जो वास्तव में बहुत ही विवाद हैं और वे संविधान के स्थल के रूप में स्टेट में काम करते हैं। मेरे मित्र ने जो कहा, अगर उस बात को मान लिया जाए, तो जो पूरा संवैधानिक ढाँचा है, वह वर्तमान जाएगा; जो क्रांति एंड चेक की हमारी एक संरक्षण है, पद्धति है, एक तरीका है, यह पूरा का पुरा समाप्त हो जाएगा और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने, जो चुन कर आएँगी, वे पूरी तरह से मनमानी हो जाएँगी, बेलगाम हो जाएँगी। कई बार लोकतात्त्रिक व्यवस्था में ऐसे भी लोग चुन कर आ जाते हैं, जिनकी कोई आइडियोलॉजी नहीं होती, जिनकी कोई विचारधारा नहीं होती। वे किसी भी मुद्दे पर चुन कर आ गए और उसके बाद वे मनमानी करने की कोशिश करते हैं।

महोदय, मेरे विवाद मित्र ने जो कहा, जिस प्रकार से महामहिम को हटा कर वे उस पद को दोबारा लाना चाहते हैं, तो उसका जो समझेंगे, उसमें उनका जो समझेंगे, उसमें यह बात है कि वहाँ के जो एमएलएज हैं, वहाँ की जो म्यूनिसिपलिटी हैं, वहाँ के जो कंस्ट्रेंट्स हैं, वे सब मिल कर महामहिम का चुनाव करें, इलेक्शन हो। महोदय, स्टेट में ऑलरेडी चीफ मिनिस्टर का जो चुनाव होता है, वह लोकतात्त्रिक व्यवस्था से होता है। अगर एक स्टेट में दो लोकतात्त्रिक व्यवस्थाएँ, दोनों इलेक्शन हो जाएँगी, तो शायद हमारे संविधान सिद्धांतों का गवर्नर के पद पर नियुक्त करने का जो परिप्रेक्ष्य था, वह पूरी तरह से डिफेंस हो जाएगा।

महोदय, मेरे मित्र ने अपने बिल में एक बुझाव यह भी दिया है कि अगर दू-थर्ड एमएलएज चाहें, तो वे गवर्नर को हटा सकते हैं। गवर्नर के पद पर वर्तमान में जो मनमानी होती है, वह महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के द्वारा होती है। राष्ट्रपति का पद elected पद है। महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी का जो चुनाव होता है, उसमें हर विवाद समा के विभागकरण, लोक समा के सांसदगण और राज्य समा के सांसदगण मतदान करते हैं। MLAs और MPs, सबके मत की different-different values रहती है। पूरे देश में एक बहुत ही लोकतात्त्रिक तरीके से वह चुनाव होता है और उस चुनाव के आधार पर महामहिम राष्ट्रपति के पद पर कोई व्यक्ति अस्वीकार नहीं होता। उनकी integrity को या उनके द्वारा nominated व्यक्ति को किसी भी प्रकार से शंका की दृष्टि से देखना - मेरे ख्याल से यह उचित नहीं होगा।

मेरे आपको पूर्व में भी ले जाना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि मुझे लगता है कि मेरे मित्र गवर्नर के पद से परेरास हैं। कांग्रेस की कुछ सरकारों में इस प्रकार के गवर्नर्स रहे हैं, जिनका आचरण ठीक नहीं रहा है, तो मुझे लगता है कि वह दृष्टांत उनके सामने है, तब अधिकांश मामलों में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था नहीं है और गवर्नर्स की अपनी एक गरिमा है। आप यह देखिए कि जब स्टेट इलेक्शन होते हैं, जब वहाँ चुनाव होता है, उस समय गवर्नर का कितना इमोज़न रोल होता है। अगर गवर्नर भी राजनीति से प्रेरित होकर काम करने लगें, तो मुझे लगता है कि जो पूरी की पूरी संवैधानिक व्यवस्था है - चीफ मिनिस्टर को शाक्तिशाली करता व्यवस्था है, उनका सदन में बहुमत सिद्ध करने की व्यवस्था है - वह जो पूरी की पूरी प्रक्रिया है, वह प्रभावित हो सकती है।
महोदय, तीन कोिशश पद, जो राजभवन के बाहर रही होती है। उसका कोटर् दूर होता है। यह ऐसा चैलὖज है, जिसे दवार दबाव के चाहता दूर कर देता है। उसमें इमानदारी की जिम्मेदारी है। यह ऐसा भी रहता है, जिसे दवार से भी उचित है। अगर जब महामिहम नहीं रहता, तब भी, उसके संवैधानिक पद पर रहता है। उसके संवैधानिक पद पर रहता है। उसके संवैधानिक पद पर रहता है। उसके संवैधानिक पद पर रहता है। उसके संवैधानिक पद पर रहता है।

उपसमाध्यक (डा. समित पाठ): माननीय सदस्य, आपके पास एक मिनट का समय और बचा है।

डा. अनिल अग्रवाल: कोई बात नहीं, मैं कंक्वूट करता हूँ, सरा। महोदय, उनमें भी जो व्यवस्थाएँ रही हैं, वे ऐसी रहीं हैं कि उनमें से अधिकांश निर्णय, जो महामिहम राज्यपाल के द्वारा दिए गए, वही निर्णय upheld हुए हैं।

मैं पुनः अपने मिनट से यह अनुरोध करूँगा कि ये इस बिल का वापस लें। हो सकता है कि वे व्यक्तिगत कारणों से या अन्य किसी के दबाव में इस बिल की लायी हों, लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि अगर ये यह बिल वापस लेंगे, तो संविधान की मर्यादा बचेगी। भारत का संविधान इसके निर्माताओं ने बहुत सोच-समझकर बनाया है। यह एक ऐसा पद है, जो कि बहुत बड़ा संवैधानिक पद है। मुझे लगता है कि अगर हम उसमें किसी भी प्रकार से छेड़छाड़ करेंगे, तो यह उचित नहीं होगा। मुझे लगता है कि मैं पूरे सदन से यह अनुरोध करूँ कि इस बिल के विरोध में अपना मत करें। धन्यवाद, जय हिन्द, जय भारत।
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Now, Dr. L. Hanumanthaiah. You have 15 minutes.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH (Karnataka): Sir, the Private Member Bill moved by Dr. V. Sivadasan is timely and this Upper House, with the representation of different political parties, has to discuss it thoroughly, and I request the House to have a unanimous decision in implementing the Bill so that there is no friction between the Central Government and the State Governments, particularly, the Government in the Centre and non-political attitude can prevail in the States.

Article 153 says that there shall be a Governor in each State and one person can be appointed and he can be given charge of two or three States. A Governor is appointed by the President and is a nominee of the Central Government. It is stated that a Governor has a dual role. He is the constitutional head of the State bound by the advice of the Council of Ministers of that particular State and he functions as a vital link between the Union Government and the State Government. The Governor has the power to grant pardons and reprieves according to Article 161.

The Governor, who is the head of the State, except under some conditions where he can apply his discretion, has to take the advice of the Chief Minister who is the head of the Executive in the State. The Governor appoints the Chief Minister and other Ministers according to Article 164. He gives the assent, withholds the assent or reserves the Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly for the consideration of the President.

Then, the Governor may promulgate the Ordinances under certain important circumstances according to Article 213. The Governor is envisaged as the apolitical head. This is a very important factor to be considered. He is always an apolitical head who must act on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers. However, the Governor enjoys certain discretionary powers granted under the Constitution, for example, giving or withholding assent to a Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly, determining the time needed for a party to prove its majority, or, deciding as to which party must be called first to do so generally after the hung verdict in any election in a State. There are no provisions laid down for the manner in which a Governor and a State must engage publicly when there is a difference of opinion. There are no provisions laid down so far in this regard.

The Governor has a five-year term in Office. In 2001, the National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution held that the Governor owes his appointment and his continuation to the Union Government. There is an
apprehension that he is likely to act in accordance with the instructions received from
the Union Council of Ministers. It is only an apprehension, but it is not the fact.

In the Constitution, there are no guidelines on the exercise of the powers of the
Governors with regard to the appointment of Chief Minister and dissolving the
Assembly. There is no limit set as to how long can a Governor withhold the assent to
a Bill. The Governor sends a report to the Centre which forms the basis of the Union
Cabinet’s recommendations to the President for invoking Article 356. This is another
article which the Governor has to follow very carefully in the interest of the Centre as
well as State. Sir, attempts have been made to address concerns over the alleged
partisan roles played by the Governors and it is the question which we have to
address today.

On the issue of changes in the selection of Governors, the National
Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution (NCRWC) appointed by the
Atal Bihari Vajpayee Government in 2000 suggested that Governor of a State should
be appointed by the President after consultation with the Chief Minister of the
concerned State. It has to be noticed. But, Sir, no Central Government so far has
followed this recommendation of having a consultation with the Chief Minister.

Sir, the Sarkaria Commission set up in 1983 to look into the Centre-State
relations proposed that the Vice-President of India and Speaker of the Lok Sabha
should be consulted by the Prime Minister in the selection of the Governors. It was a
proposal by Sarkaria Commission, which gave landmark reports during that period.

Sir, let me also mention about the Punchhi Commission under the
chairmanship of Justice Madan Mohan Punchhi. It was constituted in 2007 to look
into the Centre-State relations and it proposed in its report that a committee
comprising the Prime Minister, Home Minister, Vice President of India, Speaker of the
Lok Sabha and concerned Chief Minister should choose the Governor. It was the
recommendation by the Commission. It also recommended deleting ‘Doctrine of
Pleasure’ from the Constitution but backed the right of the Governors to sanction the
prosecution of Ministers against the advice of the State Government. It also argued
for a provision for impeachment of the Governor by the State Legislature. These are
the duties of the Governors which have to be followed meticulously. Unfortunately,
what is happening today, what are the comments in the public domain, how Governor
offices have been treated by the Central Government and why are the State
Governments forced to go to the Supreme Court to implement the constitutional spirit
on which they do not have clear guidance! The Supreme Court’s question is: Can
Governors kill the Bills passed by the Assembly? It is the question raised by the
Supreme Court. The substantive part of the Article 200 empowers the Governor to
withdraw the assent to a Bill but in such an event, the Governor must mandatorily follow the course of action -- which is indicated in the first proviso -- of communicating to the State Legislature, as soon as possible, a message warranting reconsideration of the Bill. But, in most of the cases where State Governments are in front of the Supreme Court today, the minimum requirement of sending a message to the State Legislature, as soon as possible, warranting the reconsideration of the Bill has not been followed. Many a time, Bills have remained pending for years in the offices of the Governors. It is the major loss caused to an elected Government by the Governors, who are the representatives of the Central Government. That is the major issue which is under discussion today.

Sir, Babasaheb Ambedkar, during the drafting of the Constitution, said in the Constituent Assembly on November 4, 1948, and highlighted the need to defuse the constitutional morality in Indian society. He also said that it is imperative to deepen the democracy which is only a top dressing on Indian soil, which is essentially undemocratic. Sir, after the journey of these 75 years of independence, the constitutionalism in India provides the perfect context to revisit the idea of constitutional morality. That is what Ambedkar said in 1948. It is also said in the light of the ongoing tussle between the Governors and the elected Governments, especially in Kerala, Maharashtra — of course, not now as the Government there has changed — Punjab, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu. The noticeable factor is all these Governments are non-BJP Governments. That is what is to be noted today. Sir, the Supreme Court has expressed serious concerns about the delays by the Governors in giving assent to the Bills passed by the State elected legislators. This violates the constitutional provisions and the doctrine of constitutional morality which Ambedkar was talking about. Sir, the Constitution of India envisaged the role of the Governors as custodians of constitutionalism irrespective of States. However, owing to the nature of appointment using nominee selection by the Union Government, most of the times, the Governors abide by the obligation of the ruling dispensation rather than the constitutionalism. This is the major observation at these times. This has deepened the crisis between the Union Government and the State Governments. It is eroding the principle of cooperative federalism. The conduct of the Governors in these States has resurrected the question of the need to continue the Governors in office in a parliamentary democracy. That is a serious crisis today. So, the fact that there is a conflict between the Governor’s office and the elected Governments is a very sad part of the democracy, a serious concern of the democratic process. The immediate consequences of this trend are affecting the public governance and administration and eroding the harmonious relation between the State Governments and Central
Government. It also affects the Governor’s office and destabilizes the elected Government as they are under pressure of non-performing the governance. The Union-State relations and overall federal scheme of Constitution are in a state of disequilibrium.

There are some solutions suggested by the experts of the Constitution and the people who have the experience of 75 years of independence. Firstly, the State Government must be consulted before the appointment of the Governor by the Union Government. This is a suggestion, as recommended by the Sarkaria Commission. This will ensure much needed consultation between the Union and the State Governments, thereby strengthening the relationship between both these Governments in the true spirit of cooperative federalism. Secondly, the Supreme Court of India must direct the Union Ministry of Law and Justice to frame the guidelines for the Governor’s office in consultation with the Law Commission of India to assent the Bills on time to avoid unregulated delays in the future, which is very much required.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Hon. Member, you have one minute more.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Yes, Sir. I will go according to the time limit.

Thirdly, empower the office of the President of India to recall the Governors who are the subject of the constitutional violation in discharging the duties as per Article 200. Article 200 has become a serious concern today. Governors are playing with it. The discretionary powers given to them by the Constitution are not followed with judicious thinking and judicious decisions.

Lastly, the time has come to remove the word 'otherwise' in Article 356 through a constitutional amendment as Governors have misused the word to dissolve many elected Governments in the States.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Thank you.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Sir, this is the last sentence. This will curtail some of the discretionary powers and prevent misuse of Governor’s office by whichever Union Government is in power. If these things are followed, then, the Private Member’s Bill, which we are discussing, will have some fruitful decisions. Thank you very much, Sir.
SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR (West Bengal): Thank you, Sir, for giving us this opportunity of supporting the constitutional amendment brought in by Dr. V. Sivadasan to introduce election of Governors as a mode to save the Constitution. I as a legislator and you are all legislators, we are all part of the overall structure of governance. One of the most depressing news that we have heard in the last few days is the manner in which a Governor -- I am referring to the Governor of Tamil Nadu -- was pulled up by the Supreme Court for exceeding his jurisdiction. The Supreme Court has intervened from time to time pulling up the Governors of Kerala. Our Governor in West Bengal has set new records. The Supreme Court has intervened from time to time pulling up the Governors of Maharashtra for exceeding their powers. This all emanates from one mischievous word -- I used the words 'one mischievous word' -- in the Constitution and that was a legacy of the colonial past. And this word 'discretion' is found in Article 163(2).

This is a colonial legacy. We all speak of colonial legacy but we do not know how to define it. Anything that militates against our way of thinking, anything that militates against what I call the culture of Ganga valley is said to be colonial and fit to be drubbed out. It is not so. Colonialism spells itself out through the mechanics of power and hegemony. And this has been proved through the continuation of the powers of the institution of the Governor in a democratic, federal set-up. This post came up from the Imperial Act of 1919. It was carried on through the Government of India Act, 1935. I would inform my hon. friends on both sides that the Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal at that time, Shri Syama Prasad Mukherjee, whom they respect a lot, had a series of guerilla wars with Governor Herbert who did not allow him to exercise his democratic powers.

In a free, federal and democratic India, we should have learnt a lesson and circumscribed and cut the wings and cut the talons of the Governor. Instead, we put Article 163(2).

Today, this Bill seeks to bring an amendment to Article 153 to introduce elections. We can't have a diarchy, Sir. This is a democratic polity. You can't have two Governments of India. There is one Government of India that is elected by 35-37 per cent votes. We respect it. So, respect also the State Governments that have been elected by the same electorate for governing the States. Do not assume that just because you have a colonial post, you can interfere with it; you can trip it; and you can sabotage it whenever you feel like it. You cannot. You have learnt your
lessons while in the Opposition. You will learn those again when you come to the Opposition. Having said that, West Bengal has the singular fortune of being out with the Central Government for 49 years.

Two-three generations! My generation has never seen any amity, and the instrument of the post of Governor is used for every purpose including the interference with the intrinsic law and order powers of the State. If there is any comment to be made, let the Home Ministry come up and make a comment. But why should a Governor be advised by an Under Secretary? I am saying this, at the cost of contradiction, all Governors, irrespective of regime, are run by diktats issued by Under Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Come, challenge it and say, ”No”. I will ask for the correspondence. I know what I am talking about. It hurts the self-respect of any thinking person. The bureaucrats of North Block cannot be allowed to have a free run over the democratic aspirations of different peoples of India.

We consider the post of Governor to be largely protocol and largely ceremonial so that the Chief Minister does not have to run to every function. मैंने सीधी बात कह दी। But, then, you can’t bear such huge expenditure; you can’t go in for such huge expenditure at the lavish scale, as was mentioned. The lavish scale itself, whether the Bill is passed or not, is a subject that the Government may like to review because it smacks of colonial imperialism. I am giving a merit only. Suppose you had a similar institution in the Government of India; suppose you had the President telling you morning and evening आपने यह गलत किया, आपने वह गलत किया, आपने लॉ एंड ऑडर्स... You can’t run; you are insulting the people who have elected that Government -- the Central Government or the State Government. You cannot run. We had a small instance of this when President Zail Singh was having his run-ins with the Prime Minister of India. And that is not a very pleasant experience. Remember that experience and squeeze it to the experience of States, you will know how you have created a ceremonial post into a nuisance, an absolute nuisance. I support the election because election would again be in tandem with what the people of that State want for the Governor.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Hon. Member, you have one minute.

SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR: Sir, the core of our strength is federalism. As a democracy, it is the federalism that represents us. I come from a State that is quite distinct from the Ganga Valley; I come from a State that is quite distinct from Tamil Nadu but we feel that we are together because we are respected. If you carry away the self-
respect, you destroy India. We are one because we are many. Do not try to homogenize us. With these words, I support the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Hon. Member, Shri Sandosh Kumar P; you have three minutes.

SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR P (Kerala): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, even though the mover of the Bill belongs to a political party which is very close to my party, I can’t support this Bill because my party, the Community Party of India, stands for the abolition of the very post of Governor. This issue was highly debated years ago in the Constituent Assembly as well. Rohini Kumar Chaudhary, a prominent Member from Bihar, had stated that a piece of cow-dung can spoil an entire vessel of milk. She was referring to the activities of the Governor. It is all history. But this is relevant even today. Governors have become trouble engines to destroy everything in the States. I don’t want to give you details of what is happening in Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Governors have become political manipulators. So, why do we need the post of Governor? The mover has given a detailed list of examples of how Governors are spending money, how decorative their life is, how extravagant they are, etc. So, I don’t want to add anything more. To perform the role or duties of a Governor, if at all anything is there, it can be done by the Chief Justice of a State High Court or the Supreme Court Chief Justice. Nothing more is required. I think it is high time that we thought about the abolition of the post of Governor. Secondly, I think almost all parties are in agreement with the continuation of the post of Governor; at least, let us think about changing the very name of Raj Bhavans because it is a British name. I am not in favour of the name changing virus. That virus has affected everywhere in the country and every aspect of life. But, these people who are sitting in Raj Bhavans think that they are Rajas of the modern time. 

So, at least, let us take an initiative to rename Raj Bhavans. Moreover, I can tell you that these extra-constitutional, overstepping activities of the Governors must be controlled at any cost. When we talk about the election of Governors, these provisions are irrelevant.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): You have a minute more.

SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR P: It is because the electoral college consists of even local representatives, I mean, representatives of local bodies. It is a very strong position because if you have to elect a Chief Minister, what do you want? The Members of the
Assembly can elect the Chief Minister. But, here, to elect the Governor, you need the support of Members of the Assembly plus local body representatives.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Hon. Member, please conclude. Your time is running out.

SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR P: Please let me complete, Sir. One minute. That makes the post of the Governor more powerful. So, that should not be higher than the elected Chief Minister of a State. The Chief Minister is, of course, the highest democratically elected post in a State. Then, how can the Governor be above that? Moreover, to dismiss the Governor, we do not want the representatives of the local bodies.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Hon. Member, your time is over. Please conclude.

SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR P: That also is a drawback of the Bill. So, anyway, let me add this point once again that we all have to rethink about the post of Governor and this post must be abolished at any cost. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Shri R. Girirajan, just before you start, let me clarify that you have three speakers from your Party and the total time for your Party is only five minutes.

SHRI R. GIRIRAJAN (Tamil Nadu): No, no.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Therefore, we will be only able to provide two minutes or maximum two-and-a-half minutes per Member. It is decided as per the roster. I cannot help it. ...(Interruptions)... Tiruchi ji, you are a senior Member. You were a part of the Chair, you know. We work by the roster, we cannot have our discretion. So, two minutes. Please start.

SHRI R. GIRIRAJAN: Respected Sir, thank you. Thanks to my leader Shri Tiruchi Siva. It is the right time to discuss the Governor is needed or not. Sir, I want to speak in Tamil.
"*"Our leader Peraringar Anna had expressed a view in this august House. When he had achieved a remarkable dimension as a leader of his times in this House, he had said, “Beard is not needed for a goat. Similarly Governor’s post is not needed for a state”. Sir, as beard is not necessary for a goat, the post of Governor is not necessary for a state. The post of Governor is a high ceremonial post. The Union Government uses this ceremonial post to appoint such persons who could act as puppets in those States which are not ruled by the incumbent party at the Centre. What happened in Maharashtra? What is happening in Kerala? What is happening in Telangana? What is happening in Tamil Nadu? State Governments are elected by people. Our party, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK), has been elected by the people of Tamil Nadu with a vast majority. Our State Government under the leadership of our hon. Chief Minister, Thalapathi M.K.Stalin is governing the State as per the values enshrined in our Constitution. The State Government of Tamil Nadu had passed many Bills for the welfare of people. When the Bills were sent to the Governor of Tamil Nadu for his assent, he did not give his assent to more than fifteen Bills. He has kept those Bills under his feet. He had delayed it for more than two years. It is none other than Mr. R.N. Ravi, Governor of Tamil Nadu. I would like to register this fact in this House. We have to discuss.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Hon. Member, please wrap up. You will have to conclude.

SHRI R. GIRIRAJAN: The time limitation should be fixed for Governors to give assent. On several issues in India, States are also not strangers to controversies arising with their Governors. Most of them relate to choosing of Chief Ministers, conducting the floor test, dissolving Legislative Assemblies, recommending President’s Rule and delaying assent to Bills or reserving them for President’s consideration. In the recent times, besides Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Kerala and Telangana, were in the news.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Hon. Member, you have to conclude. ...(Interruptions)... I am sorry but you will have to conclude.

* English translation of the original speech delivered in Tamil.
SHRI R. GIRIRAJAN: Article 153 of the Constitution provides for a Governor in each and every State. The Executive powers are vested in the Governor under Article 154.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Hon. Member, please conclude. We will have to move on. Please conclude.

SHRI R. GIRIRAJAN: The constitutional scheme warrants that assent of the Governor or the President is necessary for all Bills to become the law of the land. The Supreme Court in *Shamsher Singh vs. State of Punjab, 1974* has settled the position that the Governor is only a constitutional head.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Hon. Member, I will have no other option but to move on. I have no option but to move on. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI R. GIRIRAJAN: Under the Executive Powers of the State actually exercised by the Council of Ministers which...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Please conclude. I am moving on, hon. Member. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI R. GIRIRAJAN: Sir,... *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Now, hon. Member, Shri Sujeet Kumar.

श्री सुजीत कुमार (ଓଡ଼ିଶା): ସର, ମେରା ସମଯ ଅଭିଷେକ ସେ ଶୁରୁ ହୋନା ଚାହିଏ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Alright.

* Not recorded.
SHRI SUJEET KUMAR: Sir, although I appreciate and acknowledge the sentiments and the spirit with which this Bill has been introduced by my dear friend and esteemed colleague, Mr. Sivadasan, I do not support the Bill because I think, it is neither desirable nor feasible and I will give you four reasons. One is the issue of accountability, second is the constitutional reasons, third is the normative grounds and fourth is the constitutional debates which have settled this issue in my view.

Sir, we have to understand the difference between accountability and constitutional authority. The high office of Governor is that of constitutional authority and not accountability. In his arguments, the hon. Member, Shri Sivadasan, alluded to the stature and dignity of the high office of the Governor. I am completely with him on that. He argued that because of this high office which the Governor holds, he should enjoy the legitimate support of the people and he should be accountable to the people. But, Sir, for this, we already have an elected Government in the State. Can you have two parallel power centres, one of the Chief Minister and one of the Governor? The office of Governor should evoke co-operation and respect and to give further clarity, I would like to quote what the Constituent Assembly Member, Shri B.G. Kher, had said. "The most important principle of good government in a popular constitution is that no executive functionaries should ever be appointed by popular election, neither by the votes of the people themselves nor by those of their representatives."

Next, I come to the normative grounds as to why I oppose this Bill. The Office of Governor should exert in all-pervasive moral influence on the State Government and the people of the State. I will like to quote Sarkaria Commission which Dr. Hanumanthaiah elaborately referred to. Sarkaria Commission on Inter-state relations states, "The office of the Governor, as the constitutional head, is to act as 'friend, philosopher and guide' to the elected Government with the Council of Ministers." If we have an elected Governor as is envisaged in this Bill, we will not have the check and balance which is the core of our Constitution. How can an elected Governor operate freely without being beholden to the party that has chosen that person to be elected? How can the Governor think independently? These are the reasons as to why I oppose this Bill. While addressing the Conference of Governors in June, 2005, the former President of India, Dr. Kalam observed, "While there are many checks and
balances provided by the Constitution, the office of the Governor has been bestowed with the independence to rise above the day-to-day politics and override compulsions either emanating from the central system or the state system." Now, I will refer to the constitutional grounds as to why I oppose this Bill. In our constitutional scheme of things, the Governor plays a very important role in maintaining the federal structure of our Constitution which also is part of the "Basic Structure" in the Supreme Court Judgement of 1973 Kesavananda Bharati Judgement. The celebrated judgement of SR Bommai v. Union of India explains in detail the importance of this role and I quote. This is the hon. Supreme Court. "The key actor in the Centre-State relations is the Governor, a bridge between the Union and the State. The office of the Governor is a vital link and a channel of impartial and objective communication of the working of the Constitution by the State Government to the President of India." The Judgement goes on and because of paucity of time, I am not getting into details. It is also important for the House to visit the Sarkaria Commission Report on the role of the high office of the Governor. I will briefly quote from the report. It says, "The Governor in our system does not function as constitutional head for the whole gamut of his responsibilities. There is an important area, though limited and subject to constitutional constraints, within which he acts in the exercise of his discretion."

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Hon. Member, last minute.

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR: "He is a live link of channel between the Union and the State." Finally, I will refer to the constitutional debate. On this very issue, eminent Member, T.T. Krishnamachari had said and I quote, "The position is either you make the legislature supreme or you make the Governor supreme. If you adopt the presidential system, the Governor is supreme. But under the parliamentary system that we have, the legislature and the leader of the majority party in his legislature will be supreme. The choice is obvious and that choice is logical." In their infinite wisdom, the founding fathers of our Constitution had anticipated such a situation and there was an elaborate discussion for two full days, that is, on 30th of May, 1949 and 31st of May, 1949 and two alternatives were suggested. Sir, please give me thirty seconds. Alternative one; this is Article 131 of the draft Constitution of 1948. The first alternative is, 'The Governor of a State shall be elected by direct vote of all persons who have the right to vote at a general election for the Legislative Assembly of the State.' This is the first alternative. Now the second alternative, 'The Governor of a State shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal from a
panel of four candidates to be elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State, or, where there is a Legislative Council in the State, by all the members.' *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Please conclude. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR: Sir, after exhaustive and elaborate discussion, deliberation and debate, the Constituent Assembly adopted this second alternative with some modification, which is Article 151 as it stands today, "That the Governor of a State shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal."

*(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Hon. Member, you will have to conclude.

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR: Our first Prime Minister Pandit Nehru also sided with this argument, the second alternative.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Please conclude. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR: I feel there is no compelling reason to deviate from the wisdom of our founding fathers and this is the reason I oppose this Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Now, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha. You have three minutes.

جماًك محمد (बिहार): वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, आपको शुक्रिया कहने और जय हिन्द बोलने मैं ही वक्त जुगर जाएगा। मैं उन तमाम पीहिल राज्यों के पक्ष में खड़ा हूँ, जो अपने-अपने लाट साहब से परेशान हैं और यह परेशानी कई तरह की है। मैं तो यह मानता हूँ कि हमारे बीजेपी के मित्रों के पास बहुत अच्छा पूल है। अब यहीं कितने लोग हैं, जिनके लिए मैं चाहूँगा कि गवर्नर बनाकर अपने शट्टी बिहार ले जाऊँ। अच्छे लोग हैं - लोकतांत्रिक, विशाल हदय।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक वाक्य बताना चाहता हूँ। शायद टीएमसी से कोई नहीं है। 1952 में बी. सी. राय वेस्ट बंगाल के चीफ मिनिस्टर थे। नेहरू जी ने किसी को गवर्नर नियुक्त करने की कोशिश की, तो बी. सी. राय साहब ने कहा कि हमारे यहाँ नानी बंगाली गवर्नर नहीं चलेगा, हालांकि उसके बाद से काफी बीजेपी बदल गई हैं और फिर एच. सी. मुखर्जी साहब की नियुक्ति हुई। 1957 में फिर वैसा ही कुछ हुआ, तो बी. सी. राय साहब ने फिर कहा कि नहीं, वहीं बात अभी भी रहेगी, हमको बंगाली गवर्नर चाहिए, तो पञ्चायत पायदू जी पर सहमति बनी। पञ्चायत
बाइंगुअल थीं, मदर बंगाली थीं और फादर आंधर्ाइट। एक तो वह दौर था, जब देश के प्रधान मंत्री, मुख्यमंत्री की बात सुनते थे और एक यह दौर है। बाकी तो नहीं कहूँगा, फिल इन दि ब्लेक है, लेकिन मुख्यमंत्री से बैर रखना गवर्नर्स ने अपना दायित्व समझ लिया है।

"कितने नाम गिनाऊँ, कहाँ तक सुनोगे, कहाँ तक सुनाऊँ, हजारों हैं शिकवे, क्या-क्या गिनाऊँ।"

अभी हाल में ही सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की टिप्पणी आई, वह टिप्पणी क्या कहती है? ये गवर्नर्स सचमुच अपने को लाट साहब समझते हैं। एक राज्य में राज्य की चुनी हुई व्यवस्था का मुख्यमंत्री, अगर वे कुछ करना चाहते हैं, तो गवर्नर साहब बिल पर बैठ जाते हैं, लेकिन वे बिल पर नहीं बैठते हैं, बल्कि जन-आकांक्षाओं पर बैठ जाते हैं और अगर कोई व्यक्ति जन-आकांक्षाओं पर बैठ जाता है, तो आप यह यकीन मानिए कि वह चुनी हुई सरकार के लिए प्रतिरोध का क्षण हर वक्त उत्पन्न करता रहता है। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, में आपको एक और उदाहरण देता हूँ।

"तेरे जाने में और आने में, हमने सदियों का फासला देखा।"

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Please conclude.

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: सर, मैं सिर्फ एक-डेढ़ मिनट लूँगा। कोई नहीं, सिर्फ एक-डेढ़ मिनट। आपको जय हिंद से पूर्व दोबारा टोकना नहीं पड़ेगा। सर, देखिए मेरा तारतम्य दूट गया। में क्या बता रहा था?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सस्मित पात्रा): आप दूसरा वाक्या बता रहे थे।...(व्यवधान)... मान्यवर, आप कन्न्लूड करें।...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: सर, मैं यह कह रहा था...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सस्मित पात्रा): माननीय नीरज जी, प्लीज।...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: सर, मेरे टाइम में से नीरज भाई वाला टाइम निकाल दीजिएगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सस्मित पात्रा): आप कन्न्लूड करें, मान्यवर।...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: सर, मैं कन्न्लूड कैसे करूँ, बीच में नीरज भाई बोल दिए।...(व्यवधान)...

[ 8 December, 2023 ]
उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सस्मित पात्रा): चलिए, अब आप बोलिए।

प्र. मनोज कुमार झा: सर, मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन राज्यों में बीजेपी विपक्ष में है, वहाँ बीजेपी मजबूत हो जाती है। आप जानते हैं, क्यों? गवर्नर साहब 60 परसेंट विपक्ष का काम कर देते हैं, वे विपक्ष में हो जाते हैं। मैंने ऐसे गवर्नर देखे हैं, जो टेलीविजन चैनल्स में शाम से बैठ जाते हैं। अपनी ही सरकार के बारे में... ...((व्यवधान))...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Hon. Member, please conclude. You have only 30 seconds more to speak.

प्र. मनोज कुमार झा: अनिल जी, आप एक बात बताइए कि अगर ऐसी बात होगी तो कोई बात कैसे होगी?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सस्मित पात्रा): माननीय मनोज जी।

प्र. मनोज कुमार झा: सर, आपने माननीय मनोज जी कहा तो मैं एक चीज जरूर कहूंगा, जो मुझको बड़ी दुखती है। मैं राजनीति भी नहीं था, उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सस्मित पात्रा): अब आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

प्र. मनोज कुमार झा: सर, मैं बता रहा हूँ। गवर्नर को वाइस चांसलर्स के अपाइंटमेंट का अधिकार है। सर, राज्य की शिक्षा व्यवस्था में राज्य की सरकार से सवाल पूछे जाते हैं कि तुम्हारे सेंसेंस लेट क्यों हैं, तुम्हारी ये परेराशनिया क्यों हैं, तुम्हारी ये परेराशनिया क्यों हैं, लेकिन वाइस चांसलर्स के चयन का अधिकार, नियुक्ति का अधिकार राज्य की सरकार के पास नहीं है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अंत में मैं अपनी बात को यही समाप्त करँगा। आपने मुझे वक्त दिया, हालांकि मेरे वक्त में कई लोगों ने वक्त ले लिया, लेकिन मैं इतना कहना चाहूँगा कि गवर्नर के पद पर -- क्योंकि आप केन्द्र की सत्ता में हमेशा नहीं हैं -- ऐसी व्यवस्था न हो कि केन्द्र और राज्य के बीच में जो अमेड्रकर जी की अवधारणा थी कि राज्य केन्द्र से खैरत नहीं मांग रहा है। एक सहकारी संबंध है, जो.... सर, आखिरी बात, जिसके बगैर मैं अपनी बात खत्म करँगा तो आपको भी अच्छा नहीं लगेगा, आप बाहर कहिएगा कि मैंने कविता नहीं सुनाई। सर, लाट साहबों के नाम - ...((व्यवधान))...

"कोई उम्मीद बर नहीं आती,
कोई सूरत नजर नहीं आती,
पहले आती ही हाल-ए-दिल ये हँसी,
अब किसी बात पर नहीं आती,
काबे किस मुँह से जाओगे गालिब,
शर्म तुम को मगर नहीं आती।"
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Now, hon. Member, Dr. John Brittas. You have two minutes.

DR. JOHN BRITTAS (Kerala): Sir, I will be very brief. The slogan of hon. Prime Minister is 'Cooperative Federalism'. The tagline of G20 was '3Ds - Democracy, Development, Diversity'. In application, in implementation, the 3Ds is like Destabilize, Disrupt, Defame. किसको? अपोजिशन गवर्नमेंट्स को। Destabilize, defame, disrupt करने के लिए उनके हाथ एक टूल है, ये गवर्नर्स साहब! हमारे देश में इन दिनों यह चल रहा है। मिस्टर अनिल अग्रवाल, उनके हाथ एक टूल है, ये गवर्सर्स साहब! हमारे देश में इन दिनों यह चल रहा है। In our country, there are two areas now. Like flood-affected, drought-affected, there is ED-affected area and Governor-affected area. Let us finish with this. Please pull back all your tools and ensure that your words are implemented. Let there be no difference between your words and deeds. Sir, I respect you and, that is why, I am going to sit down. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Now, hon. Member, Shri Khiru Mahto. You have two minutes.

श्री खीरू महतो (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मानता हूँ कि वर्तमान परिस्थित में राज्यपालों और उपराज्यपालों की नियुक्ति प्रक्रिया तथा उनके क्रियाकलाप भारत के लोकतंत्र के हित में नहीं हैं। संविधान के प्रथम अनुच्छेद में कहा गया है कि भारत राज्यों का संघ होगा। अगर जनता द्वारा लोकतांत्रिक तरीके से चुनी हुई सरकार के विधायी कार्यों में राज्यपाल के रूप में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त व्यक्ति दुर्मिलना से ग्रसित होकर हत्याकार करेगा तो यह भारत के संघीय प्रणाली का अपमान है। मैं प्रस्तावित विधेयक में अनुच्छेद 153 के परंपर में चुनाव का समर्थन करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि....

प्रस्तावित विधेयक में अनुच्छेद 153 के परंपर के सुझाव का समर्थन करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि राज्यपाल को किसी एक राज्य की ही जिम्मेदारी दी जानी चाहिए और किसी कारणवश पद रित्क होने पर राज्यपाल के कार्यों का निष्पादन राष्ट्रपति के द्वारा किया जाना चाहिए।

मैं विधेयक में प्रस्तावित वर्तमान अनुच्छेद 155 की जगह संशोधित अनुच्छेद 155 जो राज्यपाल के निर्बाचन से सम्बंधित है, उसकी प्रतिस्थापना का समर्थन करते हुए मानता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार भारतीय संसद राष्ट्रपति, लोक सभा और राज्य सभा से बनती है, उसी प्रकार राज्यों
के विधानमंडल राज्यपाल, विधान सभा और विधान परिषद से बनते हैं। अतः जिस प्रकार राष्ट्रपति का चुनाव आपूर्त्वक रूप से निर्वाचित सांसदों और विधायकों के द्वारा किया जाता है उसी प्रकार राज्यपाल का चुनाव आपूर्त्वक रूप से राज्य में निर्वाचित विधान सभा सदस्यों, ग्राम पंचायतों, नगरपालिकाओं और नगर निगमों के निर्वाचित सदस्यों द्वारा किया जाना चाहिए।

राज्यपाल/उपराज्यपाल की सेवा अवधि राष्ट्रपति की मर्जी पर निर्भर है। राष्ट्रपति अपनी इच्छानुसार राज्यपाल का स्थानांतरण किसी अन्य राज्य में कर सकता है या पदमुक्त कर सकता है। राज्यपाल की सेवा की कोई संवैधानिक युक्तिया नहीं है। इसलिए राज्यपाल केवल सरकार के हाथों की कठपुतली बनकर रह जाता है और स्वयं विचेक से कार्य नहीं कर पाता।

अगर राष्ट्रपति की तरह राज्यपाल का निर्वाचन होगा... उपसभायक (डा. सत्मित पाटरा): माननीय सदस्य, कृपया conclude करें।

श्री खीरू महतो: और राष्ट्रपति की तरह ही महानियों लगाकर उसको हटाने की कठिन प्रक्रिया होगी तो राज्यपाल चुनाव होकर बिना किसी दबाव में अपने दायित्व का निर्वाचन कर पाएंगा।

उपसभायक (डा. सत्मित पाटरा): माननीय सदस्य, कृपया conclude करें।

श्री खीरू महतो: एस.अर. बोम्बेई बनाम भारत सरकार, इस फैसले में न्यायालय ने कहा था कि "किसी भी राज्य सरकार की बहुमत का फैसला राज्यवतन की जगह विधानमंडल में होना चाहिए। राष्ट्रपति शासन लगाने से पहले राज्य सरकार को शक्ति परीक्षण का मौका देना चाहिए।"

उपसभायक (डा. सत्मित पाटरा): माननीय सदस्य, कृपया conclude करें।

श्री खीरू महतो: संविधान निर्माण के समय मनौदा समिति ने राज्यपालों की नियुक्ति या चुनाव का मामला संविधान सभा के निर्णय के लिए छोड़ दिया था। आजादी के 75 वर्ष के बाद अमूर्त काल में देश मजबूत से आगे बढ़ा है और भारत की एकता, अखंडता और संभावना को कई खतरा नहीं है।

इसलिए लोकतंत्र के संसाधी ढंगे के और मजबूत बनाने के लिए और राज्यपाल की शक्तियां का केंद्र सरकार द्वारा दुरुपयोग रोकने के लिए में राज्यपालों के निर्वाचन का सुझाव देने वाले विचेक का समर्थन करता हूं।

ले.जनरल (डा.) डी.पी. वत्स (रिटा.) (हरियाणा): माननीय उपसभायक महोदय, मैंने डिबेट सुनी, But, I will see it through the eyes of nation first. डेमोक्रेसी में checks and balances से संविधान चलाया जाता है। पार्लियामेंट, एक्सीक्यूटिव, ज्युदिशियरी एंड मीडिया, इसके स्तम्भ हैं, इनमें सामंजस्य और वैलेंस बनाना बहुत जरूरी है। मैं बताता चाहूगा कि गवर्नर साहब का रोल कहां आहम होता है। जैसा मैंने कहा नेशन फर्स्ट, वैसे तो constituent assembly में डिटेल में discuss हुआ था कि गवर्नर को इलेक्ट किया जाए या गवर्नर को सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट अप्लाइ करें। मैं बताता चाहूगा कि उस ड्राफ्ट में, "Governor is incompatible with the parliamentary system
established in the States. The mode of direct elections is more likely to create conflicts between the Governor and the Chief Minister." They constituent assembly का ड्राफ्ट है, जो संविधान सभा ने पास किया और बाबासाहेब अम्बेडकर जी का बनाया हुआ संविधान है। हमने आंतिकल 370 भी scrap किया। अम्बेडकर जी ने यह लिखा था कि यह एक temporary measure है। So, we have all respect for Baba Saheb. "The Governor being only a constitutional, nominal head, there is no point in making elaborate arrangements for his election and spending huge amount of money. The election of a Governor would be entirely on personal issues and it is not in the national interest to involve a large number of voters in such an election. An elected Governor would naturally belong to a party and would not be impartial. The election of Governor would create separatist tendencies and thus affect the political stability and unity of the country..."

"...The system of presidential nomination enables the Centre to maintain its control over the State. The direct election of Governor creates a serious problem of leadership at the time of general election in the State. The Chief Ministers would like his nominee to contest."  मैं nation first पर वापिस आंतिकल है। मैंने खुद Pānch Sāl तक किया। वहां ऐसे हालात पाए हो गए थे कि गवर्नर राज या प्रेजीडेंट राज लगाने के सिवाय कोई और चारा नहीं था। यह कांग्रेस ने ही कहा था, इसी साल जालंधर और लुधियाना में बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी की गवर्नमेंट ने एक धार्मिक स्थल पर भी एक्सर्चन लिया।

महोदय, सबसे बड़ा unconstitutional काम हुआ कि सुभाष कोंट ने भी डायरेक्ट कर दिया। पालियामेंट ने भी सर्पोट किया और तीन-तीन प्रदानमंत्रियों ने भी किया - उस समय Rajiv-Longowal Accord भी हुआ, कई accord हुए और बनी-बनाई सतलुज-यमुना लिक कैनल को पात दिया गया। अभी भी पाकिस्तान में जाते जा रहा है। इसी साल जालंधर और लुधियाना में चौटे भाई हरियाणा का पानी नसीब नहीं हो रहा है, इसीलिए सेंटर की 'लगाम' स्टेट के ऊपर होना बहुत जरूरी है। ऐसा ही जैसा कि जा सके कहा, the debate is that the Governor should be elected or he should be appointed. I am totally for appointment of Governor because administration का रूल है कि डेमोक्रेसी में federalism भी है, dissent भी है और सेंटर की हुकूक है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. समित पाट्रा): माननीय सदस्य, आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए।
command and control का रूल है कि Unity of command होनी चाहिए, multiplicity command तो within limits हो सकती है, वरना यह federation टूट जाएगी और मैंने कुछ examples भी दिए।

लेखिका जीसर, कन्क्लूड कर रहा हूं। मगर command and control का रूल है कि Unity of command होनी चाहिए, multiplicity command तो within limits हो सकती है, वरना यह federation टूट जाएगी और मैंने कुछ examples भी दिए।

गवर्नर श्री म. शामुकम. आपके छह मिनट पूरे हो चुके हैं।

सर, माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि केन्द्र की राज्यों पर लगाम होनी चाहिए। सर, मेरा कहना है कि 'लगाम' शब्द नहीं होना चाहिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Shri M. Shanmugam. You have, unfortunately, two minutes. You have three speakers from your party. So, I will be able to give you only two minutes. Please start.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Thank you very much, Sir.

Sir, on behalf of my DMK party, I would like to thank my friend, Dr. Sivadasan, for bringing this important Constitution (Amendment) Bill for discussion.

As per the Constitution, the role of the Governor is only ceremonial and he is titular and head of the State because he is simply nominated by the President, in other words, by the ruling party at the Centre. He is supposed to be a bridge between the State and the Union. Our party, DMK’s former leader, Dr. Kalaigkar, and the present leader and Chief Minister, Thalapati Stalin, have always been insisting that Governor should be appointed after consulting the State Government. In India also, the founding-fathers of the Constitution have observed that the convention will be developed whereby the Governor will be appointed after consulting the State. The role of the Governor is very limited and is bound by the aid and advice of the Cabinet which has been reiterated by the judicial decision umpteen times. The Governor of
Tamil Nadu is overstepping his authority and is publicly criticizing the State Government and its Cabinet decisions.  

Sir, the Chief Minister has the mandate of the people and is the elected Chief Executive of the State. When our State Government took up the matter, he is not giving assents to the Bills. He is sitting over Bills. The Supreme Court expressed serious concern over the delay by the Governor on giving assent to the Bills passed by the State Assemblies. When he returned these Bills to the State Assembly after the Supreme Court’s observation, in a special Session, all these Bills were re-passed by the Tamil Nadu State Assembly. During the Special Session, our Chief Minister accused the Governor of insulting the Assembly and the people of the State by returning the Bills, adding that the Governor of Tamil Nadu returned the Bills without stating any reason. Once the Bills are re-sent to the Governor, it is like Money Bill and he has no option but to give his assent.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Hon. Member, please conclude.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: But he acted with an ulterior motive by sending all these Bills to the President. It is very unfortunate that the Governor is preventing the elected State Government from implementing various schemes and programmes through the legislative proposals. The issue of Governor being ex-officio Chancellor of State Universities is also to be reviewed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Hon. Member, I will have to move on. I am sorry. I will have to move on.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: In this connection, our State Assembly has passed a Bill to make the Chief Minister as the Chancellor, but the Governor has not given his assent to that Bill. It is because of that the functioning of universities is affected and students are not able to get degree certificates ...as convocation programme is not being finalized.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Last sentence, please. You will have to conclude. You will have to conclude. Thank you, hon. Member. I am moving on. Thank you.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Many demonstrations and signature campaigns were held in the State of Tamil Nadu to recall the Governor.
श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसमाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे अपनी बात रखने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। माननीय शिवादास जी द्वारा जो संसदीय विधेयक यहां पर प्रस्तुत हुआ है, उस विधेयक के विषय में बोलने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूं। मैं इसके विषय में इसलिए बोल रहा हूं कि अगर उनके द्वारा सुझाए गए संशोधनों को यह सदन स्वीकार कर लेता है, तो केंद्र सरकार के संबंधों पर असर पैदा हो जाएगा, लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ इन संशोधनों के कारण हमारा देश कमजोर होगा। जब हम मजबूत भारत की अवधारणा पर विचार करते हैं, मजबूत देश की अवधारणा पर विचार करते हैं, तो मैंने विचार से मजबूत देश तभी हो सकता है, जब हमारा केंद्र मजबूत हो, अगर केंद्र कमजोर हो जाएगा, तो हमारा देश खड़-खड़ हो जाएगा।

अक्षर हमारे विश्वसनीय साथी यूनाइटेड इन्डिया स्पोर्ट्स की बात करते हैं। विविधता में एकता शाद सुनने में अच्छा लगता है, लेकिन जिस सीमा तक वे विविधता की कल्पना करते हैं, वह देश की एकता के लिए खतरा होता है। मैं जैसे लोग जिनके लिए राष्ट्र प्रथम है, वह विविधता में एकता नहीं, एकता का दूसरा है। हमारे देश के अंदर अनेक ऐसे तत्व हैं, जिनके कारण हमारा देश एक है, एक सांस्कृतिक बोध है, एक सांस्कृतिक मूल्य है। इसीलिए हम लोग one nation one people की अवधारणा पर विचार करते हैं।

हम लोगों ने जिस संविधान को अंगीकार किया है, स्वीकार किया है, जिसके आधार पर चाहें राज्य सरकार हो, केंद्र सरकार हो, वे सरकारें संचालित होती हैं। हमने उस संविधान की शुरुआत ही ऐसे की है कि, 'WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA ', 'हम भारत के लोग' उसमें यह नहीं लिखा गया है, 'हम मध्य प्रदेश के लोग', 'हम करल के लोग', 'हम उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग'। उसमें 'हम भारत के लोग' कहा गया है और हम भारत के लोगों ने जिस संविधान को अंगीकार किया है, स्वीकार किया है, उसके आधार पर भारत की सहस्र संस्थाओं का संचालन होना चाहिए, फिर वह चाहें कोई राज्य सरकार हो, चाहें मुनिसिपल कॉर्पोरेशन हो, चाहे ग्राम पंचायत हो। वह संविधान के अनुसार संचालित हो रही है या नहीं हो रही है, यह देखने की जिम्मेदारी हमारी केंद्रीय संस्था, हमारी केंद्रीय एकाडीमी की बनती है। अगर कहीं संविधान का उल्लंघन हो रहा है, संविधान का परिपालन नहीं हो रहा है, तो उसे नियंत्रित करने की जिम्मेदारी भी केंद्र सरकार की है। उसे नियंत्रित करने के लिए सुचना, जानकारी और समय-समय पर मार्गदर्शन देने का काम हमारे गवर्नर केंद्र सरकार के आदेश, निर्देश पर करते हैं।

महोदय, मैं दो उदाहरण देता हूँ कि गवर्नर की भूमिका कितनी महत्वपूर्ण है। हमारे जनरल साहब ने अपनी जम्मू-कश्मीर का उदाहरण दिया है और अपनी को गवर्नर जम्मू कश्मीर की स्थापना होगी। अगर जम्मू-कश्मीर जी गवर्नर के रूप में अपनी भूमिका का नायक जम्मू-कश्मीर में नहीं करते, तो शायद जो जम्मू-कश्मीर भारत से अलग हो चुका होता। महोदय, जनरल साहब ने पंजाब के उदाहरण का भी उदाहरण दिया है। पंजाब के हालात बेकाबू हो गए थे। हम गवर्नर रुल के कारण ही वहाँ के हालात नियंत्रित कर पाए और अगर आज वहाँ पर आतंकवाद दबा है, समाप्त हुआ है, तो
वह इसी संख्या के कारण हुआ है। मैं शिवादशमी जी की पीढ़ा समझ सकता हूं, लेकिन सारे
गवर्नर्स ऐसे नहीं हैं, कुछ गवर्नर्स ऐसे भी रहे हैं, जिनके आचरण पर प्रसन्न थिन्ह लगा हुआ है।
केवल प्रावत की जो पहली चुनी हुई सरकार थी - नंबरदारीपाद सरकार, उस सरकार को उनके
पड़ोसियों ने भंग किया, पंडित नेहरू ने भंग किया।

महोदय, अगर हम धारा 356 के उपयोग की बात करें, तो उसका जो सर्वाधिक दुरुपयोग
किया है, वह कांग्रेस पार्टी ने किया है, पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री स्वर्गीय श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने किया है।
उन्होंने 51 बार धारा 356 का उपयोग किया। उनमें बहुत सारे अप्रिय यथार्थ हैं, जिनके कारण
राजनीतिज्ञों में गवर्नर के प्रति एक बिठुश्चा सी पैदा हुई है। जब हम भारत के बारे में समग्र रूप से
विचार करते हैं, तो पाते हैं कि गवर्नर की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। मैं आप सभी को यह भी स्मरण
दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जो गवर्नर की भूमिका है, गवर्नर का पद है ...(व्यवहार)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सस्मित पाट्रा): अजय प्रताप सिंह जी, कृपया समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं केवल दो मिनट और लुंगा।

महोदय, यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। जब आप किसी बड़े भू-भाग को नियंत्रित करना चाहते
हैं, एक बड़ी पॉपुलेशन को एड्रेस करना चाहते हैं, तो यह आज की प्रणाली नहीं है, बल्कि यह
प्रणाली प्राचीन काल से चली आ रही है। अगर में कहूँ कि यह रामायण काल से चली आ रही है, तो
इसमें कोई अतिरिक्तता नहीं है। रामायण में खर्दूषण, मारीच, सुबहू पात्र आते हैं। उपसभाध्यक्ष
जी, ये कौन थे? ये राजन के गवर्णर्स ही थे, जो समय-समय पर उन्हें जानकारी दिया करते थे।

मौर्य साम्राज्य के कार्यकाल में भी जब महाजनपद के रूप में हमारा भू-भाग विभाजित था, तो
महाजनपदों में भी गवर्नर प्रणाली ही थी। जब हमारे यहाँ पर सिकंदर आया, तो वह सेल्युक्स के
रूप में अपना गवर्नर ही छोड़कर गया था। हमारे यहाँ जब मोहम्मद गौरी ने आक्रमण किया था, तो
उसने कुलबद्दल ऐक को गवर्नर बनाकर अपना राज्य सौंपा था और वहीं से गुलाम वंश शुरू हुआ।
वह चाहे गुलाम वंश हो, चाहे खिलजी वंश हो, चाहे तुगलक वंश हो, चाहे मुगल वंश हो, चाहे
अंग्रेज हों, सभी ने इस प्रणाली का अनुसरण किया है। ...(व्यवहार)...
SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity. When the Constitution came into force, the Constituent Assembly members thought that the Governor will be a guide, friend and a philosopher, that he would, actually, facilitate between the State and the Union. That was the impression the Constituent Assembly Members had. They thought that these functions can be entrusted with the Governor; therefore, the Governor was given the functions of Executive Powers, that is, to carry out the Business in his name; Legislative Powers, that is, to give assent to the Bills; and, Judicial Powers, that is, to grant remissions. But, Sir, though the Governor is given these powers, the actual Head, the \textit{de facto} Head of the Government is the Chief Minister. The Governor, who is the unelected Head, is only a figure Head and is a \textit{de jure} Head. But, today, what is happening? He has to act in accordance with the Constitution; he has to act under the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers. If you see how the Governors are functioning throughout India including that of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, then, I would say even of Karnataka and West Bengal, you will find that they are completely ignoring the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers. They think that they are a super-constitutional authority. They sit over the Bills, they do not give assent to the Bills, they sit over the files, they do not even act on the files or under the recommendations given by the Council of Ministers. Sir, time has come where we have to think whether this post of the Governor is required for a Welfare State.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Hon. Member, please conclude.

SHRI P. WILSON: Therefore, Sir, I would only say that the powers of the Governors can be given to the Speakers. The powers which I have just mentioned before the House are all the powers that can be given to the Speaker of the House. The Speaker of the House can exercise the powers of the Governor because the Governor has become a liability to any democratically elected Government.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Thank you, hon. Member.

SHRI P. WILSON: They do not act in accordance with the Constitution. They are in confrontation with the elected Government. So, time has come when the House has to debate about the powers of the Governor. The Sarkaria Commission has come down heavily, Punchhi Commission has come down heavily and the Supreme Court has also come down heavily.
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Thank you, hon. Member. Please conclude.

SHRI P. WILSON: Like Article 356, where Supreme Court gave a check and curtailed the powers of the Governor, the House has to discuss and see that the post of the Governor is abolished. Thank you very much, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Now, Shri Biplab Kumar Deb.

श्री बिप्लाब कुमार देब (मित्रपुरा): ऑनरेबल वाइस-चेयरमैन साहब, हमारे डा. जी. शिवादासन जी जो अमेडमेंट बिल लाए हैं, में उसका विरोध इसलिए करता हूँ, क्योंकि यह फेडरल सिस्टम के खिलाफ उठाने पाला कदम है। आजकल सबसे ज्यादा फेडरल सिस्टम की बात इस तरफ से आती है। सभी स्टेट्स में जो मुख्यमंत्री हैं, वे कहते हैं कि फेडरल सिस्टम को शक्तिशाली बनाए, तो फेडरल सिस्टम को शक्तिशाली बनाने के लिए जो चेन है, वह केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से गवर्नर है। राज्य को अंकल सरकार चलाने नहीं दिया जा सकता है, क्योंकि राज्य के पास डिविजस डिपार्टमेंट नहीं होता है, राज्य के पास एक्सटर्नल अफ्यर्स डिपार्टमेंट नहीं होता है। ऐसे बहुत सारे डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं, जो केन्द्र सरकार के पास हैं। इसलिए राज्य सरकार और केन्द्र सरकार के बीच एक चेन होना चाहिए और उस चेन का जो मूल व्यक्ति है, वह गवर्नर है। गवर्नर के ऊपर कितना खर्च होता है, कितना नहीं होता है, में उसमें नहीं जाँचा।

महोदय, इसके साथ ही साथ में अपने मित्र को एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ। मैं जब 2018 में मित्रपुरा का मुख्य मंत्री बना, तो वहाँ 25 सालों तक कम्यूनिस्ट की, आप लोगों की सरकार थी। वहाँ मुझे काम करने का मौका मिला। उस समय पूरे देश में कम्यूनिस्ट मित्रों द्वारा मुझे यह सुनाई देता था कि मित्रपुरा में 'golden era' चल रहा है। मुझे लगता था कि वहाँ 'golden era' चल रहा है, तो मुख्य मंत्री बनने के बाद बहुत कुछ मिलेगा। मैंने एडवेंस में पूछा, तो पता चला कि हमारे ऊपर 13,000 करोड़ का कर्ज है, जिस पर इंटरेस्ट देना पड़ता है। इसके बाद मेरे देश में प्रचार हुआ था कि वहाँ 'golden era' चल रहा है, पूरी दुनिया में उस चीफ मिनिस्टर का प्रचार किया जा रहा था, जो कि लगातार 20 साल वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री रहे थे, हिस्ट्री बना रहे थे, इसलिए मुझे बहुत उल्टाह था कि वहाँ कुछ तो मिलेगा। उसके बाद मैंने सेक्टरिएट में जाकर, चीफ मिनिस्टर के रूप में जाकर देखा, तो पाया कि वहाँ भारत का नेशनल फ्लेक्स तक नहीं है। वहाँ एक भी मिनिस्टर के रूप में नेशनल फ्लेक्स नहीं था, अरोक्य चक्र नहीं था, क्योंकि भारत के संविधान को मानना कम्यूनिस्ट के स्वभाव में नहीं है, यह इनकी आदत है। वे मार्क्सवाद को मानते हैं। जब उन्होंने जल्दत पड़ती है, तब वे भारत के संविधान को मानते हैं। इसलिए जब भी मौका मिले, भारत के संविधान पर attack करना, उसको कमजोर करना - यह कम्यूनिस्ट का स्वभाव है। मैं कहता हूँ कि मेरे मित्रों, ऐसे स्वभाव को धीरे-धीरे छोड़ दीजिए और साथ ही साथ भारत के सामान्य स्वभाव में आ जाएं। हम इस देश के संविधान के ऊपर सवाल उठा देते हैं, इस देश के सिस्टम के ऊपर सवाल उठा देते हैं! ...(व्यवहार)...
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Please. Please. ...(Interruptions)...
No, no, it is not going on record. It is not going on record. Address the Chair. ...
...(Interruptions)... It is not going on record. Please.

श्री विद्युत कुमार देब: सर, मैं वहाँ नेशनल फ्लेग पहुंचाया, इससे उस पर गर्व भी बहुत लगा है। तिरुपुर के लोग बहुत भाव से चाह रहे थे कि वहाँ उस रूम में नेशनल फ्लेग रहे, किन्तु कम्युनिस्ट के कारण वह वहाँ पहुंच नहीं पा रहा था। मैं तो आगे जाकर यह बोलूँगा कि एक समय तो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ऑफिस में 15 अगस्त और 26 जनवरी को भी नेशनल फ्लेग नहीं फहराया था। यह इतिहास है। बाद में जब ये मजबूर हुए, तो नेशनल फ्लेग फहराने लगे हैं। यह सच्चाई है। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Please address the Chair. Hon. Member, address the Chair.

श्री विद्युत कुमार देब: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कांग्रेस के एल. हनुमंत जी को सुना। वे गवर्नर के बारे में बोले जा रहे थे, सिस्टम के बारे में बोल रहे थे। भारतीय जनता पार्टी की UP-1 को कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने समर्थन दिया है। उसके लिए अपनी सरकार की पीठ धारित थी। इस तरह का जो भी दुरुपयोग किया गया है, वह कांग्रेस के जमाने में किया गया है।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): No, I am not allowing this. ...(Interruptions)... I am not allowing this. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. This cannot go on. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. I am not allowing it. No, no. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री विद्युत कुमार देब: कांग्रेस के UP-1 को कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने समर्थन दिया हुआ था।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Please address the Chair.
सर, जवाहर सरकार जी अभी यहाँ नहीं हैं। वे बोल रहे थे कि हाई कोर्ट ने तमिलनाडू के गवर्नर की आलोचना की, इसलिए गवर्नर हटाना चाहिए। तब तो इस देश में हाई कोर्ट ने सबसे ज्यादा जो intervene किया है, वह पश्चिमी बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री के ऊपर किया है, उनके काम-काज के ऊपर किया है, तो सबसे पहले तो उनको हटाना चाहिए, उनको resign कर देना चाहिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Hon. Member, last one minute. Last one minute.

श्री बिप्रब दिनांचे: महोदय, अगर कोटर में कोई विषय उठे और कोटर उसकी आलोचना या समालोचना करे और इसलिए संवैधानिक सिस्टम में बैठे हुए व्यक्ति चले जाएं - ऐसा इस देश में नहीं हुआ है और आगे भी नहीं होगा।

मैं मानता हूँ कि इस सदन में इस बिल पर अलग-अलग सदस्यों ने अपने विषय रखे हैं, किन्तु मेरा मानना है कि गवर्नर बहुत जरूरी है, क्योंकि केंद्र सरकार के साथ राज्य का जो सम्बन्ध है, गवर्नर के बिना उसकी चेतना ढूँढ़ जाएगी। भारत इतना बड़ा देश है कि उसको इस सिस्टम में रख कर ही चलाया जाता है। इसलिए बाबा साहेब ने संविधान के माध्यम से जो सिस्टम लाया है, उसमें हमने समय-समय पर बहुत सारे अंड्मेंट्स किये हैं, जिनकी जरूरत थी, किन्तु इसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है, इसलिए मैं इसका घोर विरोध करता हूँ। मैं भारत के संविधान के प्रति निष्ठा रखता हूँ और मैं आपको भी बोलता हूँ कि आप मार्क्सवाद छोड़ कर भारत के संविधान के प्रति निष्ठा पर आ जाइए, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): May I now request Shri Naresh Bansal to start?

श्री नरेश बंसल (उत्तराखंड): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, गवर्नर का चुनाव हो...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. ससैमित पातार्): सॉरी! हमें सवा पाँच बजे रुकना था। माननीय नरेश जी, जब नेक्स्ट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड बिल आएगा, तब आप अपनी स्थीरता शुरू करेंगे। सवा पाँच बज चुके हैं। माननीय चेयरमैन जी का आदेश था कि अभी स्पेशल मेंशंस लिए जाएंगे।

SPECIAL MENTIONS

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Now, permitted Special Mentions. Ms. Indu Bala Goswami -- 'Demand for Stoppage of Vande Bharat Train at Pathankot Railway Station'.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Hon. Member, last one minute. Last one minute.
Demand for stoppage of 22439/22440 Vande Bharat Train at Pathankot Railway Station

MS. INDU BALA GOSWAMI (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, the subject of my Special Mention is 'Demand for Stoppage of 22439 and 22440 Vande Bharat Train at Pathankot Railway Station'.

माननीय रेल मंत्री जी के समक्ष वन्दे भारत ट्रेन संख्या 22439/22440 पठानकोट कॅंट रेलवे स्टेशन पर ठहराव के संबंध में निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ।

वन्दे भारत दिल्ली से कटरा आते और जाते पठानकोट से गुजरती है, जिसमें पठानकोट कॅंट रेलवे स्टेशन (पंजाब), हिमाचल प्रदेश के जिला चम्पा व काँगड़ा के लोगों के लिए एकमात्र ब्रॉड गेज रेलवे लाइन है। साल भर भारी संख्या में लोग मां वेण्णो देवी की यात्रा के लिए जम्मू जाते हैं। इसके परिणाम, अधिकतर लोग प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य से भरपूर देवभूमि हिमाचल प्रदेश में धामिक पर्यटन हेतु मां ज्वालामुखी, मां बगलामुखी, मां नैना देवी, मां चिंतु, मां चामुंडा देवी, मां बर्जेशवरी व शिव मंदिर, बैजानाथ आते हैं। वन्दे भारत ट्रेन का पठानकोट कॅंट स्टेशन पर ठहराव न होने की वजह से हिमाचल प्रदेश के उपरोक्त धामिक स्थल पर्यटकों को बेहतरीन रह जाते हैं। पठानकोट स्टेशन पर वन्दे भारत के ठहराव से आम जन को कटरा जाने में बहुत आसानी होगी तथा धामिक पर्यटन को भी निश्चित रूप से बढ़ाया गिलेगा। वन्दे भारत ट्रेन के पहली ऐसी रेल सेवा है, जिसमें प्रीमियर सफर का सबसे अधिक ख्यात रखा गया है, इसलिए उपरोक्त स्थल पर पठानकोट कॅंट स्टेशन पर वन्दे भारत ट्रेन का ठहराव लोकहित में अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण कदम होगा। में सरकार से मांग करती हूँ कि आप संबंधित अधिकारियों को निर्देशित कर वन्दे भारत ट्रेन का ठहराव कम से कम 2 मिनट के लिए पठानकोट कॅंट स्टेशन पर करवाने की कृपा करें, धन्यवाद।

Demand to allow the Hyper or Hypo-pigmented Vitiligo persons to join Indian army

SHRI M. MOHAMED ABDULLA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, attention is drawn in the interest of people who have the autoimmune disorder called Vitiligo. Vitiligo is an acquired de-pigmentation disorder of great concern affecting one to four per cent of the world population.

Sir, a person with Vitiligo develops patches of skin with little or no pigmentation across their body. It is not a lethal or infectious disease. According to the medical standards of the Indian Defence Service, a candidate is deemed medically fit when he has no hyper or hypo-pigmentation or any other disease of the skin. Therefore, people with Vitiligo find it difficult to join the Indian Defence Service. Hence, many of them feel distressed and stigmatized by their condition. Vitiligo candidates have a normal anatomy without loss of any appendages. They are free from all communicable diseases and skin ailments. Even though people who have Vitiligo
disorder are expected to be at risk in adverse weather conditions and at high altitudes, the risk is meagre and almost none for those with mild Vitiligo. Such physically and mentally fit aspirants having all the potential to perform their duties towards the nation should not be stopped from becoming a soldier or officer.

Hence, I humbly request the hon. Minister of Defence to look into this issue with the topmost priority and take necessary steps to regulate the medical standards of the Indian Defence Service, so that they can be placed in civilian posts and offer their services to the nation.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): The following hon. Members associated themselves with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member, Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla: Shrimati Jebi Mather Hisham (Kerala), Dr. John Brittas (Kerala), Dr. Kanimozhi NVN Somu (Tamil Nadu) and Dr. V. Sivadasan (Kerala).

Demand for starting domestic flights from Meerut to various cities by expanding airstrip under the UDAN Scheme

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, केन्द्र सरकार 'उड़ान योजना' के द्वारा देश के विभिन्न शहरों को घरेलू हवाई सेवा से जोड़ती है। मेरठ पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश का एक मुख्य शहर है, जिसका अपना ऐतिहासिक महत्व है। यहाँ से 1857 में आजादी की क्रांति का पहला विगुल फूंका गया था, जिसकी याद में शहीद समारक पर एक मूर्तियों बना तथा वहाँ स्थित बाबा औरढ़नाथ शिव मंदिर पर्यटन का एक केन्द्र है। महाभारतकालीन राजधानी हस्तिनापुर मेरठ जिले में स्थित है। पांडवों के समय के वार्ण्यवत, विदुर कुटी, शुक्रताल तथा परीक्षितगढ़ पर्यटन केन्द्र हैं। मेरठ खेल के सामान के हब के रूप में देश में दूसरे नंबर पर है। विश्व भर में क्रिकेट के लिए मेरठ निर्मित बैट-बॉल का प्रयोग किया जाता है। विश्व के अधिकांश खिलाड़ी क्रिकेट के सामान खरीदने यहाँ आते हैं। गत वर्ष यहाँ एशिया स्टर की ध्यानमंद स्पोर्ट्स यूनिवर्सिटी का शिलान्यास माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा किया गया।

मेरठ से उत्तर प्रदेश की राजधानी लखनऊ करीब 550 किलोमीटर; हाई कोर्ट, प्रयागराज करीब 760 किलोमीटर; वाराणसी का विश्वनाथ मंदिर करीब 850 किलोमीटर और गोरखनाथ धाम मंदिर करीब 800 किलोमीटर है। इन सभी स्थानों पर जाने में रेल से 12 से 20 घंटे का समय लगता है, जिससे यात्रियों को कफी समस्याएं आती हैं। वर्तमान में मेरठ में एक हवाई पड़ती स्थित है, जहाँ पर चार्टर्ड प्लेन और हेलिकॉप्टर उतरते हैं।

मान्यता, ये आपके माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहूँगा कि 'उड़ान योजना' के अंतर्गत मेरठ की हवाई पड़ती का विस्तारीकरण कर देश के विभिन्न शहरों के लिए मेरठ से घरेलू हवाई यात्रा शुरु की जाए।
Demand to develop Cruise tourism in Chennai

DR. KANIMÖZHI NVN SOMU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, cruise tourism is emerging as one of the rapid growing segments of the leisure industry globally. The Indian tourism sector is providing major contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEE), as well as for providing employment. Chennai Port is one of the oldest ports in the country in the southern part of India from the time of East India Company. During the British period, passenger services were operating regularly from Chennai to Malaysia, Burma and Andaman.

India’s first international cruise was flagged off from Chennai to Sri Lanka in June, 2023. The MV Express, with 750 passengers on a 5-day sea cruise, will cross three ports. Cruise tourism holds huge opportunity for our maritime sector, and this cruise will further boost tourism, generate employment and strengthen the economy. The cruise was launched from Chennai’s International Cruise Terminal built at a cost of INR 17.21 crore. The main aim of the Government is to develop Chennai as a cruise tourism hub. This initiative has the potential to greatly contribute to the economic development and tourism growth in India.

By 2024, the Government plans to build three new international cruise ports with additional ferry routes through India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Myanmar. At the moment, there are only ferries plied by private companies and the cost is on the higher side. Therefore, I urge the Government of India to ply Government-sponsored ferries at an affordable cost so that more and more tourist will experience cruise tourism in Chennai.
Revocation of Indian Passport in Goa

SHRI SADANAND SHET TANAWDE (GOA): Sir, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to an important issue that has emerged in Goa, affecting a considerable number of individuals. The Regional Passport Office has recently revoked the passports of over 70 people due to the renewal of their Indian passports subsequent to registering their births in Portugal. The basis for this revocation by the Regional Passport Office in Goa is the birth registration in Portugal, considered as the effective date of acquiring citizenship.

I urge the Minister of External Affairs to reconsider the decision of revoking Indian passports solely based on the birth registration in Portugal.

I propose that the Ministry allows the renewal of Indian passports for these individuals until they acquire the official citizenship document from the Portuguese Government. This measure is vital to facilitate their travel and ensure their well-being during the transition period until their Portuguese passports are ready.

Furthermore, I implore the Ministry to expedite the process, enabling individuals to promptly obtain OCI cards upon acquiring Portuguese citizenship.


Demand to declare Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi, Jharkhand as Institute of National importance on the line of NIMHAS, Bengaluru

श्रीमती महुआ माजी (झारखंड): महोदय, मानसिक चिकित्सा से जुड़े इस विषय प्रसिद्ध अनुठे संस्थान की स्थापना वर्ष 1918 में हुई थी। अब, जब भारत में मानसिक समस्या तेजी से फैल रही है, तो पूरी भारत के रांची, झारखंड में स्थित इस संस्थान की प्राप्ति उपयोगी और बड़ा जाती है। मानसिक समस्या के कारण वर्ष 2012 से 2030 के बीच 1.03 ट्रिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर की आर्थिक क्षति का अनुमान है। लांसेट की वर्ष 2021 की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार हर साल भारतीय किसी न किसी प्रकार के मनोविकार का शिकार है। जीवन प्रत्याशा और अवसाद के कारण माइग्रेशन, एंग्ज़ायटी डिसऑडर्र, बाइपोलर डिसऑडर्र, सिजोग्रेनिया, अल्जायमर, डिमेशिया इत्यादि जैसी मानसिक बीमारियों या मनोविकार हो रहे हैं। लोगों को इनसे बचाने और इनके समुचित इलाज के लिए एक अच्छे मनोविकार संस्थान का होना बहुत जरूरी है। महोदय, रांची स्थित यह संस्थान एक ऐसा अग्रणी संस्थान है, जो केन्द्र सरकार की सहायता से पूरी भारत के लोगों के मनोरोगों के इलाज का दृष्टि से वरदान साबित हो रहा है।
अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि सेंट्रल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ सायंस के पूर्व भारत का NIMHAS घोषित कर इसे राष्ट्रीय महत्व का संस्थान बनाया जाए, इसका पुनर्निर्माण किया जाए। यहाँ शिक्षकों, पीजी सीट्स, वाइरस की संख्या और अन्य सुविधाओं बढ़ाई जाएं, ताकि लोगों को सस्ती, सुलभ और विश्वसनीय चिकित्सा मिल सके। NIMHAS, बेंगलुरु का बोडा भी कम हो, लोगों का राह खराब, होटल खराब और समय बचे तथा जरूरतमंदों को सस्ती, सुलभ और विश्वसनीय चिकित्सा मिल सके। यह संस्थान भारत को स्वस्थ्य रखने में मौल का पत्थर साबित होगा। कृपया इस पर ध्यान दें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): The following hon. Members associated themselves with the Special Mention made by Shrimati Mahua Maji: Dr. John Brittas (Kerala), Shrimati Jebi Mather Hisham (Kerala), Dr. V. Sivadasan (Kerala), Shri Mohamed M. Abdulla (Tamil Nadu) and Dr. Kanimozhi NVN Somu (Tamil Nadu).


Demand of GI Tag for Desi Ghee from Auraiya, Uttar Pradesh

श्रीमती गीता उर्फ चंद्रप्राब्हा (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपभाषयक महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश देश का सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है। विभिन्न जिलों की अपनी-अपनी विशेषताएं हैं। हमारा जनपद औरैया देशी घी के लिए प्रसिद्ध है। महोदय, वैदिक काल से आज तक स्वस्थ और पूजनीय के लिए देशी घी की बड़ी मान्यता रही है। महोदय छोटे किसान जो गाय-भेस पालकर अपने जीवकोष में औरैया देशी घी की बड़ी मान्यता रखते हैं, उनके द्वारा देशी घी को तैयार करने से उनकी आय की बढ़ोतरी होगी। इसी को देखते हुए माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी के द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश में ‘एक जिला, एक उत्पाद’ नीति में औरैया जिले को चयनित कर जिले के नागरिकों की रक्षा की जा रही है। जिले में उत्पादित घी को देश-विदेश तक पहुँचाएं और घी संबंधित उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए 'एक उत्पाद योजना' के अंतर्गत जिले के उत्पाद के रूप में देशी घी को चुना गया है। जिले में देशी घी के उत्पादन और व्यापार को और मजबूत करने के लिए देश-विदेश तक इसकी पहुँच को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, में आपके माध्यम से सरकार एवं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि औरैया जिले के देशी घी को GI टैग यानी ज्योग्राफिकल इंडिकेशन टेग का दर्जा दिया जाए, जिससे देश के अन्य ज्योग्राफिकल इंडिकेशन टेग (GI) प्राप्त वस्तुओं की तरह औरैया जिले के देशी घी को राष्ट्रीय व अन्तरराष्ट्रीय पतल पर स्थान प्राप्त हो सके।

Demand for Capacity Building in Medical Services

LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.) (Haryana): With the hon. Prime Minister’s call for One World, One Family and One Future, provision of health services to mankind
becomes our duty. Being the largest population base in the world with exportable human resources including skilled medical and paramedics, there is a huge demand for such professionals all over the world. Skilled manpower earns and brings massive foreign exchange and simultaneously gets employment opportunities. To meet the global and national demand, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has opened 21 AIIMS and 706 medical colleges with paramedical colleges, which is commendable. To meet such a huge demand, the Government should liberalise the licensing policies to permit the medical graduates to operate emergencies including C section after a one year course in Surgery, Gynae and Anaesthesia, as was the practice before 1980. The medical profession should be taken out of Consumer Protection Act and rural service should have more incentives. I urge the Government to look into the matter.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Hon. Member, Dr. John Brittas (Kerala) associated himself with the Special Mention made by Lt. Gen (Dr.) D.P. Vats (Retd.).

Need for promotion of self help groups to develop places like Jabalpur, Mandla, Chhindwara, Pachmarhi etc. as tourist centres

श्रीमती सुमित्रा बाल्मीक (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, आज में आपके सामने जो विषय लेकर खड़ी हूँ, वह मध्य प्रदेश से जुड़ा है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटनकर्ताओं की संख्या में बढ़ोतरी हुई है। वैसे तो यह बढ़ोतरी कोविड संक्रमण के बाद पूरे भारत के पर्यटन सेक्टर में हुई है, जिससे भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था को भी फायदा पहुँचा है। मध्य प्रदेश को भारत का दिल माना जाता है और भेड़ाघाट, बौस, मंडला, बांधवगढ़, कान्हा, खजुराहो आदि जैसे कई विश्वप्रसिद्ध दर्शनीय स्थल हैं। इसके साथ ही बहुत से ऐसे प्राकृतिक और ऐतिहासिक महत्व के स्थल हैं, जिन्हें पर्यटन की दृष्टि से और भी विकसित किया जा सकता है।

महोदय, मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में भारत ने स्वयं सहायता समूहों को बहुत बढ़ावा दिया है और करोड़ों महिलाओं और ग्रामीण युवाओं को रोजगार से जोड़ा है। आपके माध्यम से मेरा भारत सरकार से निवेदन है कि मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटन को और सुदर्श बनाने हेतु ऐसे ही स्वयं सहायता समूहों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए योजनाएं बनाई जाएं। जबलपुर, मंडला, छिदवाड़ा, पंचमढ़ी आदि स्थानों को पर्यटन के केन्द्रों की तरह विकसित किये जाने से एक बहुत बड़ी आयाम लाभ मिलेगा और अर्थव्यवस्था के बढ़ते आयामों को लाभ मध्य प्रदेश की जनता को मिलेगा। सर, अतिथि देवो भवः के मूल मंत्र को मध्य प्रदेश ने अपनाया है और भारत सरकार और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के प्रयासों से प्रदेश का पर्यटन विभाग नए आयाम छू सकता है।
Rising number of cases of road accidents in India

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH (Karnataka): In India, information regarding road traffic accidents is gathered through two reports, namely, 'Road Accidents in India' published by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, and, 'Crime in India' released by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB). The data is solely sourced from police departments. Details about crashes are recorded through FIRs filed by involved parties, witnesses or on-site police officers. In 2022, there were 1,50,998 cases reported for deaths due to negligence relating to road accidents. This is a 10.5 per cent rise from cases reported during 2019 with 1,36,587 cases, which is alarming and requires immediate intervention.

However, the reporting process itself has limitations. The majoring of cases are attributed to human error, overlooking other factors such as vehicle and infrastructure issues. The cause of the crash is documented as the fault of a road user, without considering other contributing elements.

Furthermore, the reporting mechanism does not account for fatalities occurring in hospitals after 30 days, as highlighted in the ‘Road Accidents in India — 2019’ report published by the Ministry of Road Transport itself. The World Health Organisation categorized India’s official data on road traffic fatalities as either ‘unusable’ or ‘unavailable’ due to ‘quality issues’ in their 2019 Global Health Estimates released in December, 2020. I would like to urge the Government to adopt revised methodologies for collecting road traffic accident data that align with international standards.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): The following hon. Members associated themselves with the Special Mention made by Dr. L. Hanumanthaiah: Shrimati Jebi Mather Hisham (Kerala), Dr. Kanimozhi NVN Somu (Tamil Nadu), Dr. V. Sivadasan (Kerala), Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla (Tamil Nadu), Dr. John Brittas (Kerala).

Need to prohibit setting up coal plants in non-coal producing areas

श्री रामचंद्र जांगड़ा (हिरयाणा): महोदय, बढ़ता हुआ वायु प्रदूषण इन दिनों पूरी मानवता, पशु-पक्षी सबके लिए गंभीर खतरा एवं चुनौती है। महोदय, वायु प्रदूषण के लिए वैसे ही बहुत से कारण हैं, लेकिन इसमें सबसे बड़ा घटक कोयला आधारित बिजली संयंत्र हैं। महोदय, एक समय था जब लोड फैक्टर के मध्य में बिजली संयंत्र लगाया जाता था, जैसे बिलंड, पानीपत आदि ताकि चारों तरफ बिजली की आपूर्ति हो सके, लेकिन पूरे देश में ग्रिड सिस्टम के विस्तार के बाद इसकी
आवश्यकता नहीं थी, क्योंकि कहीं से भी विज्ञल संयंत्र को ग्रिड से जोड़कर विज्ञल को उपयुक्त जगह पर पहुंचाया जा सकता था।

महोदय, जिन प्रदेशों में कोयला खदानें हैं, वहां भूमि भी सस्ती है तथा जबलों की भी बहुत लाभ है। इसके अतिरिक्त उन प्रदेशों में वर्षा भी घनीबार होती है। लेकिन इसके बाद भी हरियाणा जैसे कोयला खदानों से सुदूर प्रदेशों में जो एनटीपीसी व सीएलपीसी झाड़ी (आज्ञर) व खेड़ड़ (हिसार) में अदूरदर्शी फेसले लेकर प्लांट लगाए गए। यह प्लांट कोयला खदान वाले क्षेत्रों में आधी कीमत पर लगाए जा सकते थे। तथा कोयले की इलाई पर जो खर्च आने से विज्ञल की लागत बढ़ती है वह भी ग्रिड के माध्यम से चौथाई लागू से भी कम में विज्ञल लाई जा सकती थी। कोयले से भरी मालगाड़ियां हजारों कि.भी. कोयले की धूल छोड़ती जाती हैं तथा डीजल इंजनों से जो प्रदूषण होता है, उसका अंदाजा लगाया जा सकता है।

महोदय, मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह है कि भविष्य में कोयला आधारित विज्ञल संयंत्रों की गैर कोयला उत्पादन राज्यों में मंजूरी न दी जाए तथा जहाँ पहले से ऐसे संयंत्र लगे हैं, उनकी विस्थापन की योजना भी बनायी जाए।

**Demand to start Instrument Landing System at MBB Airport, Agartala**

श्री बिभव कुमार देव (मिजुरा): महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से केंद्रीय नागरिक उड़ान भरने वाला मंत्रालय को मिजुरा से संबंधित एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय से अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ।

एम.बी.बी. (MBB) हवाई अड्डा, अगरतला एक आई.एफ.आर (Instrument flight rules) हवाई अड्डा है, जहां विमान के पहुंचने, उत्तरार्ध और उड़ान भरने को नेविगेशनल (navigational), दृश्य सहायता और उपकरण लेंडिंग सहायता के माध्यम से निर्देशित (guide) किया जाता है। Instrument Landing System (ILS) का उपयोग accurate landing सहायता के रूप में किया जाता है, जो सामान्य और सही मौसम की स्थिति में रनवे (runway) पर उतरने के लिए विमान का मार्गदर्शन करता है।

एम.बी.बी. हवाई अड्डा अगरतला में पुराने ILS की नई प्रणाली से बदल दिया गया है। नया आई.एल.एस इंस्टालेशन (ILS installation) का काम पूरा हो चुका है। Airports Authority of India के विमान द्वारा ग्राउंड कैलिब्रेशन और एयर कैलिब्रेशन 27 नवम्बर, 2023 को पूरा हो चुका है। अगले फेज में कैलिब्रेशन रिपोर्ट के आधार पर उपकरण प्रक्रियाएं (processes) विकसित की जाएगी और इसे अनुमति के लिए DGCA को भेजा जाएगा। DGCA की मंजूरी के बाद इस सिस्टम को चालू कर दिया जाएगा। महोदय, आजकल कोहरा (fog) के कारण बहुत सी फ्लाइट्स एम.बी.बी. एयरपोर्ट पर उत्तर नहीं सकती और उन्हें दूसरे स्थान पर divert करना पड़ता है। इससे passengers को बहुत परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है और उन्हें आर्थिक बोझ भी उठाना पड़ता है। अतः केंद्रीय नागरिक उड़ान भरने वाला मंत्रालय से अनुरोध है कि इस दिशा में DGCA की मंजूरी शीघ्रता से दिनांक की जाए, जिससे ILS को MBB Airport, अगरतला में शुरू किया जा सके।
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Hon. Member, Dr. John Brittas (Kerala) associated himself with the Special Mention made by Shri Biplob Kumar Deb.

Shri Niranjan Bishi, not present. Shri Rakesh Sinha, not present. Shrimati Ramilaben Becharbhai Bara on ‘Demand to Construct Hostels for Tribal Students’.

Demand to construct hostels for tribal students

श्रीमती रमिलाबेन बेचारभाई बारा (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। प्रधान मंत्री, नरेंद्रमोदी जी ने हमारे गुजरात राज्य के मुख्यमंत्री रहते हुए, राज्यपाल कंचन केलवणी स्वयं चलाकर बालिका शिक्षा को बढ़ावा दिया, बालिकाओं की शिक्षा पर जोर दिया, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप आज आदिवासी, ब्राह्मण, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग की लड़कियां शात प्रतिशत शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रही हैं। सरकार ने ग्रामीण स्तर पर कोलेज, आईटीआई आदि संस्थान स्थापित किए। इससे सभी बच्चे लाभार्थी हो रहे हैं, लेकिन तालुका स्तर के दूर-दराज के गाँवों के बच्चे उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए अप-डाउन कर रहे हैं, जिसमें उन्हें काफी कठिनाई महसूस होती है। इसके कारण कई बच्चों ने अपनी पढ़ाई छोड़ने को मजबूर हो जाते हैं। दूर-दराज के गाँवों से शिक्षा के लिए आने वाले ऐसे बच्चों की इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि प्रत्येक आदिवासी तालुका स्तर पर इन लड़के-लड़कियों के लिए रहने और खाने की व्यवस्था के साथ एक सरकारी समरस छात्रावास शुरू किया जाना चाहिए। यह छात्रावास तालुका जिला स्तर पर होने से हमारे आदिवासी बच्चों को बहुत आधिकारिक फायदा प्राप्त होगा। महोदय, इस आवागमन व्यवस्था से विद्यार्थियों को समय के साथ-साथ आधिकारिक परीक्षार्थी का सामान्य भी करना पड़ता है। माता-पिता गरीब होने से कुछ बेटे-बेटियों को बीच में अध्ययन यात्रा बंद करनी पड़ती है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस समस्या के निराकरण हेतु छात्रावास का निर्माण शीघ्र करवाना अति उपदेश होगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Hon. Member, Shrimati S. Phangnon Konyak (Nagaland) associated herself with the Special Mention made by Shrimati Ramilaben Becharbhai Bara.

Shri Satish Chandra Dubey. Not present. The House stands adjourned to meet at 11.00 a.m. on Monday, the 11th December, 2023.